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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

HISTORY OF LOT 159 OF THE HAMILTON GRANT.

MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.

IN MEMORIAM.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1916.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

VOL. XX. NO. 1.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1916

HISTORY OF LOT 159 OF THE HAMILTON GRANT

Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future do not perform their duty to the world.—Daniel Webster.

The town of Lancaster was surveyed and laid out by Andrew Hamilton, Esq., or James Hamilton, Esq. (1), his son, or by both, sometime between the years 1729 and 1732. On May 12, 1740, it was incorporated as a borough, and the charter was signed by George Thomas, Lieutenant Governor of the Province. Thomas Cookson was the first chief burgess. On August 19, 1742, James Hamilton, by indenture, recorded in this county in book T, page 939, for the "consideration of the sum of five shillings a year," conveyed unto Thomas Cookson lot No. 159. This consisted of a parcel of ground in Lancaster containing in front forty-five feet, bounded on the north by Chestnut street, on the west by a fourteen-foot alley, on the south by a lot then in the occupancy of George Reightzell, and on the east by North Queen street. This deed, inter alia, contains the following provisions: "To have and to hold the said hereby premises with the appurtenances unto the said Thomas Cookson, his heirs and assigns forever, yielding and paying therefore unto the said James Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, at the town of Lancaster on the first of May yearly, forever and hereafter, the rent of seven shillings. And, further, he, the said Thomas Cookson, his heirs

and assigns, making, erecting, building and furnishing upon the said lot of ground within the town of Lancaster aforesaid at his and their own proper cost and charge, one substantial dwelling house of the dimensions of sixteen feet square, at least with a good chimney of brick or stone, to be laid in or built with lime and sand within the space of two years from the first day of May past, 1742."

This property was bought by Christopher Graffort, later called Crawford, inn-keeper. He and Mary, his wife, on May 7, 1761, in consideration of 250 pounds, deeded to their son, Philip Graffort, also an inn-keeper, a certain half lot or piece of ground in the borough of Lancaster, containing in front, on Queen street, thirty-two feet, two and one-half inches, and extending in depth 245 feet to a fourteen-foot alley. It was bounded on the east by Queen street, on the north by Chestnut street, on the west by said alley and on the south by a-half lot of ground. This half lot George Tedle and Dorothea, his wife, and Christian Free granted on the 23d day of October, 1751, to Christopher Graffort. Philip Graffort and Anna Maria Diller, his wife, on September 1, 1778, sold the property to Gottlieb Nauman. He dying intestate, the same was confirmed under proceedings in the Orphans' Court to George Nauman, his eldest son, on August 26, 1806.

When George Nauman made his will on March 23, 1815, he left his real estate to his wife, whose maiden name was Salomea Hall, until his youngest child became of age. Samuel Dale, who was duly authorized by a power of attorney March 30, 1830, granted and conveyed the property to Charles Sheaffer, his heirs and assigns. At that time there was erected upon it a two-story brick and stone house

with a range of back buildings. This conveyance was made subject to a lien of \$114.98, which was charged upon the same by Gottlieb Nauman, and also a dower charge of \$66.90, which was to be paid annually to Margaret Nauman, the widow of Gottlieb Nauman, deceased. On May 29, 1832, Charles Nauman, William Frick et al, released Charles Sheaffer for any and all interest which they had in said dower, the widow having then lately died. On November 21, 1835, Charles Sheaffer, Potter and Eva Catharine, his wife, conveyed this same property with buildings as heretofore described, unto John S. Gable, his heirs and assigns, for \$6,750. Mr. Gable sold the property to John S. Rohrer, who held it until 1883, when, on April first of that year, all the above described property was transferred to Silas K. Eshleman and Emma, his wife. In 1907, Widmyer & Kinard became the owners and they in turn sold it in 1912 to John Henry Miller, the present owner.

THOMAS COOKSON.

The first owner of lot No. 159 was admitted to the Bar of Lancaster county in 1737. I have not been able to ascertain where he was born, but he came from Richmond, Yorkshire, England. It is probable that he came to the county after the removal of the county courts from Postlethwaite's. He was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace on November 22, 1738, and a second time on April 14, 1741. He was Chief Burgess of Lancaster borough in 1742, 1743 and 1745, and again in 1748 and 1749. In 1744 he was Prothonotary and Register of the county. For a long time he was one of the proprietary surveyors. He was also prominent in military affairs, being colonel of an associate

regiment of the west end of Lancaster county, on the Susquehanna. He was one of the first wardens of St. James' Episcopal Church, October 3, 1744, and gave twenty pounds towards the erection of a new stone church. On April 15, 1745, he was instructed to call on friends in Philadelphia for aid, having been appointed the receiver of the subscriptions. Mr. Cookson, at the time of his death, resided on Orange street. He was a man of large means, owning property in the town of Lancaster and 1,823 acres of land in the counties of York, Derry, Lancaster and Cumberland. When the treaty with the Six Nations was held here, commencing June 25, 1744, Mr. Cookson took a prominent part in the entertainment of Lancaster's guests.(2) Mr. Witham Marshe was secretary to the Commissioners of Maryland, who were representing their Province in the Treaty. He was born in England, came to Maryland in 1737, and was a man of culture and refinement. In his journal are noted two important events which show Mr. Cookson's conspicuous place in the affairs of that time:

"One o'clock p. m. Saturday, June 30, 1744. The twenty-four chiefs of the Six Nations, by invitation of yesterday from the Commissioners of Maryland, dined with them in the Court House.His Honor, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Commissioners of Virginia, and a great many gentlemen of other colonies. There were a large number of inhabitants of Lancaster likewise present to see the Indians dine. We had five tables, great variety of dishes and served up in very good order. The Sachems sat at two separate tables, at the head of one the famous Cannasateego sat, and the others were placed according to their rank. As the Indians are not accus-

tomed to eat in the same manner as the English or other polite nations do, we who were secretaries on this affair, with Mr. Thomas Cookson, Prothonotary of Lancaster county; William Logan, Esq., son of Mr. President Logan and Mr. Nathaniel Rigbie, of Baltimore county, in Maryland, carved the meat for them, served them with cider and wine mixed with water and regulated the ceremony of the two tables. The chiefs drank heartily and were very greasy before they finished their dinner, for by the bye they make no use of forks. Conrad Weiser, the interpreter, was a guest at the dinner. He was highly respected by the Indians. Many other prominent men were at the dinner, I presume, as they were members of the Indian Treaty, viz.: Rev. Thomas Craddock, rector of St. Thomas parish, Baltimore; Edmund Jennings, at one time secretary of the Honorable Commissioners of Maryland; Peter Worrell, who keeps an inn in Lancaster and where we procured a room and a dinner; Andrew Hamilton, son of Andrew the distinguished lawyer of that name; James Hamilton, the proprietor of Lancaster, who also made the ball and opened it by dancing two minutes with two of the ladies here, which last danced wilder time than any Indians; George Sanderson, who kept an inn and the first town clerk of the borough of Lancaster; Honorable Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly, both Virginia Commissioners, both worthy descended, with His Excellency Thomas Bladen, Esq., Governor of the Province of Maryland."

Thomas Bladen was a son of one of the early settlers of Maryland. In 1742 he was appointed Proprietary Governor, a position he held until 1747. In 1732, when in England, he married Barbara Janssen, the eldest

sister of the wife of Lord Baltimore. He died in England, leaving here after his term of office expired. It was his daughter about whom Lord Chesterfield, in a letter to his son, saying-- "Our friend, Harriet Bladen, with a fortune of 20,000 pounds, is to be married to the Earl of Essex."

On Monday, July 2, 1744, an Indian dance is described, it being a representation of the Indians besieging a fort of their enemies. It was given near the home of Mr. Cookson, where Governor Thomas was staying, he being an intimate friend of Mr. Cookson. After the dance was finished the Indians were treated to sangree, after which they returned to their wigwams. Sangree, or sangaree, is wine and water spiced. The following inscription may be found on a tablet in St. James' Episcopal Church: "To the memory of Thomas Cookson—Late of Richmond, in Yorkshire, Great Britain, Esq. He held and discharged with integrity several of the first offices in the county of Lancaster, and thereby, by his generous benefactions to this church, as well as many good offices to his neighbors. He deservedly acquired the esteem of mankind. He died the 20th of May, 1753, aged 43 years." He was twice married. In the burial records of Trinity Lutheran Church the following entry appears:

"Mistress Margaret Cookson, wife of Thomas Cookson, one of the magisterial personages, both English, died July 4th and was buried the 5th, 1749, by a very large funeral of all classes of people." Mr. Cookson's second wife was Mary Thompson, the daughter of Rev. Samuel Thompson, and Janet, his wife. Their son, William, was a Brigadier-General in the Continental line as early in the war as March 1, 1776, and one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished soldiers.

After the death of Mr. Cookson his widow married George Stevenson, of York, who was a prominent lawyer and surveyor, a native of Ireland and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Margaret Cookson, the elder daughter, died in her minority, and Hannah, his second daughter, married at Christ's Church, Philadelphia, September 30, 1760, Mr. Joseph Gallo-way, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland.

CHRISTOPHER CRAWFORD.

Christopher Crawford, or Graffort, as the name was originally spelled, was one of the early inn-keepers. He served his country in the War of the Revolution during the Jersey campaign, from August, 1776, to February, 1777. He was Captain-Lieutenant of a standing guard in Lancaster, under the command of Colonel George Ross, on July 1, 1776. He also held the position of Sub-Lieutenant of the county in the year 1777, with Colonel Bertram Galbraith of Donegal, as the Lieutenant.

During the Revolutionary War there was the necessity of organizing and disciplining the forces of the county to have good soldiers for the army. This was the occasion which compelled the making of a law by the Supreme Executive Council, viz.: A Lieutenant and his assistant, a Sub-Lieutenant, with the rank of Colonel. Their duties were many. They had charge of the raising, arming and provisioning of the military part of the district, and collecting fines, which were imposed on the soldiers for neglect of duties required of them. As early as 1758 Mr. Crawford was a prominent member of the First Reformed Church, and in 1786 he was one of its trustees. In 1750 he was Assistant Burgess of the borough, serving for six years, and in 1764 an offi-

cer of the Union Fire Company. When Matthias Slough, as Coroner, on December 14, 1763, summoned a jury to inquire concerning the murder of the Conestoga Indians by the Paxton boys, he, with other prominent men of the county, was chosen to serve on the jury. Casper Singer, a prominent tanner of Lancaster, in 1777 gave a generous contribution to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and he named Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adam Reigart a committee to receive other donations for the same purpose. He was one of the Trustees of Franklin College in 1786. Mr. Crawford was married twice. His second wife was Mary Culp, to whom he was married December 23, 1767.

GOTTLIEB NAUMAN.

Gottlieb Nauman was also an inn-keeper. He was born July 23, 1747. He succeeded Philip Graffort, or Crawford, at the old tavern stand at the southwest corner of North Queen and West Chestnut streets. He kept the tavern as early as 1778. As early as 1780 he had a tavern stand in Adamstown, now part of this city. He was a patriot during the Revolutionary War, having been a private in Captain William Wertz's company of Colonel James Ross' battalion. He served during the years 1781 and 1783. He died of pleurisy, in his fifty-sixth year, and was buried in Trinity Lutheran graveyard. The church record says he was a faithful worker in the church. His son, George Nauman, also an inn-keeper, was born January 14, 1774, and married Solome Hall on December 26, 1797. He died on April 2, 1815, and is also buried in Trinity Lutheran graveyard. Colonel George Nauman, of the United States Army, was the son of George Nauman and Salome Hall, and was born in Lancaster, October 7, 1802. He died in

Philadelphia on August 11, 1863. The latter was one of the most distinguished soldiers from Lancaster county during the War of the Rebellion. He served actively for forty years in the army, during which time he was in the Florida War, February, 1836, to May, 1838, and in the Mexican War, under General Taylor and General Scott.

JACOB M. WESTHAEFFER.

Valentine Westhaeffer, the ancestor of Jacob M. Westhaeffer, was born in the Palatinate, January, 1703. On the voyage to America, in 1731, his wife and son died at sea. He reached Philadelphia after a perilous trip of six months, most of the passengers having perished. At this place, in 1732, he married Christina Sandritter, also a native of the Palatinate, born June, 1713. They united with the Moravians in 1746, first at Reamstown and later joined the Warwick congregation. "Sister" Westhaeffer died in 1773, aged sixty years. Valentine, her husband, died May 12, 1786, aged eighty-three years. Jacob M. Westhaeffer was the only child of Michael and Anna Maria Messersmith, both members of St. James' Episcopal Church. He was born in Lancaster, December 4, 1818, and married Mary Catharine White, of Howard county, Maryland. She was born July 28, 1824, and died November 8, 1890. Mr. Westhaeffer was proprietor of a book store from 1856 to 1881 on North Queen street, after he sold his interest in the museum. It was situated at the southeast corner of North Queen and East Orange streets. Later his stock and fixtures were damaged by the Diffenderfer fire. He was a musician, being organist of St. Mary's Catholic Church during the pastorate of Reverend Father Keenan, of whom he was a warm personal friend. He became a

member of the First Reformed Church and organist of the same. He was a ventriloquist, and by his humor and merriment continually "kept the table in a roar." Mr. Westhaeffer was a Mason, and occupied various offices of trust and honor, both in the Blue Lodge and in the Knights Templar. Death claimed him in February, 1895, and he is buried in Lancaster Cemetery.

CHARLES GETZ.

Charles Getz, the partner of Jacob M. Westhaeffer, was a descendant of Peter Getz, private in Captain John Ewing's company of the Pennsylvania Militia during the Revolutionary War. (5). As early as 1796 an advertisement appeared in the local papers of Peter Getz, goldsmith and jeweler, on Queen street, offering a large assortment of useful ornaments and gold and silver watches for sale. We also see the same of Peter Getz, coppersmith. Charles Getz was born in Lancaster, being a son of Peter Getz. After selling the museum he moved to Baltimore, where he died not many years ago. He was a painter of stage scenery and a man of talent.

THE LANCASTER MUSEUM.

We have all heard about the Lancaster Museum. It has been written about on several occasions, but a full history of its location and contents has never been placed on record, hence the purpose of the present paper.

The museum was established by John A. Landis about October 23, 1819. By an advertisement of that date he informed the public that he had collected a large number of natural and artificial curiosities for his museum, and that it would be opened on December 4, 1819, for visitors. It was opened on that day. The price

of admission was twenty-five cents. The museum remained open every day from 9 a. m. until sunset, Sunday excepted. I cannot tell you where the museum was first located, but it is said, upon good authority, by a resident for many years of this city, that one of the first locations was the northeast corner of West Orange and North Market streets. On this spot a frame building stood, and the museum was in a room on the second story. This property later was owned by Mr. Emanuel Shober, and is now part of the site of the Young Men's Christian Association. From there to a house on the south side of Penn Square, adjoining what is now the Conestoga National Bank, it moved again to a building on North Queen street. This location is occupied at present by the Lancaster Examiner building. The final move of the Landis Museum was made to a large brick building erected by the late John S. Gable, at the southwest corner of North Queen and West Chestnut streets. Mr. Landis put in large glass windows on the first floor in order to display his exhibits, and above the upper story he placed a large sign, with big black letters on it, which read, "Gallery of Arts and Science." The principal attractions at the museum were the wax statuary, curios, works of art, mechanical genius, historical relics, specimens of natural history, stuffed or alcoholized monstrosities, minerals, fossils and shells. The Lancaster Gazette and Farmers' Register of June 15, 1830, contained the following advertisement: "Siamese Boys. Mr. Landis respectfully informs his fellow-citizens of Lancaster and vicinity that his Museum is now ready for illumination, and will commence on Tuesday, the 25th of May, 1830, and continue

open twice a week, Tuesday and Friday evenings, for one month, and then close until September next. The following new additions have lately been made to the Museum, viz: The Siamese Boys, executed by a first rate Italian artist, and which are dressed in the exact attire as they were exhibited; Mechanism, The Animated Optic Balls, which is certainly a great curiosity, constructed by Mr. Landis himself, and never exhibited in this city before. Transparency, a Transparent scene of the Hall of the 13th Century in the Museum of French Monuments, Paris. The Solar Microscope may be seen from 10 o'clock a. m. until 2 p. m. on clear days. There are a number of Mechanical Works in operation which will soon be ready, and will be exhibited at different times, which will be expressed in hand bills. Admittance, 12½ cents. Season Tickets may be had at the Museum.

The owner of the museum, John A. Landis, was born in Berks county, and died in this city. He is buried in Shreiner's Cemetery. The tombstone to his memory bears the following inscription: "In memory of John A. Landis. Born September 15th, 1777. Died March 8th, 1852, aged 74 years, 5 months, 23 days." He was a full believer in the final redemption of the world. I do not know to whom he was first married, but his second wife, Sarah Budd, is buried by his side. She was born November 4, 1798, and died October 3, 1874, aged 75 years, 10 months and 3 days. Mr. Landis left no children surviving him. He was at one time a member of Lancaster Lodge, No. 43, Free and Accepted Order of Masons, and was also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. On his tombstone is the compass and square, insignia of the Masonic Order. In 1841 he kept tavern at the

Sign of the Wagon, now the Western Hotel, located at the southwest corner of West Orange and North Water streets. A story is told that among the collection of figures owned by him were those of David and Goliath. The latter was too tall for the ceiling of the building; and it was, therefore, laid on the floor. A hole was made in his head, which was painted red, and David's weapon, the stone, was then placed on Goliath's head, where the hole had been made. J. Franklin Reigart, in his statistics of the city of Lancaster, published in January, 1850, says that the museum, which was permanent, was an extensive and valuable collection of curiosities. He also states that many years of labor and much ingenuity were expended by this worthy, industrious and useful citizen, who for upwards of forty years had thus afforded exceeding gratification and amusement to many thousands of our citizens and country friends, adding that nothing seemed impossible for Mr. Landis to accomplish. In 1838 Mr. Landis sold his museum to Jacob M. Westhaeffer, and the latter in 1839 sold one-half interest in it to Charles S. Getz. It was then carried on under the firm name of Westhaeffer & Getz. In 1842 Mr. Westhaeffer sold his interest to Mr. Getz, and subsequently Mr. Getz sold out to Noah Smith, an Eastern man. Mr. Smith owned it until the winter of 1849, when he sold it to Wood and Peale, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They removed the collection to that place. One year later it was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Silas K. Eshleman, who lately owned the building, has informed the writer that under the wall paper on the fifth floor he found paintings of landscapes. It is presumed that this was the work of Charles S. Getz, who was a scenic

painter. It is also said that on this floor wild animals were kept. Mr. Getz made a bust of the murderer Cobler upon securing his head from Dr. Geo. B. Kerfoot, who had bought his body for anatomical lectures. He represented the death of Cleopatra, in which the asp was so natural that it frightened the children. Death-bed scenes were shown of notable people, with slight changes to suit the character of the person.

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- 1 Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. V., p. 121.
 - 2 Marshe's Journal.
 - 3 Ellis and Evans' History of Lancaster County, page 13.
 - 4 Moravian Burial Records, Lititz.
 - 5 Penna. Archives, 5th Series, Vol. VII, page 847.

Special Donations—Address of D. B. Landis at the Ben Franklin Club on January 17, 1916; also, menu and programme, from D. B. Landis; number of the Society's pamphlets; four numbers of "The Memphis Appeal," published at Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1864, from Mrs. M. Alexander; a "bound iron" taken from a government wagon used during the Revolutionary War, from William J. McCaa, Esq., Churchtown.

Minutes of January Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 7, 1916.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its regular annual meeting this evening. President Steinman was in the chair.

The librarian's report was as follows:

Bound Volumes—Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 57; Library of Congress, Report for 1915; Report of the Commissioner of Banking, 1914, Part 2; Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1915; Pennsylvania Trees; Old Schuylkill Tales, from Mrs. Ella Zerbey Elliott. Magazines and Pamphlets—Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Vol. XIV.; University of California Publications, Vol. III.; American Jewish Historical Publications, No. 23; Pennsylvania Magazines; American Catholic Historical; Washington Historical Quarterly; Linden Hall Echo, (two numbers); Menu Card and List of Guests at Pennsylvania Society Dinner in New York City; Souvenir Programme of Dedication of Moose Home; Bulletins of the Grand Rapids Public Library (two numbers); Bulletins of the New York Public Library (two numbers); Bulletins of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh (two numbers).

Special Donations—Address of D. B. Landis at the Ben Franklin Club on January 17, 1916; also, menu and programme, from D. B. Landis; number of the Society's pamphlets; four numbers of "The Memphis Appeal," published at Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1864, from Mrs. M. Alexander; a "hound iron" taken from a government wagon used during the Revolutionary War, from William J. McCaa, Esq., Churchtown.

The names of Miss Elizabeth G. Armstrong, of 406 North Duke street, and Miss Kate Hartman, also of this city, were presented for membership.

The following new members were elected: Mrs. Grace Collins Scott and Theo. W. Scott, of 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster, Pa.; David Neal Postlethwaite, Wyandotte Building, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Lewraine C. Magee, 116 East Walnut street, Lancaster, Pa.; A. R. Caldwell, Safe Harbor, R. No. 1; Miss Anna M. Weaver, 924 Columbia avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

The Secretary presented his annual report showing the progress made by the Society during the year.

The Treasurer's report showed the finances in first-class shape. The report was audited by Miss Clark and Messrs. Magee, Beck and Martin.

It was ordered that the renewal of the insurance on the Society Library be for a period of five years.

The following are the new officers elected: President, George Steinman; Vice Presidents, F. R. Diffenderffer, Judge C. I. Landis; Secretaries, Miss Martha B. Clark, C. B. Hollinger; Librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; Executive Committee, Mrs. S. B. Carpenter, Mrs. M. N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., D. B. Landis, G. F. K. Erisman, L. B. Herr, J. L. Summy, Dr. R. K. Buehrle, Monroe Hirsh.

Decision was reached to make a complete index of all the society's publications and have it published in book form.

The paper of the evening was read by Miss Martha B. Clark, who took as her subject "The History of Lot 159 of the Hamilton Grant." Miss Clark handled her subject very fully, and many interesting things about the early history of Lancaster were brought out.

In Memoriam

WILLIAM UHLER HENSEL.

William Uhler Hensel, journalist, lawyer, author, statesman, and known as Lancaster's foremost citizen, passed away Saturday, February 27, 1915, at Savannah, Georgia. Death came while on a visit to the Southland for his health. He left for Florida February 15 and it was while on a cruise on the yacht of former Senator J. Don Cameron that the collapse came, death ensuing shortly after he reached a sanitarium at Savannah.

William Uhler Hensel was born in Quarryville, Lancaster county, December 4, 1851, the son of George W. Hensel and Anna M. Uhler. On the father's side he was descended from German-Lutheran and English-Quaker stock, while his mother was of Pennsylvania-German origin, Lebanon being her native town.

He received his early education in the common schools of his district, and afterwards attended the academies at Chestnut Level, Parkesburg and Paradise. In the autumn of 1865 he entered the preparatory department of Franklin and Marshall College. Mr. Hensel graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in the year 1870, holding second place in its scholarship throughout his whole course. He closed his collegiate career with the honor of class valedictorian.

His devotion to the alma mater from which he emerged into the school of life was conspicuous throughout his career, and was fittingly recognized in 1914, when he was elected to the Presidency of the college trustees, upon the death of President George F. Baer. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, and in the latter he held the highest office of the fraternity in the United States. He was a very liberal contributor to the college during his lifetime and remembered the institution in his will.

Upon emerging from Franklin and Marshall, Mr. Hensel at once turned his attention to the legal profession, studying law under the late Hon. Isaac E. Hiester.

Mr. Hensel was admitted to the Bar on January 23, 1873. His talent and liking for journalism, however, soon led him to enter the newspaper field, and in May, 1874, he purchased the half-interest of Henry G. Smith in the Lancaster Intelligencer, becoming an editor and one of the proprietors. It was while engaged in the newspaper profession that Mr. Hensel formed a warm friendship with the late Charles A. Dana, then editor

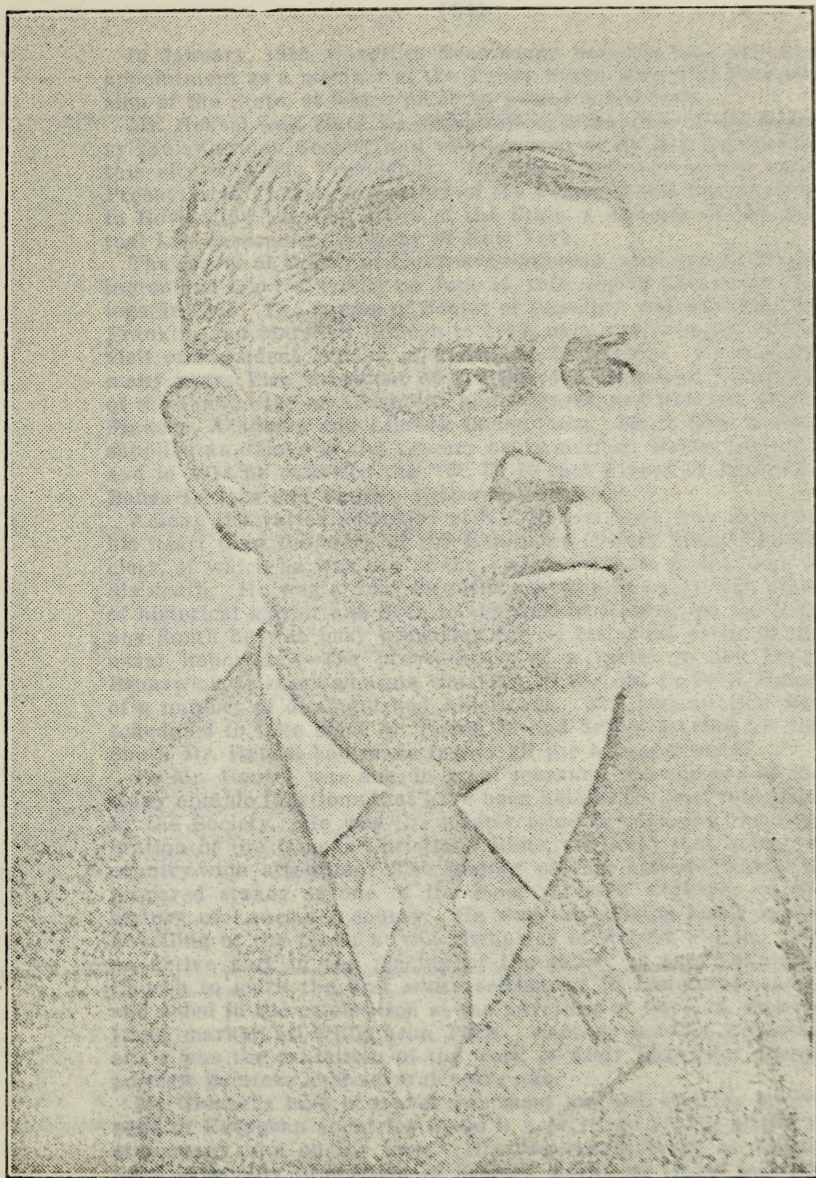
of the New York Sun. Mr. Hensel's name gained a State reputation in his double capacity as lawyer and journalist in the famous disbarment case of Steinman & Hensel. In August, 1886, he disposed of his interest in the *Intelligencer* to Richard M. Reilly, Esq., and Robert Clark.

Mr. Hensel was a contributor to many of the papers in the large cities, notably the New York Sun, Times, Independent and others. In 1880 he wrote for the New York Sun the biography of Judge Black and about the same time contributed a sketch of Honest John Strohm for *Forney's Progress*. He also wrote for the Philadelphia Press some reminiscences of Francis Scott Key. During the political campaign of 1884 Mr. Hensel edited and published the *Post*, a Democratic weekly, which had the endorsement of President Cleveland. In 1888 Mr. Hensel was the campaign biographer of Cleveland and Thurman. He was also the author of the "Resources and Industries of Lancaster" published by the Board of Trade in 1887. He was elected President of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association in 1882 and re-elected in 1883. He was one of the founders of the *Crematist*.

Although his father was a Republican, Mr. Hensel identified himself with the party of Jefferson and Jackson. In opposition to Grant he took the stump for Greeley and although not yet twenty-one years old made thirty speeches in York, Lancaster and Chester counties. He was first elected chairman of the Democratic County Committee in 1875 and every year thereafter, except during two years of his service as State Chairman, until 1887 when he declined re-election. In 1882 he was named for Congressman-at-Large and would have been elected had he not declined. He was a delegate to frequent Democratic National Conventions. At the Chicago convention of 1892, when David B. Hill, of New York, was a candidate for the Presidential nomination and bitterly fought the aspirations of Cleveland, Mr. Hensel was one of the leaders of the Cleveland forces and made the chief speech in nomination of Cleveland as the candidate. He was largely instrumental in compassing the victory of Robert E. Pattison when he was elected Governor in 1882.

In 1887 he formed a law partnership with J. Hay Brown, now Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. In 1891 he was appointed Attorney General by Governor Pattison, and his appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Republican State Senate. He practiced law with Justice Brown until the latter was honored with a seat on the Supreme Bench in 1899. In 1898 Mr. Hensel was President of the State Bar Association. One of his most notable cases was that of the State Capitol trials, in which he secured a most remarkable triumph in the acquittal of Hon. H. Burd Cassel. Mr. Hensel was admitted to the United States Supreme Court on January 15, 1892, upon the motion of then Solicitor General William H. Taft.

Mr. Hensel was identified with the local traction interests and was solicitor for many banks and other corporations. He was one of the staunchest supporters and defenders of Lancaster county's financial interests. He was also deeply interested in the Henry G. Long Asylum.



W. U. HENSEL
1851-1915

In January, 1915, Governor Brumbaugh honored him with the appointment as a member of the Valley Forge Memorial Commission of the State, at which place he owned a fine farm.

Mr. Hensel was, since its organization, a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society and was honored at its last meeting in this city with the Presidency. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, a member of the Pennsylvania Commission to Revise the Election Laws of the State, a director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Washington and Lee University on June 15, 1910, and by Dickinson College, in 1901. The degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred by Franklin and Marshall College in 1912, upon the occasion of the visit of President Wilson of Princeton University. He was for many years Vice President of the Board of Trustees, Chairman of the Committee on Discipline and Degrees, and member of the Finance, Academy and Library Committees. Since 1900 he had supplied an alcove in the Library on "American Belles Lettres," and in 1914 he endowed the "W. U. Hensel Alcove of American Belles Lettres and English Belles Lettres."

Among the varied activities of Mr. Hensel none was closer to his heart than the work of the Lancaster County Historical Society, of which he was one of the Vice Presidents at the time of his death. He was a very frequent contributor to its rich store of historical matter and even to the time of leaving for the journey South he was busy preparing for an historical event of unusual importance—the presentation of a tablet to the Hotel Brunswick to commemorate the visit to the old Cadwell House of a number of distinguished Americans. The presentation was scheduled to take place on March 18 and before leaving for the South Mr. Hensel had made nearly all the arrangements.

To Mr. Hensel was due, in great measure, the success of the many notable functions that have been held in the past few years by the Society. He was the master mind in planning the celebration of the famous Christiana Riots, an event that attracted country-wide attention. The history of this episode which he prepared stands as one of the most valuable additions to the history of Lancaster county. He was the moving spirit in the unveiling of the tablet at the birthplace of Robert Fulton; took an active part in the placing of the tablet at the Mennonite Church to mark the first white settlement in Lancaster county and aided in the celebration at the unveiling of the Gen. Edward Hand marker at Williamson Park. Another notable historical affair was the exhibition of the work of early Lancaster county portrait painters held several years ago.

Mr. Hensel's love of travel was most marked, and his knowledge of European countries made it a privilege highly prized to accompany him on his trips. His two recent tours of Europe were especially productive of literary works on travel and history that are a distinct addition to local literature.

The Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. Hensel took place Tuesday, March 2, in the Presbyterian Church and the body interred beside that of his wife in Woodward Hill Cemetery. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Robert MacGowan. Many distinguished men in State and nation were present to pay tribute to the deceased, among them being Governor M. G. Brumbaugh.

A Tribute.

The following tribute was paid to Mr. Hensel by Lloyd Mifflin:

WILLIAM UHLER HENSEL.

What shall we say of him whose words of weight
Swayed his rapt hearers, and whose Attic phrase
Charmed at the board all guests in happier days?
'Tis now "Bleak House" indeed!—where once, elate,
He showered hospitality, till fate
Called him beyond the chorus of our praise—
Him whose broad intellect, in a thousand ways,
Brought honor to his region and the State.
The highest eulogies, when all is said,
Are futile still, and show him but in part,
Yet I would pay some homage to the dead:
Let me, recalling through that life of stress
The unfailing fountain of his kindness,
Offer my tribute to his golden heart.

February 27, 1915.
Norwood.

A Tribute From The Bar.

On the day of the funeral the Lancaster Bar Association held a most impressive meeting when his colleagues paid heart-felt tribute to the acknowledged leader of the legal profession in Lancaster county—William Uhler Hensel. There were present young men who had grown up under his tutelage, and there were men who, in the fulness of years and in the ripeness of experience, had enjoyed a close fellowship with the truly wonderful character that he was, and both generations laid a tribute upon the bier of a man, one of the distinguished characteristics of whom was that he loved his home and his fellowman above all else.

Those who spoke of the great worth of the master mind were Judge C. I. Landis, Judge A. B. Hassler, J. E. Malone, H. R. Fulton, B. F. Davis, John W. Appel, J. W. Brown, Redmond Conyngnam, W. H. Keller, H. Frank Eshleman, C. F. Hager, B. J. Myers and Spencer G. Nauman.

HENRY E. CARSON.

Henry E. Carson passed away suddenly on March 19, 1915, death being due to a cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Carson was espe-

cially well known among the printing craft. He was seventy-five years old on September 15, 1914. Mr. Carson was born in Lancaster, and he was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Carson. His mother was a Miss DeHuff. In early life Mr. Carson learned the trade of printing. When the Civil War broke out he joined the marines and became connected with Admiral Farragut's fleet. Deceased was assigned to duty on the "Brooklyn," which was the Admiral's flagship. When he was a corporal of the marines he saw Admiral Farragut lashed to the mast during the battle of Mobile Bay. After the War Mr. Carson became affiliated with an organization made up of survivors of the Farragut fleet, which has headquarters in Philadelphia. When the volunteer firemen were active, Mr. Carson became a member of Union Company No. 1, and at the time of his death he was the oldest member. Mr. Carson was a member of Lodge No. 43, and Chapter No. 43 of the Masonic Fraternity, and Canassatego Tribe, I. O. R. M. Mr. Carson was also an active member of the Lancaster Press Club and was a member, for a number of years, of the Lancaster County Historical Society. At one time he was a member of Common Council from the Fourth ward.

JAMES BOONE LINCOLN.

Dr. James Boone Lincoln died suddenly at No. 603 West Chestnut street, Lancaster, Pa., on Sunday, January 17, 1915, from cerebral hemorrhages. He had not been in the best of health, but his condition was not such as to occasion alarm. On Friday evening, January 15, he attended a farewell luncheon which was given at the Breneman Building to the Pirates by their Chief, Mr. H. S. Williamson. Dr. Lincoln ate very heartily and not long afterwards was attacked with what was at first supposed to be an acute spell of indigestion. Dr. Lincoln was a genial, cultured gentleman, and his death was a shock to a wide circle of friends. James Boone Lincoln was born at Colebrook, Lebanon county, in 1860, being a son of the late Samuel and Rachael J. Rodgers Lincoln. His boyhood days were spent at Churchtown, this county. He decided to enter the medical profession and with this end in view he read medicine at home and never had a preceptor, and finally entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. He had a hard struggle to continue. Nothing daunted the young man embarked in the sheep business on his own hook and finally graduated. Dr. Lincoln, after graduation, practiced medicine at Clay, arriving on Saturday, April 12, 1884, when the great Republican primary election took place when the late John A. Hiestand defeated the late Hon. A. Herr Smith for re-nomination to Congress. He remained at Clay until the spring of 1887 when he went to Lititz and became associated with the late Dr. P. J. Roebuck which lasted about two years. He then became a relief physician of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company which position he held at the time of his death. He was stationed at Renova, Pittsburgh, Tyrone, Harrisburg and Columbia. Dr. Lincoln was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, taking a great interest in the work of the Men's

Bible Class. He was a member of Honeybrook Lodge of Masons, of Garfield Castle, No. 76, K. G. E., of Lititz, and also a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and last year contributed a very interesting paper on "Caernarvon Township." He was deeply interested in all matters historical. The deceased is survived by his wife, who was Miss Alice Zook Evans, of Lancaster, daughter of the late David Evans, and a daughter, Margaret E. Lincoln. A brother, L. Rodgers Lincoln, and a sister, Martha Rodgers Lincoln, both of Churchtown, also survive. The funeral was held on Wednesday, January 20, interment being made at Churchtown.

H. E. S.

MRS. MARIA E. METZGER.

Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Metzger, widow of Philip A. Metzger, for many years a well-known Lancaster drygoods merchant, died July 16, 1914. Mrs. Metzger was a daughter of the late George A. and Ann Eby Weaver, of Lancaster, where she was born, living in that city all her life. She was the last of her family, a sister of the late John E. Weaver. She was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society and a regular attendant at the meetings.

MRS. CAROLINE LEE PEARSON.

Mrs. Caroline Lee Pearson, wife of Horace Binney Pearson, died February 22, 1914, at her home, No. 725 Spruce street, Philadelphia. She was Miss Lee, of Carlisle, and resided on the old family estate known, as "The Reward of Honesty," where her grandfather, John Lee, settled in 1786. Her father was George Lee. John Lee married a daughter of Thomas Halliday, who was, for many years, a vestryman of St. John's Church, Compassville, and also a trustee of the glebelands belonging to the church. He was Justice of the Peace from 1752. Mrs. Pearson left two sons, Joshua Ash and Clarence Pearson. She was a member of the Norristown Chapter, D. A. R., and was also a Colonial Dame of the Pennsylvania Society. She was a member of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

C. L. M.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

Lancaster, Pa., January 7, 1918

The condition of the Library of this Society at the close of 1917 is as satisfactory as limited circumstances will permit. The increase in the number of books is not as large as other years, but approximately as much historical knowledge has been secured for and gained from the books as heretofore. The various queries for information, which very often are answered by the use of the papers and other material in the Library, are particularly noteworthy. It is particularly pleasing to note that much of our country's history is being placed in educational lines in schools and colleges.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1916.

President.

GEORGE STEINMAN.

Vice Presidents.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, Litt.D.,
JUDGE C. I. LANDIS.

Recording Secretary.

CHARLES B. HOLLINGER.

Corresponding Secretary.

MISS MARTHA B. CLARK.

Librarian.

MISS LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN.

Treasurer.

A. K. HOSTETTER.

Members of Executive Committee.

MRS. S. B. CARPENTER, MRS. M. N. ROBINSON, D. F. MAGEE, ESQ., H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ., D. B. LANDIS, G. F. K. ERISMAN, L. B. HERR, J. L. SUMMY, DR. R. K. BUEHRLE, MONROE HIRSH.

The total number of books in the Library at present is 1,701. Of these, 55 were added during the year.

Number received by gift.....	71
Number bound by Society.....	8
Number acquired by purchase.....	4
Total.....	83

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 7, 1916.

The condition of the Library of this Society at the close of 1915 is as satisfactory as limited circumstances will permit. The increase in the number of books is not as large as other years, but approximately as much historical knowledge has been sought for and gained from our books as heretofore. The various queries for information, which very often can be answered by one or more of the papers read at our meetings, are surprisingly numerous and come from all parts of the country. It is particularly pleasing to note that much of our county's history is desired for use along educational lines in schools and colleges.

Last year the Library was favored with donations from a number of persons not members of this Society or residents of this locality. The same can be reported for this year and appreciated accordingly. Of the latter, two gifts merit special mention because they are particularly valuable on account of the wide range of history they cover. These are the compilation of transcripts from "The Gratz Papers," from Mr. Byars, of St. Louis, and the "History of Lehigh County," from Col. Trexler, of Allentown. Among the donations gathered from our own district were two stove plates which illustrate the early iron industry of our county. The Library was most fortunate in acquiring these as it has few examples to verify the early customs and thrift of the people about whom so much is written. Many other gifts were presented by members or friends of the Society, all of which helped very materially to increase the value of our possessions.

The newspapers are better housed than they have ever been. While this Society is the owner of a goodly number of the very early ones, this collection is merely a good foundation on which to build and should be added to whenever it is possible to do so. Of the recent issues, Mr. Horace E. Kennedy's gift of the complete file of "The Morning News" was most acceptable.

The manuscripts in the library are still waiting attention. These should be put into some classified form and made available for use by an index. Their number is not as large as it should be, considering the historical ground which is our field of work. The members of this Society can assist very much to lessen this defect by helping to get old letters and old documents of any kind, also the old newspapers, for on these we must depend for new material.

The total number of books in the Library at present is 2,709. Of these, 85 were added during the year.

Number received by gift.....	71
Number bound by Society	8
Number acquired by purchase.....	6
	<hr/>
Total	85

The individual expense account for the Library is as follows:

Balance on hand January 1, 1915.....	\$10.42
Received from Society April 29, 1915.....	25.00
Total	\$35.42
For stamps	\$3.15
For packages by mail and express.....	3.97
For books	2.00
For pamphlets	1.00
For cleaning	2.75
To housekeeper	5.00
Sundries	3.77
Total	\$21.64
Balance on hand	\$13.78

LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN,
Librarian.

The membership roll contains over 200 names, as compared over that of the previous year.

The Secretary is constrained to sadly make his suggestion for the development of the social side of our organization. Plans were well under way last spring for a social function in connection with a regular meeting of the Society but the untimely death of Mr. Hensel caused an abandonment of the affair. There is no doubt but that a social affair of some kind will have the effect of getting our members better acquainted, probably increase the attendance, especially among those who were unable to attend the monthly meetings, and also be the means of securing new members.

The Secretary takes occasion to refer to the splendid condition of our Library, both in this room and on the third floor of the building, where are kept a large number of the older books as well as pamphlets, newspaper files and other articles. From time to time, been presented to the Society. There are two rooms pretty well filled with these possessions and it would not be amiss if the members could occasionally get a look at the many interesting things on the upper floor.

This brings up again the oft-discussed question of larger and probably permanent quarters for the Society: where could we assemble on one floor our entire library and other belongings. I believe it would be well for us to give some attention to this matter, probably have a committee appointed that will take up the question of a permanent home and see what can be done.

Extending thanks to the officers for courteous extended during the year, the Secretary closes his report with the wish that the year 1916 will be the most prosperous in the history of the Society.

C. E. HOLLINGS,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 7, 1916.

Two epoch-marking events stand out prominently in a review of the work of the Lancaster County Historical Society during the year just closed—the unveiling of a tablet erected to mark the site of one of the earliest hostelrys in Lancaster city and the notable celebration held in October in Conestoga township, where was unveiled a tablet and marker on the site of the building in which the first Court of Justice in Lancaster county was held. I believe there are few, if any, historical societies in this State that have a record of bringing about, within a brief period of twelve months, two such notable events as have been referred to, and it is with pardonable pride that the Lancaster County Historical Society can review its work for the year 1915.

The nineteenth volume of the Society's proceedings is completed with the December issue. It makes a book of considerably over 300 pages and is one of the largest yet published by us. There were twelve special articles contributed, including two reports, that of the Hensel tablet unveiling and the Postlethwaite celebration, both of which were fully and finely illustrated.

The membership roll contains over 300 names, an increase over that of the previous year.

The Secretary is constrained to again make his suggestion for the development of the social side of our organization. Plans were well under way last spring for a social function in connection with a regular meeting of the Society but the untimely death of Mr. Hensel caused an abandonment of the affair. There is no doubt but that a social affair of some kind will have the effect of getting our members better acquainted, probably increase the attendance, especially among those who very seldom attend the monthly meetings, and also be the means of securing new members.

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Extending thanks to the officers for courtesies extended during the year, the Secretary closes his report with the wish that the year 1916 will be the most prosperous in the history of the Society.

C. B. HOLLINGER,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 7, 1916.

Report of the financial condition of the Lancaster County Historical Society, of Lancaster, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1915.

January 1, 1915, balance on hand.....	\$ 84.62
Amount received from County Treasurer.....	200.00
Amount received from dues and membership fees.....	320.00
Amount received from sale of pamphlets.....	7.45
	<hr/>

Amounts paid by the Treasurer for which orders were regularly drawn by the President and Secretary, and which are herewith submitted:

For use of Librarian	\$ 25.00
For printing	341.28
For mailing and dishing	67.51
For postage	18.00
For fire insurance	14.00
For State Federation dues	2.00
For books	15.50
For bookbinding	20.25
For miscellaneous payments	13.57
Balance on hand	94.96

\$612.07 \$612.07

In addition to the above, the Treasure also submits herewith four certificates of deposit for \$28.12, \$224.97, \$202.50 and \$30.41, respectively, total, \$486, all bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

A. K. HOSTETTER,
Treasurer.

1676037

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THE POLITICAL HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF
LANCASTER COUNTY'S FIRST TWENTY YEARS,
1729-1749.

MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. XX. NO. 2.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1916

The Political History and Development of Lancaster County's First Twenty Years, 1729-1749

Partisan political sentiment arose in Lancaster county at the time of its creation in 1729, the division of sentiment being on the very question of organizing the county. The economical German-Swedes opposed the creation of the county and threw their political influence against the project. They sent two petitioners to the Assembly praying that the new

The Political History and Development of Lancaster
County's First Twenty Years, 1729-1749 - - - 37

By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq.

Minutes of the February Meeting - - - - 69

to them that there was very little protection here, so long as demands of governmental support were light. The less government, the better. *Laissez faire* was their doctrine. On the other hand, the Scotch-Irish, English and Quakers favored a separate government, in the region west of the Octoraro, because of its efficiency and of the chance for office holding. (Vol. 3, Votes of Assembly, pp. 74 & 75).

But almost coeval with the county's creation two province-wide political questions stirred infant Pennsylvania. One was that of the issuance of paper money to relieve the panic of 1723-5, owing to the scarcity of specie or metallic money; and the other was the question of toleration of Catholics.

The Political History and Development of Lancaster County's First Twenty Years, 1729-1749

Partisan political sentiment existed in Lancaster county at the time of its creation in 1729, the division of sentiment being on the very question of organizing the county. The economical German-Swiss opposed the erection of the county and threw their political influence against the project. They sent two petitions to the Assembly praying that the new county be not erected, because the expense of local government here was unjustifiable, so long as the government of this section, as part of Chester county, met all needs as they saw it; especially as assessment and taxation were only nominal here under that regime. It mattered little to them that there was very poor protection here, so long as demands of governmental support were light. The less government, the better. Laissez faire was their doctrine. On the other hand, the Scotch-Irish, English and Quakers favored a separate government, in the region west of the Octoraro, because of its efficiency and of the chance for office holding (Vol. 3, Votes of Assembly, pp. 76 & 78).

But almost coeval with the county's erection two province-wide political questions stirred infant Pennsylvania. One was that of the issuance of paper money to relieve the panic of 1723-8, owing to the scarcity of specie or metallic money; and the other was the question of toleration of Catholic-

ism in the province. On the money question our county divided, the traders and speculators clamoring for paper money and the plain farmers opposing it. The government issued the money and those who wanted part of it gave mortgages on their land for the same and were compelled to pay back the interest and one-twelfth of the principal each year. Thus the mass of the people opposed the issue of paper money and asked the Assembly that coin be raised in value, and that produce be made money (Vol. 2, Votes of Assembly 335 & 6). Speculators got much of it (Vol. 2 Votes of Assembly 339 & 40—hereafter cited as V. A.).

On the religious question, the people of this county (as well as of the province) were divided. February 20, 1729, the Quaker-English Assembly, in a message to the Governor, said "We conceive it to be of greatest consequence to the preservation of both the religious and civil rights of the people to prevent importation of Irish papists into Pennsylvania" (Vol. 3 V. A. 65). The Quakers and Germans both were opposed to them. The Irish and the English favored them.

The first distinct political party cleavage in this county was upon the question of "the common people's interests versus the proprietors' interests" (The Penns).

1729. Judge Edwards was the favorite son in the new county, and for Assembly received the highest vote. John Wright had lost his popularity. He was a member of Assembly in 1726; but was defeated in 1727 and in 1728. In 1729 he received a small vote, compared with Edwards. James Mitchel and Thomas Read were the other assemblymen-elect. Minor figures compared with Edwards and Wright. The members elected stood in the or-

der of the size of their vote on the returns set forth in "Votes of Assembly" (Vol. 3 V. A. 95)

1730. The next year Wright was the reigning political favorite and Edwards fell to second place. Mitchell and Read were displaced by George Stuart, third place; and John Musgrove was at the foot (Vol. 3 V. A. 124).

1731. At this election Wright and Edwards were discounted. Edwards fell to fourth place and Wright was not elected at all. Wright was too mild and weak for the rugged border strife on the Susquehanna. Donegal brought out Andrew Galbraith, an idol of the reigning Scotch-Irish element. He received next to the highest vote on the ticket. John Coyle, a new man, stood at the head. All the Assemblymen of 1730 except Edwards were defeated in 1731.

1732. This year Judge Edwards stood next to highest on the ticket. He was an austere judge, and sentenced the Maryland border rogues severely. George Stewart stood head. Samuel Blunston now appeared and stood third. He was very active in keeping the unruly element on and over Susquehanna, orderly and was in great favor in the county and among the political leaders of the province at Philadelphia. (Pa. Arch. 314). Andrew Galbraith this year had a hard political fight with John Wright and barely secured election, standing lowest in the vote. Had not Wright's friends used a ticket which could not be counted, because not correct in form, he might have defeated Galbraith. Wright had his friends use a "short ballot;" and this, instead of helping him, was his undoing. Those tickets under the law could not be counted. This is the first use of a short ballot in Pennsylvania. The

law required each voter to vote for four members of Assembly. Wright had a number of his friends not to do so, and instead put only two names on the ticket besides Wright's; and neither of those names to be Galbraith's. If he had simply had them put a name on instead of Galbraith's, so that the ticket had four names on them, these ballots would have been good and Wright would have been elected. Maryland contended that the Susquehanna River was the boundary of Pennsylvania, and Wrig't was not strenuous enough in defending our province against this encroachment. The Governor of the Province paid little attention to our border struggle and disavowed countenancing the battle in Wright's wheat field where 300 soldiers of our county, under the sheriff, moved against an almost equal number of desperadoes of the Maryland wilds under Cresap (1 Pa. Arch. 314 and 317). The report, says Blunston, was current that the Assembly also apologized to Maryland and blamed it on "the Irish of Lancaster county." (Do.). Blunston said the Germans took no part in defense and "do nothing but give their opinions and find fault" (Do.). The political question in our county in 1732 was the Scotch-Irish policy of driving Maryland below the 39th degree of north latitude (Do. 334) versus the "Dutch" policy of allowing Maryland to encroach to the west bank of the Susquehanna and the south bank of the Juniata. The attorney general of the province was given 20 lbs. extra salary on condition he would overcome crime "more particularly in regard to the county of Lancaster" (3 V. A. 164).

According to Rupp (p. 264) Andrew Galbraith's wife went out electioneering on horseback in the fall of 1732

for her husband and made him many votes.

Wright contested his defeat in the Assembly Oct. 16 on the ground that many tickets containing his name were thrown out and that if they had been counted he would have won. (3 V. A. 184). The Assembly heard the matter fully and decided that his short tickets were invalid and illegal. He was not out of Assembly long, since George Stuart died soon after his election, and Wright was elected to his place, and took his seat March 18th, 1733 (Do. 185).

The political leaders at this time in our county were John Wright, Samuel Blunston, Robert Barker, Thomas Edwards, Andrew Galbraith, Andrew Cornish, Joshua Low, Samuel Jones, Tobias Hendricks, John Musgrave, Caleb Pearce, Edward Smout, James Mitchel (Donegal) and George Stuart.

1733. In the autumn of 1733 Lancaster county's members in Assembly stood in the following order, as to the number of votes received from highest to lowest: Galbraith, Edwards, Wright and Coyle. Wright held the position of trustee of the general loan office and also that of member of Assembly. His enemies at home, to oust him, tried to have a law passed against holding plural offices (3 V. A. 180). The Scotch-Irish of Lancaster county were banded into a political party by reason of the border struggle. The German-Swiss had crossed the Susquehanna river to settle, and a few Scotch-Irish were there (3 Col. Rec. 477—hereafter cited C. R.). In every county of the Province, the political party lines were drawn between those who would strengthen proprietaryship in Pennsylvania, and those who would weaken it—those who favored government by the common people.

Our county was, for many years, strongly against the proprietary party. The Scotch-Irish and Germans held similar views on this subject. The Assembly consisted of only one body of men. There was no Senate as now. But the Lieutenant Governor had authority to appoint a council of 6 to 15 men, to whom legislation was referred, and who acted much as the Senate acts to-day. The Governor usually made up his council of men of the aristocratic order, men who were favorable to the Penns. During forty-two years there was not a single Lancaster county man on the Council. But in 1771 Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, became a member. (9 C. R. 745). There were few prominent men in our county favorable to the proprietor. Most members of Council were Philadelphia men, where there was strong proprietary sentiment. And for a long time the alignment was Philadelphia against the rural districts. But there were Chester and Bucks county men in council.

But in some respects, and at certain times, the provincial powers in Philadelphia gave heed to popular will in our county. The law allowed the people to elect in each county two persons for Sheriff and two for Coroner; and then the Governor and Council would select one of those two for Sheriff and one for Coroner. Very often the appointee was the person receiving the smaller vote, thus ignoring the people's first choice. But in 1732 and 1733 they selected the one having the highest vote in Lancaster county (3 C. R. 464 and 521). During this period our local politics was dull. It was stated in council that the Assembly as then constituted were "chiefly the same who have represented the Province the past many years." (4 C. R. 41).

1734. This fall a new political power appeared in Lancaster county. He seems to have bounded into leadership at once—James Hamilton. Of the four members elected to Assembly, he received the highest vote by far. There was another new figure—John Emerson, of Blue Rock. He was next highest in the vote. Galbraith stood third and John Wright scarcely secured election, standing lowest of the four elected.

The most remarkable political event in our county's first ten years of existence was the appearance and six years leadership of James Hamilton. From 1734 to 1739, inclusive, he was political boss of the county. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, though born in Virginia in 1710. But from early childhood until 1734 he lived in Philadelphia. Thus it is very remarkable that coming to Lancaster county to live in May, 1734, a young man of 24, he should in the fall of that same year be elected to Assembly by the highest vote of all the candidates and be five times consecutively re-elected and always by the highest vote. A stranger could not do that to-day.

This was due most prominently to two powerful causes: First, to the great fame of his wonderful father, and, secondly, to the young man's ownership of nearly a square mile of land, right in the center of Lancaster.

The father of James Hamilton was then the greatest lawyer of America—for ten years Speaker of the Assembly, from 1729 to 1739, when he declined to serve longer. He was in the very zenith of glory and power; he was in the ripest maturity of wisdom; he was the idol of the common people, loved above every other man in Pennsylvania, during the very time

his son appeared on the scene here. And in 1735, when all the other lawyers feared and refused to defend the liberty of a poor printer in New York against the King's charge of libeling the Government, Andrew Hamilton volunteered to defend him, and he did so, acquitting Zenger, the defendant, though the Court, the people, and even the jury, at first, were against him. In defending this humble man he well knew that he was defending the liberties of the whole American people against the tyranny of England; and for his known stand for popular liberty, freedom of trade and conscience, and for his achievement in this Zenger trial, Gouverneur Morris has called him "the day star of the Republic." The son of such a popular hero, if he were, like his father, also a discreet man, naturally drew much prominence to him, and gave him great advantage over other men equally good, but less fortunate. All the ages prove this, and likewise does the present age prove it. Thus when James Hamilton arrived in Lancaster in 1734 he was known—known better than many estimable men who lived here all their lives.

James, being the son of a great father, the great man who presided with such fairness and power over the people's Assembly, naturally all local politicians would be over-zealous to help James, if not for love's sake, then for the sake of the political advantage that would come to them. I have no doubt at all that Galbraith, Hendricks, Barber, Blunston, Emerson, and other politicians on the Susquehanna, helped him in the river section, knowing that he would help them in all parts of Lancaster county. The Hamiltons (An-

drew and James) and their relatives, and among them, particularly, the great political power, Wm. Allen, who was married to Hamilton's daughter, were all close to the Governor and Council. Nearly all political officers were appointed by the Governor, and this was another reason why anyone desiring or holding office, any one in politics, should flock to the support of a man who stood so close to so much appointive power as did James Hamilton.

Here at Lancaster, too, James Hamilton was making a new fame all his own. He was not a lawyer, but a business man. All the people of this section needed a town with industries, and with people who could consume farmers' products. The market at Philadelphia was far away, and profits were lost in transportation. Our people were sending petitions to the Assembly to be allowed to make whisky and rum out of their grains and fruit, without paying a license, so they did not need to transport their grain and flour to Philadelphia, and lose their apples and peaches entirely. James Hamilton was the very man to give them what they wanted and needed, and to solve the difficult problem, which affected Scotch-Irish, Germans, Jews, and all who lived here.

His father, about 1730, became the equitable owner of about 500 acres of land in the heart of what is now our city, and May 1, 1734, he and James Steel, holder of the legal title, turned it over to James Hamilton. Andrew Hamilton had already made a partial plan of lots out of the tract, and James completed the plotting and bought additions to it, laying the additions out in lots also. (Evans & Ellis, No. 359 and 361.)

Thus was James Hamilton giving to this section great material blessings and, the people were ready to give him any additional means of public usefulness in their power. A place in the Assembly would widen his opportunities to help them with their trade troubles and their boundary disputes with Maryland. This land-developing project was a mammoth affair in those early days. The 500 acres would make 2,500 lots about 50 by 100 feet in size; 10,000 people could be accommodated with homes and business places upon them; the people could get lots for a trifle, provided they did not mind a fair-sized ground rent being collected out of them annually forever; a population would be gathered together; manufactories, trade and the arts would grow; labor and the markets would be stimulated, and all would prosper. No wonder Hamilton could be the local leader politically and otherwise, even if he were only twenty-four years old.

Political success in Lancaster county, in those days, at times turned upon smaller events than in our day. Heroism counted for more than now; individuality had great opportunity to make itself felt.

John Emerson owned Blue Rock Ferry, on the Susquehanna (1 Pa. Archives 413, hereafter cited A.), in 1734. He was a valiant fighter for Lancaster county's rights. Maryland put a reward of fifty pounds upon his head and a like sum on Samuel Blunston. Cresap was working very hard to capture Emerson or to kill him and get the reward (1 A. 413). On the other hand, Emerson offered fifty pounds reward for the capture of Cresap, and gave his ferrymen orders to go across (a mile below Washington Borough) and capture Cresap (1 A.

411). Seven of his men went over and attacked him. Blunston deplored the act in a letter to the Governor (Do. 410). It made Emerson a hero among the Scotch-Irish and such Germans as were not disaffected, and he was sent to the Assembly as a reward. This more gladiatorial role of Emerson, to some extent, left the doughty Galbraith in the twilight. The new hero cast a shadow on him. He stood in two shadows—Hamilton's and Emerson's. Wright stood lowest. He was too pacific for these troublesome times on Susquehanna.

The political vortex of our county during these days was in the western part. All the county's Assemblymen were from the river except Hamilton. Robert Buchanan and Joshua Lowe, Sheriff and Coroner, were from the western border, too. The eastern portion's events were of minor importance during the border warfare. The Provincial political issue at this time (what we would now call the State's issue) was the increase of paper money; and the local or county issue was the border warfare.

1735. In the fall of 1735 Hamilton, Edwards, Galbraith and Armstrong were elected members of Assembly, and their votes stood in the order named. Thomas Armstrong got Coyle's place. The clash of interests between the proprietor and people continued. Penn's absence made it stronger and his death caused the feeling to be still more intense. His sons were regarded as intermeddlers by the people. The question did not affect Lancaster county politics.

1736. This year Hamilton, Galbraith, Armstrong and Edwards were elected to the Assembly from Lancaster county. Edwards fell from second to fourth place. Neither this year nor in 1735 was John Wright elected.

Wright was successful only four times in his candidacies for Assembly in these first eight years of our county's history—1729, 1730, 1733 and 1734.

This year was one of many troubles in our county. In 1731 the Palatines began settling across the Susquehanna (1 A. 483). By 1736 there were many families on the west side and a plot to drive out sixty families was discovered (3 V. 288). Many of these families accepted Maryland rule (4 C. 56). A battle occurred in Wright's wheat field over the question (Do. 73). The Five Nations claimed land anew on Susquehanna (4 C. 88 and 94.) As a plot originating in the southern part of Chester county to steal the German's land was discovered (4 C. 100 and 1), Higginbotham, a Maryland desperado, and others, determined to drive the Germans to the east side of the Susquehanna (4 C. 149). He and his party chopped down doors and demolished houses. Lancaster county blamed the Provincial government for inactivity (1 A. 530). This became a political issue in our county, between the fighters and non-resistants.

1737. And now came on the election of 1737 in Lancaster county. For Assembly James Hamilton received 753 votes; Andrew Galbraith, 540; John Wright, 394, and Samuel Smith, 388. (American Weekly Mercury, October 6, 1737.) Gordon Howard was elected Commissioner of the county, and six assessors were elected by the following votes: William Maxwell, 673; Gerard Graham, 553; James Morrison, 402; James Evans, 346; William Allison, 383, and Thomas Elliot, 228. (Do). This is the earliest list of Lancaster county election figures, that can anywhere be found. The votes cast for the year 1737 and 1738 appear in the newspaper I have mentioned above; but not for any other years,

even to the end of that paper's existence in 1746, nor even in the next thirty years in the Pennsylvania Gazette. And the earliest election figures for Lancaster county, in the "Archives" are those of 1757. (Sixth Series of Penn, Arch. Vol. 11, p. 215).

In Lancaster county elections for Assembly this year we observe that Hamilton is still the leader—the political boss of the county. His vote is forty per cent. above Galbraith's, and nearly double that of John Wright. Galbraith has grown in popular favor, rising from lowest vote in 1732, to the next to lowest in 1734 and 1735 and next to highest in 1736 and 1737. Judge Edwards is again defeated by Sheriff Samuel Smith and Armstrong by John Wright. This clearly shows that all the politics of the county centered in the excitement on the Susquehanna river.

It is interesting to compare Lancaster county's vote with those of the other counties this year. Our highest vote was 753 for Hamilton, and for the highest of the assessors (Maxwell) it was 673. Philadelphia county's vote (excluding the town) was 904; Chester county's 724 and the Bucks county figures are not given; but in 1738 that county had 522. The city of Philadelphia cast for assessor, in 1737, only 207 votes (Weekly Mercury, Supra). Thus we see our county was casting as large a vote as Chester, larger than Bucks and not much less than Philadelphia county—though each of these counties were nearly fifty years older than Lancaster county. We were accused, however (as I shall show) of being most malignant "repeaters and ballot-box stuffers." We were a rough frontier county.

1738. At the election this year in Lancaster county for members of the Assembly, James Hamilton received

1,019 votes; Andrew Galbraith, 933; Samuel Smith, 795, and John Wright, 758 (Penna. Gazette, October 5, 1738). The members were the same four who were elected in 1737, and the only difference in their standing is that John Wright, who received a larger vote than Samuel Smith in 1737, now falls below Smith, and received the lowest vote on the successful ticket. The county's vote this year all around was 50 per cent. larger than that of 1737. And I find about 35 per cent. increase in the votes of the other counties. The highest vote for Assemblyman from Philadelphia was 1,303, from Chester, 98, and from Bucks county, 522 (Do).

The newly-aroused political interest seems to have been due to the arrival of Governor Thomas during this year, who superseded Gordon (4 C., 288); the agitation about reviving the tax on liquor, which tax, nor any other tax, had been needed since the first issue of paper money in 1723 (3 V., 302); and the hard times which were now approaching because of the scarcity of money (the paper money allowed by England to be issued being short of that needed for business and of the law authorizing its use), (3 V., 304 and 305). Lancaster county, in common with the rest of the province, complained of the hard times, and began to complain loudly against Penn's quit rents (3 V., 329).

This year Lancaster county elected Andrew Douglass a member of its Board of Commissioners; and George Gibson, Andrew Work, Christian Stone- man, John Powell and Emanuel Car- penter, its Assessors. As candidates from which the Governor should select a Sheriff the county returned Rob- ert Buchanan and James Galbraith;

and as candidates for Coroner Joshua Lowe and William Caldwell; and the Governor selected Buchanan for Sheriff and Lowe for Coroner, these having received the highest votes of the people (4 C., 309).

Politics in the province at this time was still; but a storm was coming. Two political parties were about forming in our county, as well as throughout the province—those holding appointive offices, their friends, the Governor and his lesser dignitaries and satellites in one party; and the common people in the other. (Bolles Pa. Prov. and State, 269). There were also two other parties more or less defined in the county and province, lacking in leadership and purpose—one believing in narrowing the functions of government and opposing possession of power for exclusive use. They were opposed to public assistance to paper money and the public loan system, to inspection laws, regulating of wages. Against them were those who believed in equalizing the advantages of men by public action. They believed in the omnipotence of the province to cure all evils by legislation. They were socialistic in its better sense (Do., p. 270). Lancaster county found itself in political sympathy with this latter party; but some few—the more prominent personages—in our county, allied themselves with the other party, not desiring to help or interfere with private life, modes and affairs.

This year Benjamin Franklin appeared as a political factor in the province, he being chosen as clerk of Assembly (3, V. 352). He was a strong friend of the German-Swiss folk of our county.

1739. Considerable public feeling

was aroused among our people by an attempt to divide the county. The northeastern section attempted to secede and to help erect a new county. They presented a map showing the new line (4 C., 317). Three months later they renewed the effort. It met stern opposition (Do. 335 and 3 V. A., 343). Another effort, made in August, failed (3 V. 346). Penn's collection of quit rents also made a division of political feeling. The Penns refused to take anything except gold and silver as payment, or English money. Lancaster county voted to give them a large bonus if they took the Pennsylvania paper money in payment (3 V. 38). Our local Presbyterians raised a small political issue by refusing to kiss the Bible in taking an oath and petitioned the Assembly in large numbers for another form. The oath by uplifted hand—"Presbyterian oath"—was the result (3 V., 338).

In the county vote this fall for Assembly, John Wright stood highest, rising from the lowest (3 V 352). Thomas Ewing stood second, Thomas Lindley third, and Judge Edwards at the foot of the list. Ewing and Lindley were new men. They ousted Galbraith and Smith. The change in political leadership was very marked. Hamilton had left Lancaster and moved to the fine estate his father had left him near Philadelphia. John Wright was again political leader. The Governor this year refused to appoint our county's first choice for Sheriff, James Mitchell, and appointed our second choice, Robert Buchanan. But he did not appoint Joshua Lowe, our first choice for Coroner. (4 C., 352).

The first of that series of local political events occurred this year, which

caused the Governor to depose John Wright as a Judge of Lancaster county. It was this: Wright was a leader in the Assembly of a resolution to rebuke the Governor for his plan to make a military expedition against the Spaniards, in aid of England. This caused the Governor's plans to fall (4 C. 371). A new political element appeared in our local politics this year—an act was passed in 1739-9 to naturalize a large list of Lancaster county Germans. This gave them political rights, and they began to make themselves felt (Rupp 271). This year our county was divided into eight political sub-sections. (Do 274).

1740. The Governor had now set the political pot boiling all over the province. Great Britain had ordered him to issue letters of marque and reprisal (4 St. L. 469), and he used every effort to make the people feel their defenseless condition, and to make them prepare for war against Spain and France. He urged that war men be elected to Assembly. This, he says, caused the Quakers to "enter into consultation and to exert their whole power to procure a considerable majority of their own persuasion to be chosen, to oppose all warlike preparations—and this they publicly vowed. They told all who advised them to moderation that the province belonged to them (the Quakers), and that all others were intruders, and that if they did not like their measures they might move out of it." A considerable majority of them were returned.

He says: "They gave me to understand in their message that I was to look upon them as an Assembly of Quakers, and that any proposition relating to arms was an invasion of their rights." (Do). He also says the

whole year was spent in fruitless disputes, and a new Assembly was chosen in October, 1740, by which there was as little reason to expect any more provision would be made for defense as there was by the former, and that their yearly meeting (which, though meant for religious concerns) they used to direct civil affairs of government, and by its order and power all but three of the thirty members returned were Quakers (4 St L. 470). He further complains and accuses that the Quakers this year deceived the Germans into the fear and belief that a military force would bring them under a severe bondage, that the expense would impoverish them, and that if any but the Quakers were elected, the Germans would be dragged down from their fars to build forts. He said the Quakers spread many other falsehoods by printed matter among the Germans in the Dutch language (Do. 471). By this means, says Governor Thomas, every man elected to the Assembly is a Quaker except three in the whole province, though, he says only one-third of the people are Quakers. Yet, he says, from their Union they have a much greater influence on all public affairs than any other societies (Do.). This gives us a great deal of light on the political events in Lancaster county in 1739 and 1740. It explains why Galbraith and Smith, elected to the Assembly in 1738, who were not Quakers, were defeated in Lancaster county by Ewing and Lindley in 1739, who were Quakers. It explains why John Wright, chief of Quakers in Lancaster county, got the highest vote that fall. It explains why in Lancaster county, in the fall of 1740, the Germans turned in with the Quakers and elected

Thomas Lindley, John Wright, Thomas Ewing and Anthony Shaw (every one of them a Quaker), to serve the county in the Assembly, even defeating so good a man as Judge Edwards, who was not now a Quaker—having been early proselyted (3 V. p. 424).

The political issue was clearly drawn now in Lancaster county, as well as throughout the province. It was the military party on the one side, against the anti-military party on the other side. The Governor viewed it as the loyalists to Britain on one side and the disloyalists on the other—the Scotch-Irish and English churchmen and others on one side and the Quakers and Germans on the other.

Here in Lancaster county the Germans largely predominated, and when marshaled by the Quakers at the polls, they had no difficulty in outvoting the Scotch-Irish. This seldom happened. But it happened in 1739 and 1740, and likely the two following years.

Governor Thomas, in a letter to England, accused the Quaker Assembly of 1739-40 of giving influential Germans money to control elections, and of giving like large bribes to members of Assembly, who showed signs of not acting in harmony with them, to prevent them from becoming insurgents, from the organization (4 St. L. 475). If the Germans took no part before in politics—they did so now and henceforth.

This was the earliest division of the people of Lancaster county and Pennsylvania into two clearly distinct political parties. In 1738 the leading candidates received nearly all the votes cast. There were no parties—no formidable opposition, to acknowledge candidates. In Philadelphia county the head of the ticket received

1,301 votes; the head in Chester county, 988 votes; in Bucks county, 522 votes, and in Lancaster county, 1,019 votes. Nearly all people voted for them. But in 1739 those who were leaders in 1738 found themselves slaughtered by the resourceful Quakers and allied Germans; and the new party polled 555 votes in Philadelphia county, 886 in Chester county, 382 in Bucks county and a majority in Lancaster county (American Weekly Mercury Oct. 4, 1739). The new Quaker-German party took over half the votes which the old party candidates were accustomed to secure. These events brought out a full vote in 1740. The Assembly-elect were all Quakers but three. In Philadelphia county the Quaker polled about 1,100 votes, and the opposition about 800, except in the case of Thomas Leech, who received the votes of both parties, 1,822 votes (Mercury Oct. 2, 1740). The other counties figures are not extant, but Governor Thomas, in his complaint to England, said the Quaker-German party polled over half the votes in all counties (4 St. L. 470).

1741. Political issue in Lancaster county this year continued to be about the same as in the previous year; but the success of the seven regiments, of the province sent by Pennsylvania to the campaign against Carthagera gave the war party pre-eminence. One result here in our county was that the non-resistant Germans and the local anti-war party were derided and misrepresented (Lyle, 126). Members of the church of England were leaders of this movement locally, as well as generally. The Scotch-Irish aided it and the Governor himself ordered it. It was intended to punish the pacifists for this strenuous part in politics. But the Quakers who controlled the Assembly took the part

of their German allies. They said to the Governor, "Who they are who look with jealous eyes at the Germans, the Governor has not told us. The Legislature has generally admitted them to the privileges of natural born subjects. We look upon them to be a laborous, industrial people. The Governor was compelled to say in January, 1739, that the flourishing condition of the province, was owing to the industry of those palatines." (4 C. 313).

This year John Wright was appointed head of a committee to protest against the Governor's militarism. Wright boldly attacked the Governor's legal power to carry on his war measure. This caused political heat here at home, between the war party and the peace party (3 V. 430). Eighty-five merchants of Philadelphia accused the Assembly of Quakers of malfeasance, of making our Province helpless and of inviting attack by warlike nations. (3 V. 433). Wright criticized the Governor freely and incurred his disfavor and was deposed as a Judge because of it (4C. 482 and 9). A large party in Lancaster county adhered to Wright and his principles. Lancaster county had sixteen Justices. The Governor reappointed the eight who were not Quakers, but dropped the eight Quakers (4 C 483). Speaking from the Bench to the people of Lancaster county, this year, on taking leave of his office, Judge Wright spoke the views of his party, on the question of the amount of military and political power and authority which is safe and of the point at which they became dangerous (Rupp 276).

The election this fall resulted in re-electing to Assembly those of 1740. The vote from highest to lowest stood, Lindley, Wright, Blunston and Shaw (3 C. 444). These men were the four leading Quakers among the eight Jus-

tices the Governor deposed. Lancaster county majority political opinion, was strongly and bitterly opposed to the Governor, and the big politicians of the province. The Germans and Quakers of Lancaster county had no trouble now to hold their own against the other political party in the county and against the Governor and all his power and patronage. The Governor hit our county by appointing anti-Quaker men for Sheriff and Coroner—Mitchell and Lowe, though they were the county's second choice (4 C. 500).

1742. This year political feeling was bitter, and more bitter than ever before in county and province. The parties were known as the city party and the country party. In our county the country party was the stronger. The Germans all joined the country party and their opponents began to misrepresent them, calling them dangerous and unpatriotic, and representing them so, even to the British Government.

The Mennonite Church was misrepresented. To set themselves right they called a meeting here in our county and resolved to avoid any ambitious appearances or acts. They understood that their prosperity and rapidly-growing estates and wealth made many people jealous. Political capital was being made out of their thrift. The same four Assemblymen of 1741 for the county were re-elected this year. Blunston was most popular. They were all Quakers. Their political opponents were the Scotch-Irish (3 V. 497).

The real local political parties were the Assembly party and the Governor party, the latter for military operations and the former against it. Here at home the Governor's party men were enticing servants to desert their masters to join the army. Owners who had paid for the time of their

servants years ahead lost the service in this manner. Thus in the rural sections the strength of the old Assembly party continued strong. The new or Governor party lost most of its strength as soon as it became a war party. In our county the highest vote for the war party had 99 votes and the old party 1961. In Philadelphia county the new party polled 333 votes and the old one 1790. (See Pennsylvania Gazette, October 7, 1742.) The fact that 1,742 votes were polled in our county at this date shows a good percentage, and the fact that the Assembly party polled 1,480 of them shows that the Mennonite brethren of those days here in our county voted.

It was charged in a proceeding before the Assembly that this year many unnaturalized Germans voted, and that some from other counties went to Philadelphia to vote and help the country party out there. One witness says that "300 unnaturalized Dutchmen came down and tried to vote" (3 V., 564, and Gordon pp. 242 and 2).

Our county elected John Allison County Commissioner, and Jacob Huber, John Wright, Jr., Andrew Work, Benjamin Chambers, Hugh Beale and John Brandsen assessors (Gazette Oct. 7, 1742).

1743. In Lancaster county the political conditions this year remains about the same as in 1742. The disgraceful proceedings at the last election resulted in a movement for securing peace at elections, for which purpose a law was now introduced into the Assembly (3 V., p. 506). That election also taught those Germans of Lancaster county yet unnaturalized their importance in affairs of government, and we find them, January 4th, this year, petitioning to be allowed to take affirmations instead of oaths.

and to be naturalized so that they could enjoy the privileges of British subjects (3 V., p. 305).

The flour acts also helped to keep the Pennsylvania people divided into a country party and a city party. This act demanded inspection of flour. The farmers and country millers were opposed to it, and the merchants strongly favored it. January 7th there were petitions filed by Lancaster county and Chester county in Assembly, praying modification of the law, so that they could sell more freely (3 V., p. 153).

The election in Lancaster county for Assembly this fall resulted in the success of Anthony Shaw, Arthur Patterson, Thomas Lindsey and John Wright, and their vote ranged in the order I have named them. Samuel Blunston was defeated by Arthur Patterson, but the cause of it I am not able to tell. The election, however, was a complete victory for the Assembly party. The forces in the county were lined up as follows: The county members of the Assembly and their friends, the principal Quakers, and the principal Germans of Lancaster were the political workers for the Assembly party, and the sixteen new magistrates (justices and judges) lately appointed by the Governor and office-holders generally, the sheriff and the coroner, whom he appointed also (in part) electioneered for the Governor's party.

The new man elected by Lancaster county, Arthur Patterson, was not a Quaker. He was Scotch-Irish, and naturally a Presbyterian in Donegal. Yet he was an adherent of the Assembly party. He settled on the Chickies in 1724 (Harris, p. 434). This election of 1743 was his first appearance in Lancaster county politics. But he got in it to stay. He was re-elected to the Assembly every year, until

and including 1754—a term of twelve consecutive years (Harris, p. 432).

Our county had a rough-and-tumble special election toward the end of October this year (1743) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Lindsey. The sheriff of the county was ordered to hold an election for this purpose (3 V., 536). He did so, and Blunston was successful. The election was rough and irregular (Rupp, 288). The Irish tried for the ascendancy at the polls, and they compelled the sheriff to take such tickets as they approved. Yet they failed. The matter came up in Assembly and the sheriff was compelled to appear November 14 (3 V., 537). The Assembly debated this tumultuous election two days, and particularly scored the sheriff for being sole judge of election, exclusive of the inspectors, etc., and admonished that such conduct was illegal, and an infringement of the people's rights. They reprimanded him (3 V., 538). The end of it was that while he was charged with these offenses and that his returns appeared irregular, yet, as there was no substantial proof, the Assembly considered it was the result of mistake or ill-advice and not of design; and the matter was dropped (Do. 538). Inasmuch as the election of Blunston was a Quaker victory, while the sheriff was of the war party, the Assembly (of Quakers) felt that justice would be administered by censuring the sheriff for the manner of conducting the election, and at the same time approving the result. They could be severely just in the first instance; but could afford to be generous also in the second.

1744. This year the first great Indian treaty in Lancaster occurred. Witham Marshe, who was present as a secretary, called Lancaster a dirty "Dutch" town, sixteen years old.

The Assemblymen elected for the county were Mitchell, Wright, Patterson and Blunston (Rupp, 307). Mitchell, the new man, was an old politician. He was elected to the Assembly in 1729 (3 V., 95), and now, after fifteen years, he is elected again. All these years he took an active interest in local politics and held many positions—excise collector in 1732 (3 V., 176), and again in 1734 (Do. 203), candidate for sheriff in 1734 and 1735 (defeated both times, 3 C., 576-615), and re-appointed collector in 1736 (3 V., 280), helped to fight Cresap and to burn his house (4 C., 135), defeated for sheriff in 1737 (4 C., 437); in 1738 and 1739 again collector of excise, in 1739 defeated for sheriff (4 C., 352), but elected in 1744 to the office, as well as to Assembly (4 C., 500). This year England declared war with France, and the issue soon extended to our province, and the peace party and war party, locally, were formed at once (Pa. Gazette, May 24, 1744). As there was a fear of attack upon defenseless Pennsylvania, the war party received many new supporters. The county now had two peace party men in the Assembly (Wright and Blunston); the other two were for defense and military protection. The rank and file of the county were anti-bellum. Andrew Work was elected commissioner and Martin Mylin, Robert Allison, Andrew Boggs, Patrick Hayes, John Davies and Jacob Mylin, assessors (Pa. Gaz., Oct. 11, 1744). The war and defense spirit had grown so active here that in December Thomas Edwards organized a company of provincial troops, mainly in Earl township (Volume 2, Sec. Ser. Pa. Arch., p. 489). Three months later William Maxwell organized another company.

1745. The politics of the county bear no distinctive mark for this

year. The contest between Assembly and Governor was closed harmoniously (Bolles, 88). Venerable John Wright was chosen Speaker of Assembly (4 V., 21), but he was too feeble to serve, and John Kinsey was chosen in his stead (Do., 22). Our county fully realized the need of military defense now (4 V., 24), and our Assemblymen voted for 3,000 pounds, and then for 5,000 pounds for military strengthening. The thought of defense animated all parties (4 V., 13). Over ninety vessels belonging to Philadelphians had been captured by the French and Spaniards (Pa. Gaz., May 16, 1745). The Government openly advertised for servants to join the army, and offered to buy from their masters their time (Do., June 20).

For Assembly, Wright, Mitchell, Patterson and James Wright were successful. James Wright served twenty-one years as Assemblyman for Lancaster county out of the period of 1745 to 1770. (Harris, 624). The new prison was begun this year.

1746. Our county's main question this year was the need of money. The treasuries of the county and of the province were empty. Only paper money was in sight. Quakers would not help the Louisburg expedition (4 V., 38). Lancaster county became frightened because of the boldness of the Indians, who became treacherous, knowing of the war. Our county begged the Governor for guns to defend themselves (5 C., 26). At last four hundred guns were provided for us, each one to give his note for his gun (4 V., 25). Times were dull and farm prices low (Gaz., Feb. 4, 1746). The Governor dropped eight of our justices of the peace and appointed new ones in their stead (5 C., 3). The Assemblymen elected were the same as last year (Rupp, 307).

1747. The political condition of the county was mild now. The Germans and the Quakers had greatly changed their attitude on the question of military defenses and operations. A military spirit in different degrees now possessed every one. There were Lancaster countians in both the army and the navy now. This was plain from the number of Lancaster men who were running away from their masters (Gazette of April 9, July 2 and September 17), and also the number of Lancaster men deserting from the army, viz.: William Erhard, Nicholas Fry, John Straw, James Carroll, Roger Mountain, John Burns, Anthony Bushong, Manchester Halloway and others (Penna. Gazette, May 28 and June 4, 1747).

A military spirit now pervaded the province. The associators began forming (Gazette, Nov. 26, 1747). A meeting was held at Walton's school house, on Arch street, and later a great meeting, at which 1,000 persons joined the Association. Elaborate forms and Articles of Association were drawn up (Gazette, Dec. 3). The Association censured the Assembly for lack of the sense of protection. They pledged themselves to form companies and to drill; to form regiments; to arm themselves; to serve without pay; to elect a military council, etc. Chester county organized a branch (Do., Dec. 3). Lancaster county also fell in with the spirit. Our county elected three Assemblymen in favor of defense and war, if necessary, Patterson, Webb and Peter Worrall. John Wright was re-elected as a final compliment to a faithful servant.

1748. This year saw the real rise of the military spirit in Lancaster county. The Associators formed a company in January, with Hugh Patrick as Captain, Thomas McDowell as

Lieutenant and Thomas Grubb as Ensign. (Penna. Gazette of Jan. 26, 1748). By March Lancaster county had another company officered by Gabriel Davis as Captain, Robert Ellis as Lieutenant and Edward Davis as Ensign. (Penna. Gazette of Jan. 26.) Another Lancaster county company was announced, with Jas. Gillespie as Captain, James Gilchrist as Lieutenant, and Samuel Johnson as Ensign (Do., March 15). And by the next week the county of Lancaster had regimental officers, Benjamin Chambers as Colonel, Robert Dunning as Lieutenant Colonel and William Maxwell as Major, with fourteen companies under them; each having a Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign (Do., March 22). By April 25th the county had another regiment of fourteen companies, fully officered. Their Colonel was Thomas Cookson; Lieutenant Colonel, James Galbraith, and Major, Robert Baker (Do., April 25). And by June the 16th a third regiment under Colonel Gillespie, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Anderson and Major James Whitehill (Do., June 16). In the midst of these military preparations news reached Pennsylvania about the end of October that peace was proclaimed (Do., November 3).

In the midst of this spirit Lancaster county on October 1, 1748, elected the same four members to Assembly as in 1747. Joseph Pugh was elected sheriff and Isaac Sanders coroner (Gazette of October 6).

1749. As soon as peace between England and France was re-established factional county politics was everywhere evident. The Assemblymen elected were James Wright, Patterson, Calvin Cooper and Peter Worrall. Wright and Cooper were the new men. The election was a Quaker-"Dutch" victory. Cooper and Wright

were Quakers. Worrall was the idol of the Germans, and Patterson, though Irish, was friendly with the Quakers.

The election of James Wright and Cooper and Patterson was sure and easy. The burden of the fight was between James Webb and Peter Worrall. The Germans threw their strength to Worrall and elected him. Webb charged fraud and contested Worrall's election before the Assembly.

Webb in his petition to the Assembly set forth that at the late election there were gross frauds whereby he was not elected; that the good people are thereby defeated of their privilege. Many of the voters in the county also joined in a petition setting forth that at the late election the people crowded in a body, and that they stuck their tickets in the end of cloven sticks, and committed other frauds; that tickets were put in by boys; that many voted several times; that the number of votes received were more than double the number of the people who were present; that the officers did not put any on oath or call for any tests. By reason of all this they pray the election to be declared void (4 V., 117-18). November 22 the Assembly took the case up and heard many witnesses. The testimony was that the election was tumultuous; that no regular list could be taken of the voters' names; that votes by proxy were allowed; that illegal votes was received by inspectors, especially by Christian Herr, an inspector; votes from minors received; that persons not legally chosen inspectors received votes as inspectors; that many people voted three, four and five, and even ten, times; that one of the candidates (Worrall) who is returned as elected encour-

aged giving in more than one vote by the same person; that the number of voters attending did not exceed 1,000. though the tickets found in the box were more than 2,300 (4 V., p. 122, and Rupp., p. 299).

The defense was that only two tickets were taken by proxy, but the owners of the tickets were in view, the tickets were taken from minors to get rid of them, but they were not put in the box; that those elected inspectors soon after starting in were pulled away from their tables, and that the number of voters present was as great as the number of votes cast (4 V., p. 123). The case went over to 1750, and January 2d the Assembly resumed considering it (4 V., p. 126). Several witnesses were heard the next day and the list of taxables of Lancaster county was produced, showing there were 4,598 to show there was no duplication in voting or repeating (4 V., 126). The next day the case was up again, and the representative who was charged with encouraging plurality of votes in favor of himself, on his oath, purged himself, and also by witnesses supported the same (Do., p. 127).

The sheriff of the county was called in at the end of these proceedings and severely censured for this irregular election, and especially for making himself judge and inspector and clerk of the election, and for having intoxicated persons on the board, and for not having the tally sheets, and for not suppressing disorder and suppressing fraud (4 V., 127-8). After all this the sheriff had the "cheek" to present a bill for twenty pounds expenses in defending his crooked election. The Germans had full control of the election, and from this time onwards were the masters in our county politics.

We cannot tell how many of the

2,300 votes Webb received, and how many Worrall received. One thing is clear, and that is, that at this time it was alleged, only 1,000 voters out of 4,598 entitled voters came to the polls. The roughness and dangers of an election surely kept many away.

Some political feeling was aroused this year by the proceedings to erect York county (4 V., 107-119). Petitions were filed against it on the ground that to cut so many people off would leave tax burdens too heavy on the remainder (4 V., 100). Fully nine-tenths of those living over Susquehanna were German (Pa. Arch. 3d Ser., Vol. 21).

The Governor this year changed the list of justices of the peace considerably. He dropped several and appointed new ones, and greatly enlarged the number of them.

Such were the political conditions of our county in the first twenty years of its existence. Human nature was the same then as now, and people took violently opposite views on nearly every public question.

The suggestion of the
Mr. Charles B. Hollinger, in his annual report, to the effect that a social affair be held in connection with one of the monthly meetings was accepted and a committee was appointed to arrange for it.

The librarian was authorized to purchase several books. It was suggested by D. E. Magee Esq. that the Society should see fit to purchase all manuscripts, books or copies that pertain to the early history of Lancaster county.

The donations received during December and January included: "Old Schuylkill Tales," from Mrs. Ella Zerby; the address of D. B. Leach at the Ben Franklin Club banquet on Jan. 17, from D. B. Leach; &

Minutes of February Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 4, 1916.

The February meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in their room in the A. Herr Smith Library Building on Friday evening. President George M. Steinman occupied the chair. The librarian, Miss Lottie Bausman, presented her annual report which showed that many donations had been received during the past year.

Miss Elizabeth G. Armstrong and Miss Kate Hartman, both of Lancaster, were elected to membership in the Society; and Mrs. Return Fahnestock, John A. Nauman, Esq. and Mr. Harry M. Hoover, all of Lancaster, were nominated for membership.

The suggestion of the secretary, Mr. Charles B. Hollinger, in his annual report, to the effect that a social affair be held in connection with one of the monthly meetings was accepted and a committee was appointed to arrange for it.

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number of the Society's pamphlets; four numbers of the "Memphis Appeal" published at Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1864, issued just when Sherman was getting ready for his march to the sea, presented by Mrs. M. Alexander; and a "hound iron" taken from a government wagon used during the Revolutionary War, from William J. McCaa, Esq., of Churchtown. T. Roberts Appel, Esq. explained that this particular hound iron was made at Valley Forge and is a fine sample of those used at Windsor Forges.

The paper of the evening was "The Political History and Development of Lancaster County's First Twenty Years—1729 to 1749" by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. The paper was very interesting and told of stirring political elections and local factional fights connected therewith, the prominence of James Hamilton in the political arena for a time; the Quakers, Germans, Scotch-Irish, English and other elements and their part in local political and industrial life.

Mr. H. Frank Eshleman of the committee on indexing twenty volumes of the Historical Society proceedings appealed for volunteers to assist in the work. It was intimated that a number of members of the Society will respond.

VOL. XX. NO. 3.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1916

21
PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

History of Clay and the Clay Hotel
By HIRSH E. SCHMIDT, Pa.

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Minutes of the March Meeting - 92

HISTORY OF CLAY AND THE CLAY HOTEL.

MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING.

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History of Clay and the Clay Hotel

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William Penn on September 17th, 1681, did grant and convey to Charles Jones, the elder, and Charles Jones, the younger, then of the city of Bristol, England—soap boilers—2,000 acres of land to be held out in the province of Pennsylvania, yet unsurveyed. Charles

History of Clay and the Clay Hotel - - - - 75

By HIRAM E. STEINMETZ, Esq.

Minutes of the March Meeting - - - - 92

Jones, Sr., granted and conveyed these 2,000 acres to Esther Shippen, then married to Edward Shippen. Said Edward Shippen also died, and Esther Shippen, by survivorship, bequeathed on August 4th, 1734, as follows: "As for and concerning the tract and residue of said 2,000 acres (over and besides certain 500 acres and 40 acres in said will specified) where located and surveyed unto Edward Shippen and Joseph Shippen, sons of said Esther Shippen, and to Margaret Shippen, daughter of her son-in-law, Edward Shippen, deceased, each to receive 485 2/3 acres of the remaining 1,460 acres, when surveyed and granted by the proprietary of Pennsylvania."

This tract was surveyed in 1733, four years after the organization of Lancaster county.

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William Penn on September 27th, 1681, did grant and convey to Charles Jones, the elder, and Charles Jones, the younger, then of the city of Bristol, England—soap boilers—2,000 acres of land to be laid out in the province of Pennsylvania, yet unsurveyed. Charles Jones, Jr., died without issue and without making a partition of the property—Charles Jones, Sr., became the sole owner.

On November 4th, 1711, Charles Jones, Sr., granted and conveyed these 2,000 acres to Esther Shippen, then married to Edward Shippen. Said Edward Shippen also died and Esther Shippen, by survivorship, bequeathed on August 4th, 1724, as follows: "As for and concerning the rest and residue of said 2,000 acres (over and besides certain 500 acres and 40 acres in said will specified) where located and surveyed unto Edward Shippen and Joseph Shippen, sons of said Esther Shippen and to Margaret Shippen, daughter of her son-in-law, Edward Shippen, deceased each to receive 486 2-3 acres of the remaining 1,460 acres, when surveyed and granted by the proprietary of Pennsylvania."

This tract was surveyed in 1733, four years after the organization of Lancaster county.

Joseph Shippen, Jr., merchant, residing at Philadelphia, and Mary, his wife, sold 100 acres of his tract to Oswald Hostetter, on December 6th, 1740.

"The land is situated on a branch county." Middle creek was not yet named. The deed for the above mentioned tract of 100 acres is one of the first deeds recorded in Lancaster, as it appears in the first deed grantor book on page 29, recorded May 11th, 1741. Michael Shank and Oswald Hostetter are mentioned as adjoiners. Mr. Hostetter previously obtained 210 acres from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

Michael Shank obtained 388 acres from said Joseph Shippen, Jr., merchant, and Mary, his wife, at a previous date. Thus Shank and Hostetter purchased Joseph Shippen's share of the land. Most of Shank's land is owned by some of his descendants at this date—Samuel Steinmetz, Grant Steinmetz and F. S. Hess. This land is located in Elizabeth township.

As previously stated, the surveys were made in 1733, but not only of these tracts, but of nearly 4,000 acres embracing parts of the present confines of Clay and Elizabeth townships. The names, location and acreage are in our possession.

Oswald Hostetter died about 1751, leaving a widow, Mary; a son, John, and three daughters, Frena or Veronica, married to Abraham Herr; Anna, married to John Mayer, and Barbara, married to Samuel Singer.

John Hostetter, the son, was willed his father's both tracts of land, 210 and 100 acres, respectively, on July 23d, 1751.

On November 5th, 1766, John Hostetter and Barbara, his wife, of Warwick township, sold to Michael Huber, blacksmith, county and province

aforesaid, 13 acres of the 100-acre tract, without improvements, for 62 pounds, or about \$310. This would indicate that part of the land was located in Warwick township and part in Cocalico township, Hostetter residing in the Warwick end and the thirteen-acre tract in Cocalico, as will appear later on.

In order to prove that the thirteen-acre tract comes from the original 2,000 acres granted to the soapboilers—drafts and descriptions indicate it beyond a doubt.

John Hostetter, on May 26th, 1767, sold 182 acres of land, situated in Warwick township to Jacob Erb, of Warwick township, being parts of both tracts, as the title papers on record at Lancaster clearly show. Jacob Erb, however, did not reside on the tract until a later date. He was a noted and influential citizen. He was a member of the Committee of Safety during the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1787 to 1790. He was the great-great-grandfather of the writer.

Michael Huber, who purchased the thirteen-acre tract above mentioned, without improvements, on November 5th, 1766, erected the building on the land in 1767, which is now known as the Clay Hotel in Clay township. Grant Steinmetz is the present proprietor.

The original building was not as large and commodious a structure as at present, three additions being added to it since. The original building, however, yet stand; and is a stone structure and able to stand the storms of another century.

It embraced what is now the bar-room and a small kitchen in the rear and two rooms above the bar-room.

Whether Mr. Huber conducted a hotel is not positively known and cannot be verified from the records in the

Quarter Sessions office at Lancaster, as those minutes are not all recorded. The licenses at that time were not granted by the Court, but were recommended by the Court to the Governor of the Province, who granted them.

However, tradition says it was a public house at that period, although Mr. Huber is again mentioned as blacksmith on March 26th, 1774, when he and his wife, Anna Maria, sold the property mentioned as in Cocalico township, with improvements, to Martin Shank, of Warwick township, for 500 pounds or about \$2,500. As far as known, Mr. Huber continued to occupy it as a tenant from the following incident given to the writer some years ago by two different descendants of the family:

"Michael Huber had two daughters in his family, Barbara and Christina."

To show that the place was one of importance in this section of the county, a draft of soldiers for the Revolutionary War was taken at this house, and Christina Huber, then a little girl, was blindfolded and drew the names from a box in accordance with the usual custom.

Another important event in the lives of these two daughters, Barbara and Christina Huber, both had the same husband—Jacob Keller. Another coincidence—Mollie Erb married Samuel Keller, a son of the first union. Her brother, David Erb, married Barbara Keller, a daughter of the second union.

Both had many descendants.

Peter Eberly was also a tenant and conducted a public house at least from 1784 to 1789—the previous records failing to specify. During this period the building was enlarged by adding the wing on the west end or from the bar-room to the west end, being an addition of two rooms on each floor and somewhat better material—finer stone.

In 1789, Martin Shank, of Warwick township, sold this property to Peter Eberly, inn holder, then tenant, for the same price as he had purchased it in 1774, from Michael Huber—500 pounds, or \$2,500. But strange as it may seem, Peter Eberly and Catharine, his wife, disposed of it at the same time to Jacob Erb, already mentioned, who owned the land adjoining on the south, west and north, for 25 pounds, or about \$125 less than was paid for it to Mr. Shank. As an indication that Peter Eberly did not continue as tenant for Jacob Erb, as he had for Martin Shank—the records speak of him as a resident of Manheim township—evidently his new home.

By this purchase of the thirteen-acre tract, Jacob Erb restored it to the original tract of 100 acres from which it was taken in 1766, and it has not separated from the main part ever since.

My eyes beheld, I have in my possession a finely executed draft of this thirteen-acre plot.

Jacob Erb never occupied the hotel building himself. He owned the mill and all the land in and around the present village of Clay, and the farm to the southeast of the village now owned by Ben. S. Risser's estate.

He moved to the present village of Clay later in life. He resided in what was known as the "Corner House," which tradition says was an older house than the hotel building. It was demolished in 1911.

Mr. Erb died in this house in 1811, just a century apart.

Who was the first tenant of the hotel after it was purchased by Jacob Erb cannot be determined, as some of the records are missing. It is believed that Christian Young occupied it from 1793 to 1796.

Evidently it was vacant from the spring of 1796 until November, 1796. At the November Quarter Sessions Court a license was granted to Nathaniel Lightner, thus—"Jacob Erb's house old tavern." Mr. Lightner was granted license in the spring of 1797 and continued as landlord until the spring of 1805.

During the time that Nathaniel Lightner occupied the hotel it changed owners—John Erb, one of the sons of Jacob Erb, purchased it from his father, and also the farms and mill property.

Another important event took place at this time. From the organization of the county in 1729 until 1784 the county and State elections were held at the county seat.

In 1785 Lancaster county was erected into four election districts. Cocalico township belonged to the Fourth district, with the polling place at New Holland.

In 1786 Cocalico township was detached from the Fourth district and added to the First district, the Court house at Lancaster borough being the polling place.

In 1795 Cocalico and Elizabeth townships were erected into a separate election district, called the Fifth district, with the polling place at the public house of Henry Miller, in Cocalico township. It was situated on the cross-roads midway between Lincoln and Ephrata, and is now occupied by Samuel D. Erb.

In 1803 a new district was formed from parts of Brecknock and Cocalico townships, and called the Ninth district, with Reamstown, in Cocalico township, as the polling place.

Part of Warwick township was attached to the other part of Cocalico township, and the polling place of the

Fifth district was moved to Nathaniel Lightner's hotel, also in Cocalico township, or the Clay Hotel, as it is now called.

Thus, this house has continued to be a polling place to this day, even when it was kept as a private house by the late George W. Steinmetz, father of the writer, from 1855 to 1868.

However, an effort was made by the late William K. Furlow, in 1864, to have the polling place taken to his hotel, called Union, now Mount Airy, which name it bears since 1876, although Prof. Roddy is oblivious of the fact.

Furlow had over 100 signers petitioning the Court for a special election to change the polling place. At the election Steinmetz had 116 votes and Furlow 32. The writer first saw the light of day in this house, on a cold October morning, according to the diary of the late William J. Fraser, who repaired grandfather's clock at our house that day.

When Nathaniel Lightner vacated this hotel in 1805, John V. Smith took possession and conducted it for a period of four years, until 1809.

John Winters moved into it at this time, and remained until 1811. He was a noted and popular man and well spoken of years afterward.

The owner of the place, John Erb, died in 1810. His son, John, became the owner by inheritance. He took possession in 1811.

He named it "The Red Lion Hotel," and had a handsome sign with the picture of a lion swinging from a pole, erected in front of the building.

He was the father of the following children: The late Hiram Erb, of Clay; the late John B. Erb, of Lititz; the late Henry B. Erb, and the late

Mrs. George W. Steinmetz, both of Clay township.

He conducted the hotel for a period of forty years, with the exception of the year 1819, when Peter Weidner occupied it, and again from 1822 to 1825, when it was rented by William Strunk, Jacob Diffenderfer and Jacob Garber respectively for a period of one year each.

During part of the time of the first incumbency from 1811 to 1819 Mr. Erb also conducted a general store in the west end of the building, but this proved an unprofitable venture and he soon abandoned it.

During the time he had rented the hotel to the parties above named, he lived in the "Corner House," already mentioned, and devoted his time to operating the mill, close by, which he had purchased from his brother, Isaac.

When he returned to the hotel in 1825 his son, Hiram, was placed in the mill at the age of fifteen, and practically remained there until 1869, having purchased it from his father, Joseph R. Royer, now residing at Lexington, operated the mill one year.

Hiram Erb sold the mill in 1870 to Michael S. Eberly, who, with his son, Lewis G., yet resides thereon. Mr. Eberly enlarged and remodeled it in 1875. The roller process is now installed. An older mill existed and was converted into a school-house, used from 1787 to 1800. John Erb, another son, and a hired man, John Stober by name, had charge of the farm connected with the hotel.

When Mr. Erb first took possession of the hotel in 1811 it was located in Cocalico township; in 1812 the records speak of it as Warwick township.

However, in 1815, the boundary lines of Cocalico and Elizabeth townships were changed. Previous to that

year the present village of Clay separated the townships, or, rather, Middle creek was the dividing line. The village of Lincoln now became the eastern boundary of Elizabeth township, which desired more territory because a goodly portion of its former territory was now embraced in Lebanon county, organized in 1813.

This hotel was continued as the polling place of Elizabeth township and part of Warwick township added to it, which was detached in 1843 and added to Lititz.

Elizabeth township was given two polling places from 1852 to 1854 by establishing a new one at Pennville, which was abolished that year and partnership dissolved by erecting two townships, Clay and Elizabeth.

Application was made to the Quarter Sessions Court in November, 1853, for the erection of this new township. Emanuel Sheaffer, Morris Hoops and William Carpenter, Esq., were appointed commissioners to take testimony. They met at the Brickerville Hotel. Samuel Nissley, a Justice of the Peace, made the survey whereby Elizabeth township would retain 10,216 acres and the new township would obtain 13,648 acres. The commissioners decided to grant the erection of the township as surveyed, and call it "Middle Creek township." They made their report at the January Quarter Sessions of 1854. It was not absolutely confirmed until the April term of Court. In the meantime, a petition was circulated in the new township protesting against calling it Middle Creek township.

Jonas Lauber, who was a life-long resident and an influential citizen in Whig politics, consulted the father of the writer, who suggested to Mr. Lauber to write a personal letter to Judge

Henry G. Long, protesting against the proposed name, and suggest the name of Clay township.

Accordingly, Mr. Lauber wrote the letter to Judge Long, objecting to the name Middle Creek township, for the following reasons: "It is a long name, hard to spell (and purposely spelled it 'Middel Crick') and it is difficult to remember. Therefore, I suggest the name of 'Clay,' in honor of the great statesman."

According to the late Simon P. Eby, who was present in Court when this transaction took place, the letter of Jonas Lauber received more consideration than the petition. When Judge Long turned to his colleagues on the Bench and said: "If a citizen of the intelligence and education of Mr. Lauber does not know how to spell Middle Creek, we will not call the new township that way, but name it Clay, as he suggests—it meets all needs."

The records of the Quarter Sessions Court office will bear me out in regard to the petition and the letter.

Clay township retained the old polling place, but was called the Forty-fifth election district, which it bears to-day. Brickerville became the new polling place of Elizabeth township, and retained the former district number, which it holds to-day.

On May 12, 1854, special elections were held in the two townships to fill such vacancies that occurred by the division. In Clay township, H. S. Eberly acted as judge and Adam Oberlin and Martin Romig as inspectors. In Elizabeth township, the election board was David Carl, as Judge, and Moses Brubaker and Lewis R. Hibshman as inspectors. The Court appointed these officers, as the records show. The records also show that Elizabeth township had more offices to fill than Clay,

as the Clay end generally captured the big plums, having had both 'Squires.

Originally the western part of Lincoln, or New Ephrata as it was then called, was included in Clay township, but was detached by special survey in 1856 and added to Ephrata township.

The hotel at Clay, in Clay township, is a fertile field for the local historian. Many scenes and incidents connected with its history crowd upon our memory as related by some of the oldest inhabitants long since laid to rest.

There were many stirring scenes enacted on election days while the two townships were yet together; the employes of Elizabeth Furnace and Speedwell and Hopewell forges, which were then yet in operation, generally engaged in a free fight on these occasions, and many bloody conflicts took place.

On one occasion something out of the ordinary occurred when two men, who had been boon companions and joint participants in many a questionable adventure, fought a regular prize fight in the orchard close by. The men were Jacob Buffenmoyer and Joseph Weidman. Both carried the marks or scars of that conflict to their graves. The former was minus a finger and the latter had a piece of flesh taken from his cheek. He emigrated to Ohio some years later, and when he was East fifty years ago the writer saw him and noticed the scar.

Mr. Erb also devoted some time to politics, and in 1833 he was elected County Commissioner on the Anti-Masonic ticket and served with honor and distinction. Three years later he was a candidate for Sheriff, but was handicapped in this that his party ran two candidates, although at first

it was reported that he was elected. Election returns were not obtained so quickly and definitely as in our day.

Mr. Erb also made extensive improvements at the hotel and its surroundings. He tore down the old kitchen attachment and erected a larger and more commodious one, and erected a barn and what is now known as "The Old Shed," to the west of the hotel.

As this hotel was situated on the old Paxtang road, it was a great stopping place for the Conestoga wagons, and many a thrilling adventure took place in those times. The Paxtang road did not run as the Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpike now runs, but passed between the hotel and the "old shed," through the orchard to Lauber's corner. The custom of those days was for the horses to sleep close to the wagon and the men on the floor.

When this pike, of Horse Shoe pike, as it was then called, was built this hotel continued as a stopping place for the Conestoga wagons and the Irish drovers.

A memorable event took place in November, 1833, when the great shower of meteors visited this country. The hotel was crowded with teamsters and drovers and the yard with horses and cattle. Consternation reigned, the horses and cattle made unearthly yells, and strong men wept and prayed, drinking and carousing ceased and swearing was unknown. Everybody thought the end of the world was at hand. Eye witnesses related to the writer years ago about this memorable night and the magnificent and brilliant display of the skies on this night.

Upon one occasion a cavalcade of fifty men on horseback made their appearance at the "Red Lion" and

asked the genial landlord for supper, lodging and breakfast. Nothing daunted, it was granted. The fatted calf was killed, placed in the bake oven and roasted in bulk, and sufficient bread borrowed from the surrounding neighbors to feed the hungry crowd who slept on the soft side of a board at night and went away highly pleased the next morning.

To show how one incident shapes and determines the lives and destinies of men and women happened in this wise: On a pleasant autumn forenoon, in the year 1841, Mr. Erb was standing on the stone steps in front of his hotel, when a man neatly dressed came riding along on a splendidly-equipped horse of fine form. He halted, dismounted, entered the barroom and ordered dinner for himself and his horse. He announced that he was from Oley township, Berks county, and wanted to buy a farm in Lancaster county, having sold his farm at that point.

The genial manner and manly bearing of the man so pleased Mr. Erb that he sent for his son, Hiram, who had a farm for rent close by the one running along the race beyond Clay. The result was that the gentleman agreed to rent the farm and wait a year to buy a farm, subject to the approval of his wife.

Shortly afterward he and his wife appeared and rented the farm, and thus it happened that Samuel Meck, of Oley township, Berks county, moved on the farm of Mr. Erb's son, Hiram, in 1842. It took two days to get there. The teams, family, friends and cattle rested at Reading over night.

A finer four-horse team than the one owned by Mr. Samuel Meck never graced that section before or since, and when it reached the ears of the managers at Elizabeth Furnace, the day of arrival, they appear-

ed the next day to see the splendid stock. Another singular fact is, that from that day to August 19, 1912, some of the family of Samuel Meck or his descendants have been employed in the family of John Erb and his descendants, with possibly a year or two intermission.

John Erb retired from the hotel in 1851, and moved into a new brick house erected by him, where he died in 1862. Henry B. Erb, his youngest son, kept the hotel until 1854, when George W. Steinmetz, who was married to Priscilla Cecilia Erb, the only daughter of John Erb, moved on the farm and kept the hotel until in the fall of 1855, when the local prohibition law went into effect. He resided there in a private capacity until the spring of 1868, when he began business as a merchant in the new building erected by him, and continued until 1900. He also conducted a cigar factory from 1884 to 1900, and dealt in leaf tobacco from 1880 to 1900.

Mr. Steinmetz became the owner of the farm and hotel stand in 1862. Although it was a private house, the elections continued to be held here, and many humorous, pathetic and thrilling incidents occurred which space forbids to mention.

One of the surroundings of this hotel that deserves more than a passing notice is the well on the west side, between the hotel building and the "old shed." The pump stands on a rock, and on the one side is a large opening, hence the well is known as the "bottomless well," for when it was dug, while all hands had gone to dinner, the tools which had been left in it went to the bottom and were never recovered. The well, which had been perfectly dry, was filled with water. Whether the tools landed in China deponent saith not.

When the well on the east side.

between the hotel building and the barn, was dug in 1863 a large opening was found extending toward the dwelling that admits a man, and is of a considerable length.

When a heavy team passes rapidly through Clay, it often shakes the houses. Some advance the theory that Clay at one time in the history of the world was a lake, on account of the formation of the earth around it, which is peculiar, indeed.

In 1863 the building again became a public house, and was called "The Eagle Hotel."

Aaron B. Eitnier, now residing at Lincoln, occupied the building from 1868 to 1870. Emanuel Weidman, late of Brickerville, operated it from 1870 to 1876, during which time a cattle scales and a large new shed were erected. Daniel K. Witmyer, late of Lincoln, moved there in 1876, and remained until 1878, when Martin S. Gross, late of Ephrata borough, occupied it from 1878 to 1888, when John J. Faust, now residing at Allentown, lived there one year.

George W. Steinmetz resumed control of the hotel in 1889, and placed the late William K. Furlow in charge of it as manager, who continued in that capacity until the fall of 1890, when he resigned, and Lincoln M. Christ served in that capacity one month. He now resides at Hope-land, Clay township. When he resigned, Martin S. Gross, late of Ephrata borough, accepted the position and continued in it until April 1st, 1896.

In 1892, Mr. Stemmetz remodelled it by making the whole structure a three-story building and a better-equipped edifice.

He disposed of his interests in the property to Levi H. Miller, of Wilmington, Del. Both are now deceased.

But who was the real owner from April 1893, until the autumn of 1895, is hard to determine. It was in litigation during that period and changed hands frequently, sometimes daily, or even twice a day. Finally, it was sold at Sheriff's sale and bought by the late J. Wesley Supplee, of Philadelphia.

A. E. Lane, now residing at Clay, then became the owner by purchasing it from Mr. Supplee. This purchase included the farm and store building occupied by the writer as tenant, who continued as such until April 3, 1899.

John L. Coldren, now deceased, occupied the hotel two years.

In 1898, Isaac M. Christ, now residing at Ephrata, moved there and remained one year. He came from Hopeland, in Clay township, a thriving town, which Professor Roddy also fails to mention, calling it Newtown, which name it lost in 1897, when it became a postoffice.

John E. Wolf, also residing at Ephrata, went there in 1899, and left in 1901, and later was elected a Justice of the Peace in Clay township in 1905.

David H. Snyder, now conducting a hotel at Mechanicsburg, Upper Leacock township, conducted this hotel from 1901 to 1904.

William D. Wike had rented it in the spring of 1904, but died there in six weeks' time.

It was called "Wheelman's Rest" instead of the Eagle Hotel—now it goes by the name of the Clay Hotel.

Grant Steinmetz and his amiable wife are the genial hosts of the Clay Hotel since May 26, 1904, leaving their fine farm in Elizabeth township to a tenant, which they had operated for thirteen years. Both are descendants of Michael Shank, men-

tioned above as an early settler in this section.

Mr. Steinmetz also takes great delight in horses, and has some fine blooded stock. He inherits this trait from his father and grandfather. Three of his uncles had the same traits. In 1906 the bar-room was enlarged by throwing the two original rooms into one and otherwise improved it.

The blacksmith shop, erected in 1863, was demolished in 1912, and an up-to-date one built further up the road, operated by Adam Mellinger, who is the village blacksmith since 1893. Edwin H. Wealand is the saddler man since 1884. Hiram L. Erb had a general store from 1875 to 1900, when he died. His father was associated with him part of that time. Clay postoffice was established in 1873, the father of the writer was connected with it until March 31, 1900.

The writer was either postmaster or assistant postmaster from March 1, 1876, to April 15, 1899. A. E. Lane is the present incumbent. Harry L. Wealand is the genial 'Squire and teaches the Hopeland Secondary School.

Special Donations—A number of the Society's pamphlets from Mr. M. T. Carvin; two bronze medals, 1872, 1873, concerning Bee Culture in Lancaster county; two deeds concerning land in Manor township, the dates being November 13, 1776, and June 2, 1781, from Miss Martha H. Dashi; the original paper showing that Jacob Leman took the "Oath of Allegiance" to the State of Pennsylvania, November 25, 1783, from Miss Adeline Leman; charter of the "Friendship Fire Company," issued for its re-organization in 1853, from Mrs. J. H. Baumgardner; a large number of Indian arrow-heads from Miss Mazie E. Smith; a number of

Minutes of the March Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., March 3, 1916.

The regular meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening, with President Steinman in the chair.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, presented the report for the past month, as follows:

Bound Volumes—Blue Book of Schuylkill County (by purchase); Smull's Legislative Hand Book for 1915; School Laws of Pennsylvania for 1915.

Magazines and Pamphlets—German American Annals; American Philosophical Society; Classification of the Auxiliary Sciences of History--Library of Congress; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the New York Public Library (two numbers); Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Special Donations—A number of the Society's pamphlets from Mr. M. T. Garvin; two bronze medals, 1872, 1873, concerning Bee Culture in Lancaster county; two deeds concerning land in Manor township, the dates being November 13, 1776, and June 2, 1781, from Miss Martha H. Davis; the original paper showing that Jacob Leman took the "Oath of Allegiance" to the State of Pennsylvania, November 26, 1788, from Miss Adelia Leman; charter of the "Friendship Fire Company," issued for its re-organization in 1858, from Mrs. J. H. Baumgardner; a large number of Indian arrow-heads, from Miss Mazie E. Smith; a number of

miscellaneous newspapers dating from 1836, from Mr. H. L. Simon.

The following new members were elected: Mrs. R. E. Fahnestock, John A. Nauman, Esq., and Harry M. Hoover.

The following were proposed for membership:

Dr. Parke P. Breneman, Mrs. Mildred E. S. Breneman, 146 East Walnut street, city; Miss Catharine Zook, 42 South Prince street, city; Mr. J. L. Ruth, 305 North West End avenue, city; Mr. R. Karl Honaman, Franklin and Marshall College, city; Dr. H. G. Reemsnyder, Ephrata; Mr. A. F. Espenshade, Pennsylvania State College, State College; Mr. Harry C. Ewing, Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon.

Miss Clark reported that the Marietta Pilot of 1814-16 could be purchased for \$5, and the purchase was authorized.

It was announced that the committee appointed to arrange for a social affair consists of Miss Martha B. Clark, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, L. B. Herr, D. F. Magee, Esq., H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and C. B. Hollinger, chairman.

The paper of the evening was read by Hiram E. Steinmetz, Esq., of Ephrata, his subject being, "History of Clay and the Clay Hotel."

Mr. A. K. Hostetter read an article from the Ephrata Review of June 3, 1904, by Dr. J. R. Johns, which emphasized some of the points related by Mr. Steinmetz in his paper.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

By WILLIAM F. WERNER.

OLD ST. JAMES CHURCH YARD.

MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING.

VOL. XX. NO. 4.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1916

Old St. James Church Yard

The old historic graveyard adjoining St. James' Church contains much that is of interest to the antiquarian, the historian, and the epigrapher. Dating from the year 1744, its history reads like a romance and goes back to the early days when Lancaster was but a townstead, and the surrounding country was covered with vast forests in which the dusky savage reigned at will. During the early period the settlement was visited by strolling missionaries, who ministered to the

Old St. James Church Yard - - - - 99
 BY WILLIAM F. WOERNER.

Minutes of the April Meeting - - - - 126

Church of England was the first missionary society organized in this country. It was organized in 1791 for the purpose of carrying the Gospel not only to the heathen in foreign lands, but also to those members of her communion who were without the regular ministrations of the Mother Church. One of the ministers of this Venerable Society, the Reverend Robert Weyman, held services in the region now known as Lancaster during the years 1717-1718. History has no record of the exact spot where the services were held. In the year 1728 the Reverend John Backhouse ministered to the people in this vicinity, according to the report which he sent to the S. P. G. Other services were conducted here from time to time during the years 1735, 1736, 1737, by the Reverend James Lindsay, another missionary sent out by the S. P. G. Thus it will be seen

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The Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was the first missionary society organized in the Church of England after the Reformation. It was founded in 1701 for the purpose of carrying the Gospel, not only to the heathen in foreign lands, but also to those members of her communion who were without the regular ministrations of the Mother Church. One of the ministers of this Venerable Society, the Reverend Robert Weyman, held services in the region now known as Lancaster during the years 1717-1718. History has no record of the exact spot where the services were held. In the year 1728 the Reverend John Backhouse ministered to the people in this vicinity, according to the report which he sent to the S. P. G. Other services were conducted here from time to time during the years 1735, 1736, 1737, by the Reverend James Lindsay, another missionary sent out by the S. P. G. Thus it will be seen

that those Churchmen living here had to be content with the occasional services afforded them from time to time, by the itinerant missionaries who strayed into the borough.

The earliest settlers were mostly Germans, with a sprinkling of English; but the English, though few in numbers, were the controlling element in the community. Thomas Cookson, the first Chief Burgess of Lancaster, was an Englishman, and one of the constituent members of Saint James' Parish. George Gibson, a squatter, licensed in 1722 to keep tavern, was the same nationality. He was the first county treasurer, and one of the earliest supporters of the church. The settlement of Lancaster was then often referred to as "Gibson's Pasture," and later "Hickory Town," because of the large hickory tree which stood near the tavern, and a picture of which was painted on the sign board. John Postlethwaite, who kept tavern on the great Conestoga road where the first Court of Lancaster county was held, was another Englishman. He was an intelligent and influential man, and one of the first Wardens of Saint James' Parish.

Very fortunate circumstances led another missionary of the S. P. G. to come into the borough of Lancaster in 1744; for it is due to the efforts of this man that we owe the formation of the parish. The first entry in the parish records shows very clearly how much those Churchmen living in the settlement at that time, though few in numbers, desired the ministrations of the Mother Church. Under date of October 3, 1744, we read:

"The Reverend Richard Locke accidentally coming into this, our borough of Lancaster a little before ye date hereof, we agreed to give him what

Encouragement we could for his residence amongst us. And tho' destitute of any Sett Place of Worship for performing ye Divine Service of ye Church of England; & Its Members here but very few, yet in order to keep up & maintain ye Polity or Government of ye Church, we have met this day for chusing of Church Wardens & Vestrymen, when ye following persons were Unanimously chosen:

Church Wardens

Thomas Cookson John Postlethwaite

Vestry Men

Edward Smout, Esq. William Bristow
Morgan Morgan Daniel Syng
John Folke John Connolly "

At a meeting of the Vestry on Easter Monday, April 15, 1745, Patrick Carri-
gan and Edward Taylor were added to
the Vestry.

James Hamilton, who owned a large tract of land in Lancaster, gave three town lots in 1744 to Saint James' Parish upon which to erect a church and plan a graveyard. He also gave a subscription towards the building of a stone church. George Thomas, Governor of the Province at that time, was also another subscriber, as well as Jacob Duche, who was in all probability the father of the ill-fated curate of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

We are not certain whether the graveyard was ever divided into family lots, although the order in which the families are buried seems to indicate that it was. No doubt those who were members of the parish were accorded Christian burial in the churchyard, free of charge. It is not recorded in the first vestry book whether the parishioners were required to pay for their graves. Neither is there any

authentic record in existence to-day to prove that the churchyard was consecrated. No doubt that it was, for that was the custom in those days, as it is at this present time. Perhaps the minister or the vestry were negligent in recording it?

The first reference to the churchyard in the old vestry book is in the year 1754, where it is recorded that: "John Harris have five shillings for digging every grave."

In the year 1761, it is recorded that the drawings of a lottery for the church were reported finished. The Provincial Government was appealed to and permission was given to hold the lottery. The minutes of the meeting of the Vestry held on June 4, 1761, read: "That as soon as the afore-said steeple is erected, they, if in their power, will cause to be erected a stone wall at the west and east end of the Burying Ground adjoining and belonging to the said Church." The wall was completed about 1764, for in that year the Rev. Thomas Barton writes: "The graveyard is enclosed with a stone wall covered with cedar shingles."

Rev. Wilson Waters, in his history of Stain James' parish, published in the year book in 1902, says: "The only portions of the churchyard wall known to any one now living were that extending from a gateway at the northwest corner of the original brick church out to Duke street, and then north to the rectory, and that extending from the southeast corner of the brick church out to the line of Orange street, and thence to the corner of the churchyard. The former portion of the wall was removed and replaced by an iron fence when the present tower was built, and the latter portion was rebuilt within a few years, the end of the wall adjoining the church edifice being shortened,

and the gateway, which was one panel from the church, being moved further east, as it now stands, and the wall was extended along the east side of the churchyard; all the present brick coping and tops of the gateposts belonged to the original wall, and the paneling was preserved essentially as in the old wall, which was perhaps three or four inches higher than the present wall."

The stone church was finished about the year 1753.

At a meeting of the vestry and wardens held on Monday, October 18, 1762, a letter was addressed to the secretary of the S. P. G., a part of which reads: "But we are concerned to acquaint the Venerable Society that the Expenses incurred by this undertaking (building of a stone Church), together with the inclosing of the Churchyard with a neat stone wall, falls so heavy upon a few individuals." Whether the appeal to this society for funds was ever granted has not been ascertained.

At this same vestry meeting it was authorized that: "Tobias Reem, stone-cutter, be employed to prepare and cut a neat Firestone for a sill for the Church Door.....and tops for the pillars for the gateway.....and that the passage from the gate to the Church Door be paved with bricks or flags of the breadth of the gate." The sandstone tops referred to may be seen at the present day on the pillars of the entrance to the churchyard on Orange street.

At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestry held on Monday, July 22, 1765, it was agreed that: "John Street, a regular member of the Church and of fair character, having applied to be appointed Sexton of this Church, he the said John Street is accordingly appointed Sexton and for his services

is to be allowed two pounds and fourteen shillings annually out of the Collections exclusive, of his fee for digging graves." It was also agreed at this meeting: "That henceforth the Minister of this church for the time being shall be entitled to and have and receive the sum of Five Shillings Surplice Fee for every grave dug in the Burying Ground of the congregation."

The next reference to the churchyard in the vestry book is under date of Monday, March 20, 1775, where is written: "Agreed that the sum of Five Shillings be paid out of the Collection Moneys to John Smith, the sexton, for his charge for digging the grave of Robert Carson, the late clerk of this Church."

The interments became so frequent in the burying ground, that the Vestry, at a meeting held on Saturday, March 24, 1821, issued the following order: "All persons applying to have a stranger interred in the Churchyard, shall pay to the treasurer ten dollars before the ground is broken. The sexton shall not charge more than two dollars for digging the grave of an adult, nor more than one for a child."

The early records of the parish pertaining to the burials of the members of the congregation have either been lost or destroyed. There is no authentic record extant to show who was the first person to be interred in the graveyard. The oldest tombstone bears the date Marh 4, 1752, and was erected to a child named Susannah Hart.

The next oldest tombstone bears the date 1753, and was erected to the memory of that zealous Churchman, Thomas Cookson. Cookson was in his day one of the leading citizens of this community, and the chief supporter of Saint James' Parish. When the settlement was incorporated as a borough

on May 1, 1742, he was made the first Burgess. He was also appointed a Justice of the Peace and Register of the county in 1745. His tomb may be seen in the sacristy of the present church. His first wife lies in the old cemetery of Trinity Lutheran Church.

The third oldest tombstone in the graveyard is that which was erected to the memory of Patrick Carrigan, who was one of the men added to the Vestry at the meeting held on Easter Monday in the year, 1745.

Mr. Carrigan lived in what is now Upper Leacock township, owning seven hundred acres of land and a grist mill, situated on Mill Creek. He married Margaret Douglass, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on October 16, 1747, and died intestate suddenly in Lancaster on October 15, 1756. He was survived by his wife and three children. Mrs. Carrigan later married John Wilson. She is buried in Saint John's Churchyard, Compassville.

Built in the extreme east wall of the church is a sandstone which perpetuates the memory of one Nichalous Messerschmit. It is the only tombstone in the churchyard with a German inscription. Messerschmit was a Lutheran, and was buried in the graveyard of old Trinity Lutheran Church. Some of his descendants were members of St. James', and one of them caused the stone to be transferred from that cemetery to St. James' Churchyard. However, the bones of Nichalous were not disturbed.

During the war of the Revolution a number of British soldiers were taken prisoners and quartered in Lancaster. Some of them died and were buried in the churchyard. With but one exception they rest in unmarked graves, which are supposed to be somewhere between the church and

the present rectory.

Built in the north wall of the robbing room is a stone erected to the memory of one British soldier and his two children. He no doubt died while a prisoner here. The lettering on the stone is very much defaced. The following is all that could be copied:

Here lieth the body of
HUGH STEWART,
Soldier in His Majesty's
26th Regiment of *****
Born in the parish of *****
in the shair of Catheneis, Scotland.
Departed this life the 1st of October,
1776.
aged 41 years.
Likeways his tow* sons.
Hugh, born in New York, the 16th
August, 1771.
and departed this life 10th December,
1776.
Joseph, born the 13th May, 1776*****
*Evidently a mistake of stonemason.

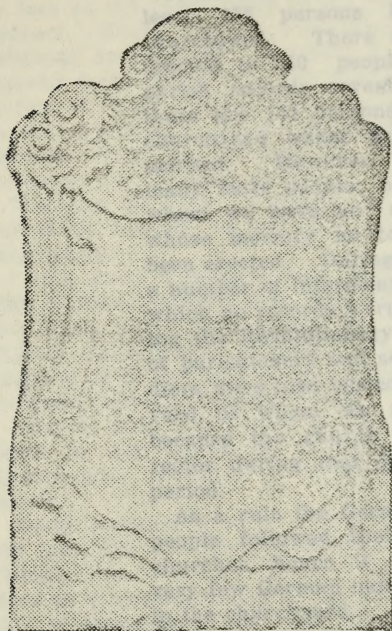
Two sandstones in an excellent state of preservation are built in the wall of the present tower. Another sandstone of unusual beauty is built in the north wall of the choir room. On it is carved a scroll on which is inscribed:

Here lays the body of
ELIZABETH SLOUGH,
Who departed this life
on the 22nd Day of October,
1761. Aged forty years,
nine months and
sixteen days.

Surrounding the scroll are the emblems used to a very great extent on tombstones erected during the Colonial period. Said an antiquarian recently in reference to this very stone: "The skull and hour glass, the winged cherubs, the bow and arrows and the skeleton remain fine examples of the sculptor's art."

Elizabeth Slough was a sister of Colonel Matthias Slough, who was an active citizen in this borough in his day and generation. Nothing further

could be learned of Elizabeth. She was, no doubt, true to the traditions of the age in which she lived, for in those days there was little else recorded concerning women other than their birth, their marriage and their death.



Tomb of Elizabeth Slough.

The first church was a very small building, and many of the members who died in those days were buried directly under the shadow of its walls. The membership grew and it became necessary to enlarge the building from time to time. The present chancel is built over a portion of the graveyard and the tombs which occupied that space now form the Altar and the floor. When the church was extended to the line on Duke street, it became necessary to include another

portion of the churchyard. The tombs of those persons, who were buried in that part of the graveyard, may be seen to-day imbedded in the pavement in the western end of the church.

It is estimated that there are at least 475 persons buried in the churchyard. There are tombstones erected to 260 people; while the parish records reveal the fact that there are 149 persons buried in the churchyard whose graves are not marked. However, there must be many more people buried here of whom we have no record, and to whose memory no tombstones have been erected. During the early years a number of interments were made of which no records were kept; and during the Revolutionary War a number of parishioners and some British soldiers were also buried in the churchyard of whom we find no record, because the church was without a rector during that dark and gloomy period.

As a rule the German and English people followed their own national churches, hence it is that we find very few German names on the tombs in the churchyard. Among the noted English names we find such as: Shippen, Hand, Yeates, Coleman, Grubb, Atlee, Franklin, etc.

That the churchyard had at one time been put to secular uses, the following copied from the Daily Express of March, 1857, well attests: "The Sun Fire Engine and Hose company removed from Dr. Breneman's lot on the southeast corner of Lime and Orange streets, in November, 1819, to the English Episcopal Churchyard. Two years later it was removed to the lot of P. Diffenderfer, where it remained until 1837." On which part of the graveyard the

Engine House was erected has not been ascertained, although it is thought to have been in the extreme eastern end, somewhere near the present sexton's house.

A number of the wealthy families in the parish kept and owned slaves as late as the early years of the last century. These negroes were given religious instructions; baptized, and thereby made members of the church. A few of their number were buried in the churchyard, as the following excerpts from the journal of the Reverend Mr. Clarkson attest:

"January 20, 1816. Voltaire, black boy of Mr. Yeates. In our yard, very improperly."

"John Atlee, a coloured man, living with William Jenkins, Esq., died with the small pox. Was buried in St. James' Churchyard. Tuesday, February 2, 1819, by order of Mr. Robert Coleman, Church Warden, gratis."

"May 5, 1819. Old Dinah, above 100 years of age, buried in St. James' Churchyard. Belonged to the Slough family."

Dinah McIntire lived to a very ripe old age. She was often referred to as "Dinah, the Fortune Teller;" and lived in a wooden shanty at the junction of Strawberry and Vine streets. She was born in Maryland, a slave, and was at one time the property of Matthias Slough.

"March 30, 1821. Dinah Webster, coloured, in St. James' yard." Dinah Webster, wife of John Webster, is buried near the old church of which her husband was the faithful sexton for many years.

Within the shadow of the church he loved so well rest the mortal remains of that sainted prelate—the Right Reverend Samuel Bowman—the only bishop of the Episcopal faith buried in Lancaster county. Dr. Bowman and his father-in-law, the

Reverend Joseph Clarkson, are the only incumbents of St. James' Parish reposing in its churchyard.

The Reverend Joseph Clarkson first saw the light of day in the city of Philadelphia, on February 27, 1765. He was a son of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, and was baptized in old historic Christ Church, of which parish his father was a vestryman. He attended a classical school in Lancaster, kept by one Dr. Robert Smith, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at the early age of seventeen. He was the first candidate for Holy Orders upon whom the venerable Bishop White laid his hands after his consecration at Lambeth Palace on February 4, 1787. The preacher on the morning of the ordination of Mr. Clarkson to the Diaconate said: "A new era has opened in our church that will be remembered forever." Immediately after ordination, Mr. Clarkson became assistant to Dr. Collin, rector of the Swedish churches in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and in 1792, upon the resignation of the Swedish rector of the church of the Holy Trinity in Wilmington, Delaware, he became the head of that parish.

On July 8, 1799, Dr. Clarkson entered upon the rectorship of St. James', Lancaster, which position he held until his death, which occurred on January 25, 1830. He was a beloved pastor, and the faithful shepherd of his flock. He did a great work which often took him far beyond the boundaries of his parish. He administered the Sacrament of Baptism to many, as the parish records which he so diligently kept attest.

Dr. Clarkson was married to Grace Cook, a daughter of the Reverend Samuel Cook, of Shrewsbury, New

Jrsey. She died in 1824, and her tomb may be seen by the side of her husband's.

Here also rests their son, Gerardus Clarkson, who was for many years the treasurer of St. James' Parish.

A daughter, Harriet Rumsey, became wife of Bishop Bowman. To this day the descendants of Mr. Clarkson are in the church. Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, was a grandson.

The Right Reverend Samuel Bowman was born on the twenty-first day of May, in the year 1800; and died on the third of August, 1861. He was the fourth child of Captain Samuel Bowman, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Lexington. It was the desire of his family that he should adopt the law as a profession, but the sudden death of his father led him to consecrate himself for the Christian ministry. He applied for Holy Orders, and was made Deacon by Bishop White in old Christ Church, Philadelphia, on August 25, 1823, and advanced to the Priesthood on December 19, 1824. He was elected co-rector of St. James' Parish, Lancaster, on September 27, 1827, assisting Dr. Clarkson, the rector. Upon the death of the latter in 1830, Mr. Bowman became the sole rector of one of the oldest parishes in the diocese. At the diocesan convention of Pennsylvania held in 1858, he was elected assistant bishop, which office he accepted. He was consecrated in Christ Church, Philadelphia, August 25, 1858, on the thirty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the Diaconate by the sainted Bishop White.

Bishop Bowman had a wonderful voice and rendered the services beautifully.

Dr. Bowman did much for the cause of education. A parochial school was

established during his residence in Lancaster. St. James' Orphan Asylum and the Bishop Bowman Home are the fruits of his labors. It was largely through his instrumentality that the Yeates' School was founded. But his greatest monument in St. John's Free Church, in this city—the pioneer free church in the diocese.

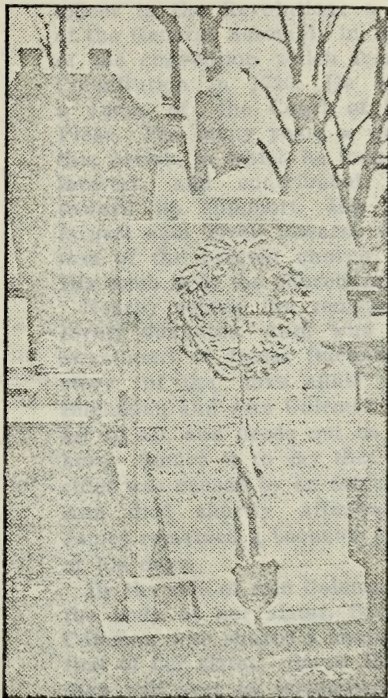
At the funeral of Bishop Bowman, two bishops and seventy priests were present in their vestments. This was undoubtedly the largest funeral ever held in the churchyard. Dr. Keenan, the beloved pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, this city, attended the funeral and was much affected. He was a warm personal friend of the deceased. James Buchanan also attended the funeral.

General Edward Hand lies buried near the old church of which he was a liberal benefactor. He was a friend and companion in arms of George Washington, and enjoyed his fullest confidence. In 1775 he came to Lancaster to practice his profession as a physician. Shortly after locating here he entered the Continental service. He was the Adjutant General at the battle of Yorktown, and marched with his troops back to Philadelphia where they were dismissed. After the war he resumed the practice of medicine in this city. In 1878 he was appointed Major General of the Provisional Army. He died in Lancaster on September 3, 1802.

As a citizen he was greatly esteemed; and as a physician sought after and beloved, especially by the poor and needy to whom, it is claimed, he rendered his services gratuitously.

By his side reposes the body of his wife, Katherine, who survived him but a few years. She died on June 21, 1805, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. Close by is the grave of their

son, John, who died a suicide at Rockford in November, 1807. Here, also, rests Dorothy, who became the wife of Edward Brien. When Lafayette visited Lancaster on July 28, 1825, he called on Mrs. Brien, daughter of his old friend, General Hand.



Monument to Gen. Edward Hand.

Edward Brien was an Irishman, and hailed from County Tyrone. He was ironmaster at the Martic Iron Works, in Lancaster county. He died in 1826, and his body rests beside that of his wife.

Sarah, daughter of Edward and Katherine Hand, became the wife of Samuel Bethel, of Columbia. She was born on December 8, 1775, and died on

October 21, 1850. Her husband owned the ground upon which Bethelstown stood. In the year 1820, Mrs. Brien and Mrs. Bethel rented a pew in the newlyconsecrated church, pew No. 50 being allotted them for their use.

The Hon. Robert Coleman was an officer in the Revolution; a member of the General Assembly in 1783; and of the convention which framed the Constitution in 1790. He was also a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. For many years a warden of this parish, in which he took a lively interest, and contributed liberally toward its support. His was the largest sum given towards the erection of the present church building. His tomb is in the churchyard.

Nearby repose the remains of his lovely daughter, Ann, who was the sweetheart of James Buchanan. The story of the love affair of James Buchanan and Ann Coleman is familiar to all, and needs not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that the mischief was caused by an artful woman. Ann died shortly afterwards, and James remained a bachelor to the end of his days.

By the side of Ann Coleman reposes the body of her sister, Sarah Hand Coleman, who shared a similar fate to that of her sister. Sarah Hand Coleman will ever be remembered as the sweetheart of that great and good man, Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg.

Mr. Muhlenberg was the co-rector of St. James' Parish from 1820 until 1826. During his residence here he did much to further the cause of education. He also instituted an evening service in the church, which so angered the father of his beloved Sarah, that it "prevented him from attaining the dearest object of his heart." Shortly after the episode that was so

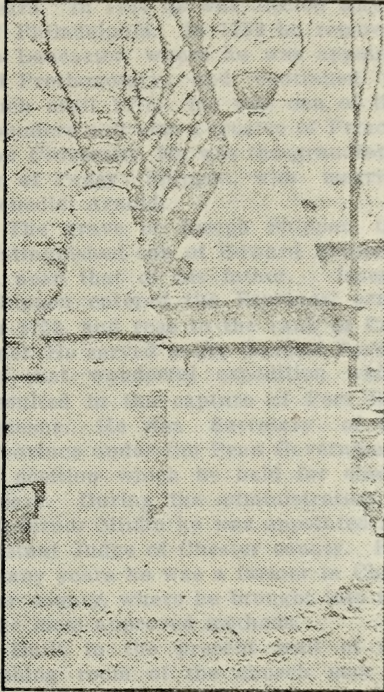
painful to him he tendered his resignation. He was prevailed upon to reconsider it, but this he refused. It is said that when Muhlenberg departed from Lancaster, he left behind him the grave of all his earthly hopes, and that, when he did return to visit, the first and last place to which he turned his steps was to that grave in St. James' churchyard. He never visited it without taking with him a spray of the sweet brier which grew there. He, like James Buchanan, never married.

After leaving Lancaster, Dr. Muhlenberg went to New York City, where he founded the Church of the Holy Communion and St. Luke's Hospital. The Sisterhood of the Holy Communion, the first Protestant Sisterhood of its kind in America, owes its existence to this learned divine. Perhaps his greatest achievement was the establishment of a socialistic settlement for the aged and infirm on Long Island, called Saint Johnland.

The Hon. Jasper Yeates peacefully rests under a pyramidal monument in the churchyard. He was admitted to the Bar in 1765, and was married to Sarah Burd in 1767. He sided with the American colonies during the Revolutionary War, and was chairman of the Committee of Correspondence in 1776. At the convention of Philadelphia which ratified the Constitution in 1787, it is pleasing to record that he was one of the delegates from Lancaster county. In 1791, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—a position which he held with great credit during the remainder of his life.

As a Judge, he commanded the highest respect and deference; his decisions from the Bench were clear and decisive, and indicated a profound knowledge of the Constitution and laws of the country. In his social re-

lations, he was most kind, cheerful, and of a very affectionate disposition. But, better than all, he was a thorough Christian gentleman.



Monument of Jasper Yeates and Wife.

By his side reposes the body of his wife. Catherine Yeates, daughter of Jasper and Sarah Yeates, peacefully rests beside her loving parents. She was familiarly known in Lancaster as Miss Kitty Yeates, and will ever be remembered as the foundress of Yeates School. She also contributed most liberally to the endowment of St. John's Free Church.

Here also reposes the body of Edward Shippen, who was one of Lancaster's most useful citizens in his day and generation. He was brought up as a merchant by James Logan, of

Philadelphia, and in 1732 became a partner. In the year 1749 he was in the fur trade with one Thomas Lawrence. He was elected councilman of Philadelphia on October 3, 1732, and served in that capacity for many years. In 1744 he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia. In 1752 he removed to Lancaster, where he was appointed Prothonotary, and continued as such until 1778. He was one of the founders and also a trustee of Princeton University. He was the grandfather of Peggy Shippen, who married Benedict Arnold.

The grave of Joseph Shippen, the distinguished son of Edward Shippen, is near that of his father. Joseph Shippen entered the Provincial army in 1753, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He served under General Forbes in that wonderful expedition which resulted in the capture of Fort Duquesne. He was Secretary of the Province under the Penn Government, a position which he held for eleven years. During the administration of Governor Mifflin he was appointed assistant Judge of Chester county. For many years he was a farmer in Chester county, where he brought into use the most approved methods.

Built in the present wall of the robing room of the church may be seen the stone which marks the last resting place of Colonel William Hamilton. He was born in Philadelphia, in which city he learned the printing business. He subsequently removed to Lancaster, where he founded, and edited for many years, a paper called the Lancaster Journal. He was a member of the Legislature in 1810, and was elected State Senator in 1812. He served in the War of 1812. In 1816 he was elected Treasurer of Lancaster county, and twice re-elected.

The graveyard shelters the remains of Major Light, who was a native of

the State of New York, but the greater portion of his life was spent in Lancaster. He entered the American service as a minute man for the Jerseys in 1775, and was also with Washington in his retreat through New Jersey. He was present when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. He kept tavern from 1784 until 1803, at the "Sign of the Ship," which was located at the northwest corner of East King and Lime streets. In 1806 he was appointed a justice of the peace. He was the leading Democratic politician in his day.

The Hon. William Augustus Atlee is buried in the churchyard adjoining the church of which he was a Warden for more than thirty years. Judge Atlee was born in Philadelphia, and early in life removed to Lancaster. He read law under the instruction of Edward Shippen, Esq., and soon became the leading lawyer of his day. He was the Chief Burgess of Lancaster from 1770 until 1774. During the years 1777 and 1778 he held the position of Commissary of the British prisoners stationed in Lancaster. He was also Chairman of the Committee of Safety. In 1791 he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin.

John Light Atlee, M. D., grandson of Judge Atlee, and also of Major John Light, is buried in the graveyard. As a member of the medical profession, he was regarded as a physician of rare skill, extensive practice, and widely famed as one of the most skillful surgeons of Pennsylvania. He helped to organize and was twice president of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society. He was also Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Franklin and Marshall College.

Here, too, rests Alexander Laws Hates, one of the originators of the

enterprise which resulted in the creation of the Conestoga Cotton Mills Company. In June, 1827, he was appointed by Governor Shultz, Associate Judge of the District Court of the counties of York and Lancaster. In 1833, when a separate district was formed out of the county of Lancaster, he was appointed by Governor Wolf President of this Court.

Amos Ellmaker, an officer in the War of 1812, also reposes here. In 1814 he was elected a member of Congress, but declined to take his seat, as he was appointed to the Judgeship of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill. This latter position he resigned when he was appointed Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania. He was a candidate of the Anti-Masonic party for Vice President of the United States in 1832. In 1834 he received the next highest vote to James Buchanan for United States Senator, when the latter was elected.

Here, too, rests William Augustus Morton, sometime Warden of this parish and Mayor of the city of Lancaster.

On a monument erected to a distinguished citizen is inscribed:

SACRED
to the memory of
HENRY BATES GRUBB,
who was born
on the 6th. of February, 1774,
and died
at Mount Hope
on the 9th of March, 1823.
In the endearing relations of
Husband, Parent and Friend,
he was
Tender, Affectionate and Sincere.
Long will he be lamented
by his afflicted family,
and all
who had the happiness
of his personal acquaintance.
Around this Sacred spot let friendship
mourn,
And wife and children, sadly, fondly
weep.
For him, whose ashes lie beneath this
urn,
For him, who now, in death, doth
sweetly sleep.

Henry Bates Grubb was an iron-master in the county of York, where he operated Codorus Forge and the Codorus Iron Works. He was also connected with Mount Hope and Hopewell Forges, in this county. He was a very generous contributor to the support of St. James' Church, of which he was an active member.

Henry Bates Grubb was twice married. His first wife, who was Ann Carson, died on October 19, 1806, in the twenty-sixth year of her age. His second wife was Amelia Buckley. She was born on September 29, 1788, and died on March 29, 1858. Both of these estimable women are buried in the churchyard, as well as a son to the second wife, Charles Buckley Grubb, who died August 15, 1833.

Here, also, are interred the remains of Ann Grubb, wife of Curtis Grubb. She died on the 4th of January, 1795, in the fifty-second year of her age.

The Hon. Walter Franklin also sleeps in this hallowed ground. In 1809 he was appointed Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, and held that position until 1811, when he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania which at that time comprised the counties of York, Lancaster, Cumberland and Lebanon. He continued to hold this position until his death, which occurred on February 7, 1838.

There are three slabs of marble imbedded in the pavement in the western end of the church which merit especial attention. One of these perpetuates the memory of an Englishman, named Thomas Raynor, and the epitaph inscribed upon it is well worth pondering over:

"Verses on tombstones are but idly
 spent.
 The living character's the monument."

During the Revolution, when Howe

was in possession of Philadelphia, a number of the inhabitants of that city fled to other towns. Lancaster at that time being the largest inland town, many of them came hither, among whom was George Bartram, a merchant of the City of Brotherly Love. While sojourning here he died on April 19, 1777, and was buried in St. James' Churchyard.

Here, too, is the marble slab, which covers the last resting place of Esther Barton, daughter of Matthias Rittenhouse, and sister of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer and philosopher. She died on June 8, 1774.

Esther Rittenhouse was the first wife of the Rev. Thomas Barton, who was rector of this parish from 1759 until 1776. Mr. Barton was a scholarly man of unusual ability. He was a staunch churchman and an active and zealous missionary. His labors among the American Indians won for him universal respect. He often traveled great distances to minister to them. His loyalty to and the reading of the prayers for the King of Great Britain resulted in the closing of St. James' Church in 1776.

There lies buried before the altar in the church the mortal remains of James Hopkins and his wife, Ann. James Hopkins was a prominent lawyer in his day, and he never sought public office. He was, however, elected a member of the Legislature in 1821.

On a massive monument of granite erected by thousands of school children in the State of Pennsylvania, is inscribed this tribute to one of the greatest sons of Lancaster county:

Of the immortal dead who live
In the minds made better by their presence.

In grateful memory of
Thomas Henry Burrows
16 Nov. 1805. 25 Feb. 1871.
And wisest are they in this whole wide
land

Of hoarding 'till bent and gray!
 For all you can hold in your cold
 dead hand
 Is what you have given away.

He gave his best; his giving was princely; his work has been grandly cumulative, and will be so throughout the ages.

To no man living does Pennsylvania owe so great a debt of gratitude. Erected by thousands of that vast number whose lives have been better for this man's life and work.

Thomas Henry Burrowes was born in Strasburg, Lancaster county. He was a student in the law office of Amos Ellmaker, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar in Lancaster county. In 1835 he was elected to the position of Superintendent of Common Schools. In 1851 he commenced the publication of a monthly paper, known as the Pennsylvania School Journal. By an Act of the Legislature in 1855 this journal was made the organ of the School Department, and has continued as such ever since. To this day it is printed in this city. In 1858 he was elected Mayor of the city of Lancaster. He is said to be the father of the Pennsylvania Free School System.

Of all the sainted dead slumbering in the churchyard none deserves more appreciation than does Miss Hannah K. Benjamin. She was born at Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, but when very young the family moved to the United States. She was the oldest of fourteen children, and in early life was surrounded by all the sumptuous luxury a very wealthy and indulgent father could bestow, and placed in Fayetteville, N. C., in the home of her uncle, who was the father of the late distinguished Judah P. Benjamin, Senator, and afterwards Confederate Secretary of War. The niece was given a splendid education, which she subsequently broadened by her individual efforts. While she was yet a young girl re-

verses overtook the parental home, and the family was reduced to poverty. Being the oldest of the children, Miss Hannah acted upon what she conscientiously regarded an obligation, and opened a school, from the revenue of which she in part relieved the distress of her family. She was born a Jewess, but during the period of her life just mentioned she became a convert to Christianity. Strained relations and sore trials with the family followed for a time, but she lived to see both parents embrace her belief.

She sought Philadelphia as a congenial retreat, and it was while teaching in that city that she attracted the attention of Bishop Bowman, who manifested deep interest in her. Upon his invitation she came to Lancaster in 1848, and became principal of the newly-established parish school. After a year's service, at the rector's urgent request, she took charge of the church orphanage, which she likewise inaugurated in its blessed career. In the latter capacity she was most successful. Every duty was discharged with a punctilious regard for the best interests of the poor little waifs, whom the Home sheltered, as well as for the institution itself. In 1873, impaired in health, she retired to the Home, where she spent the remaining years of her life.

In her church devotions she displayed a faithfulness that was most worthy of emulation. She was one of the most devout members of St. James' Church, and the closing years of her life were spent in numberless acts of church benevolence. She diligently sought out the poor and sick, and when substantial assistance was not at hand, she spoke the kindly word of sympathy and affection. During her more active years, she started a mis-

sion Sunday-school in the old American Fire Engine House, which later suggested the chapel at Locust and Lime streets. She was also a zealous worker in the founding of St John's Free Church, and in every avenue reached by the local Episcopal Churches, her helping hand contributed valuably to the cause.

Several officers who distinguished themselves in the Civil War are buried in the graveyard.

The last person to be interred in the churchyard was Mrs. Mary Slaymaker, who died on September 30, 1908.

The work involved in the preparation of this paper has been a labor of deep interest—interest in an old churchyard, which is the most precious possession of dear old St. James' Church. Here repose the ashes of so many of her illustrious sons and daughters—men and women who were loyal to their country and to the Church of their allegiance. Side by side they rest—doctors, soldiers and statesmen; bankers, lawyers and jurists; innkeepers, manufacturers and merchants; journeymen, slaves and servants; priests and laymen; rich and poor; plebeian and patrician—all in one common burying ground, with their faces toward the east, awaiting the glorious resurrection of the dead.

May the wardens and vestrymen of this old venerable parish ever remember that the churchyard is a sacred treasure entrusted to their keeping! May they always regard it as such, and preserve it from the profane hand of the spoiler!

What could be more appropriate in closing, than the following poem, written by a member of this honorable society, and dedicated to their quiet churchyard of St. James':

"Yon old brick wall has stood for many
years

Around this quiet city of the dead.
The blue sky domes about it overhead;
The soft dews linger, like slow fall-
ing tears.

It's people sleep, secure from cares or
fears,

Each resting in the silence of his bed,
Where winter's snows or summer's
rains are shed,

Or robin's song falls on unheeding ears.
This is 'God's Acre.' 'Neath the ver-
dant grass,

The men of olden days lie calm at
rest.

Unheeding of the years that o'er them
pass.

Oh! What of them? God only know-
eth best!

For what reck they? Here all life's
trials cease,

The churchyard keeps them in it's
perfect peace!"

NOTE—The material in this paper
was taken from Ellis & Evans and
Harris' histories, and the local news-
papers.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Amer-
ican Catholic Historical Society, Rec-
ords; Pennsylvania Magazine; North
Carolina Historical Society Publica-
tions (two volumes); University of
California Publications; London Hall
Echo; Bulletin of the New York Pub-
lic Library; Bulletin of the Grand
Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of the
Knock Pratt Free Library, Baltimore;
Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pitts-
burgh.

Among the contributions an-
nounced was an account book, kept
in the Newcomer family, at Landis-
ville, in 1842-43, and presented by
Christian H. Newcomer through
Charles E. Long. The Society received
an offer from Mr. Binner of a bicycle
sixty years old, made by Prof. Jack
Wies, one of the first to be found in
Pennsylvania. This cario will be ad-
ded to the museum of the Society.

The following persons were elected
to membership: Dr. Parke F. Brennan
and Mrs. Mildred E. S. Brennan.

Minutes of the April Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., April 7, 1916.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the regular meeting place, with a good attendance.

The Librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Report of the Department of Mines, Pt. II., 1914; Report of the Life Insurance Commissioner, Pt. II., 1914; Proceedings of the 49th Annual Encampment, Dept. of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Catholic Historical Society, Records; Pennsylvania Magazine; North Carolina Historical Society Publications (two volumes); University of California Publications; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Among the contributions announced was an account book, kept in the Newcomer family, at Landisville, in 1842-43, and presented by Christian H. Newcomer through Charles E. Long. The Society received an offer from Mr. Bitner of a bicycle sixty years old, made by Prof. Jack Wise, one of the first to be found in Pennsylvania. This curio will be added to the museum of the Society.

The following persons were elected to membership: Dr. Parke P. Breneman and Mrs. Mildred E. S. Breneman,

both of No. 146 East Walnut street; Miss Catharine Zook, of No. 42 South Prince street; J. L. Ruth, of No. 305 North West End avenue; R. Karl Honaman, of Franklin and Marshall College; Dr. H. G. Reemsnyder, of Ephrata; A. F. Espenshade, of Pennsylvania State College, and Harry C. Ewing, of Portland, Oregon.

The candidates proposed for membership were J. R. Shirk, of Schoen-eck; Silas E. Bard, of Denver; Jos-T. Evans, Esq., of Ephrata, and Mrs. Sallie A. Mentzer, of Ephrata.

The paper of the evening was read by William F. Woerner. It consisted of a lengthy history of old St. James' Churchyard, how it originated and the prominent people buried there. The paper was very fine and was well received.

The Committee appointed to plan for a social affair reported through the Chairman, C. B. Hollinger, that it would be held at the Hotel Brunswick on the regular May meeting night of the Society. Governor Brumbaugh had been extended an invitation to be present.

A meeting of the Executive Committee followed the regular session. A. K. Hostetter was elected chairman of this body for the ensuing year.

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PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1916

1974
PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1916.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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FIRST SOCIAL FUNCTION OF THE SOCIETY.

MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING.

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First Social Function of the Society

The first formal social function of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held on Friday evening, May 5, at the Hotel Brunswick and was the outcome of an effort made for some time to develop the social side of the organization. The affair was a brilliant success and it is planned to make it an annual event.

Two Hundred There.

Well nigh two hundred persons occupied the finely decorated banquet hall of the hotel. It was for the most part an assemblage of distinguished descendants of men and women who were prominent in the history of the county. All participated in the enjoyment of the occasion, and some contributed no little. That there is talent among the men and women of the organization and their friends from the county was clearly evidenced by the excellence of every literary feature. While the consideration of things historical was to be eliminated for the most part in favor of the present, the past came in for its share of attention. It was the speakers who paid a glowing tribute to the influence of the worthy Scotch-Irish and Germans who settled and gave prestige to the county of Lancaster. Nor did they forget to laud the splendid work of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Brief Business Session.

A purely business session of the organization was held, with Mr. F. R.

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Two Hundred There.

Well nigh two hundred persons occupied the finely decorated banquet hall of the hostelry. It was for the most part an assemblage of distinguished local personages. There were also descendants of men and women who made history in "the Garden Spot" in the gathering. All participated in the enjoyment of the occasion, and some contributed no little. That there is talent among the men and women of the organization and their friends from the county was clearly evidenced by the excellence of every literary feature. While the consideration of things historical was to be eliminated for the most part in favor of the present, the past came in for its share of attention. It was the speakers who paid a glowing tribute to the influence of the worthy Scotch-Irish and Germans who settled and gave prestige to the county of Lancaster. Nor did they forget to laud the splendid work of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Brief Business Session.

A purely business session of the organization was held, with Mr. F. R.

Diffenderffer presiding. Several new members were nominated, and a half-dozen were elected to membership. The literary part of the programme was presided over by Hon. Charles I. Landis, Judge of the Lancaster County Courts. The violin solo work of Miss Gunhilde Jette entranced her audience; Miss Miriam Shaub delighted the assemblage with several vocal selections, with Miss Josephine Kirkland at the piano, and Mr. Paul N. Landis, of Franklin and Marshall Academy, recited very creditably, while Lieutenant-Governor Frank B. McClain, with Mrs. McClain at the piano, sang in his most entertaining manner, and was certainly at his best. Orchestra music was furnished by Miss Anna E. Martin, pianist; Miss Gunhilde Jette, violiniste; Mr. Eric Jette, 'cellist, and Mr. John Mohring, flutist. Their efforts were greatly appreciated by the audience. An especially fine luncheon was served by Proprietor Paul Heine at the close of the musical and literary programme.

The addresses of the evening were a decided intellectual treat. Discourses were delivered by Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, of Easton, Md.; Rev. Dr. Theodore Herman, of the Lancaster Theological Seminary; Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; C. E. Postlethwaite, of New York, and Lieutenant-Governor Frank B. McClain.

Dr. McConnell's Address.

Dr. McConnell is one of the leading Episcopalian divines in America. He has retired from the active ministry. He is a former pastor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, one of the oldest churches of the denomination in the United States. He

was also formerly pastor of one of the leading Episcopal churches in New York City. Furthermore, he is an author of note, having written a number of books. Although not a native of Lancaster county, he is of local extraction. He tells the story of how he delivered an address at Chestnut Level some years ago, and by simply crossing a field from the meeting-house he stood in the God's-acre where are located the graves of three of his ancestors.

In his delightful address, Doctor McConnell referred to this peculiarity by which he is bound to Lancaster county and the personal interest he has in its history in consequence. He highly commended the work of the local historians, and took occasion to pay a glowing tribute to the late Hon. W. U. Hensel, who was for many years one of their most active spirits. He spoke of the great loss that many other people beyond the confines of the county felt through the death of Mr. Hensel, who was a valued friend to many.

He spoke of the migrations of the Scotch-Irish and Germans from Lancaster to Westmoreland and other counties across the Alleghenies, then to Ohio and Indiana, and finally to Illinois and Iowa. Each place they visited they left the impress of Lancaster county, and in their emigration westward were in each locality a staunch citizenry. He took occasion to make a fling at the toll roads still in existence in Lancaster county.

Doctor Herman's Talk.

Doctor Herman declared the Lancaster County Historical Society was one of the factors of greatest good in its influence upon the community, in that it generates and fosters respect for the great and good folk of

the past who have made the perfection of the present possible. He showed that it inculcates in the youth of to-day the ambition to uphold the high standards maintained or established by the leaders of other days. He contended that the people who do not pay any attention to local history lack something very essential in their make-up. They may be very prosperous in their business, and also be desirable citizens, he explained, but if they do not allow themselves to dwell upon the past, and by thus reflecting be inspired by the zeal and worth of men and women, especially their own ancestry, in days gone by, they will lack the incentive which will make them the dynamics for the welfare of community and nation that they might become through fitting communion with the past. He stated that he had heard Lancaster county dealt out in superlatives before he came to this community, and that after five years of residence here he, too, is ready to treat it likewise in regard to many things of which it boasts.

Dr. Schaeffer Delights His Audience.

Dr. Schaeffer delighted the audience with some ably told stories, and lauded the heroes of peace as greater than those of war. He said that the making of histories has changed with the changing of the generally accepted idea of what really constitutes history. He told how in his boyhood the history studied in the public schools was little more than a narrative of events of war with the dates, battles and generals thereof. With the new conception of his story as the story of progress along industrial and economic lines, with the political and spiritual phases considered in just proportion, Lancaster county comes

into the limelight in a most conspicuous manner, he explained. He urged the continuance of the great work the society is doing.

Mr. McClain in Happy Mood.

Lieutenant-Governor McClain dwelt upon the enjoyment the event gave him personally, and felicitated the Historical Society upon the success and excellence of the social and literary event. He referred in a very complimentary manner to the half-dozen memorial markers which the Society has placed at historic spots throughout the county. He urged that the Society work in conjunction with the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution in preserving the old milestones that dot the turnpikes in this locality. He declared it a crying shame that nothing has as yet been done in the way of a public memorial to General John F. Reynolds and Admiral William Reynolds, the heroic and distinguished brothers, who wrote their names large on history's page in the stirring times of the great Civil War. He advocated that the Historical Society take up the matter of a suitable memorial to these two illustrious brothers and native sons of old Lancaster.

Speaking at length, along this line, the Lieutenant-Governor said:

The City of Lancaster has commemorated James Buchanan by giving his name to one of our City Parks. The State of Pennsylvania has perpetuated the name of Stevens in the Great Industrial School for Orphans at the extreme end of East King street, and the City School Board has given to our magnificent Girls High School the name of "The Grand Old Commoner." (Neither Stevens nor Buchanan were native born.) But to

our discredit as a community, be it said, we have done nothing in a public way to express our appreciation, or indicate to posterity the pride which we should have in two of our own sons. Two Lancaster county boys; born here; raised here and whose names are written on a lustrous page in our Nation's military annals.

Admiral William Reynolds, a gallant naval officer, who died while in his country's service, and his brother, whom all Pennsylvanians of to-day hold in cherished remembrance. General John F. Reynolds, the hero of many hard-fought battles in that heroic struggle between the Union and the Confederacy and who gave his life's blood for the flag he loved and served, on one of those dark July days in '63, when the wave of rebellion surged at its highest and broke, in bloody spray, upon the Rock of Gettysburg.

It is to our discredit, I repeat, that throughout the more than half a century that has elapsed since his taking off, we have been content to simply let "The Finger of Glory point where he lies." His memory and that of his gallant brother, Admiral Reynolds, should no longer go unhonored. Should no longer be without tablet of bronze, or symbol of stone, to tell of their deeds, their name, and their birthplace. And I suggest that to-night a movement be started to provide some suitable and enduring memorial (apart from those erected in the Lancaster Cemetery by the immediate family), of these two Lancaster county boys, who so gracefully and valiantly "Wore the Blue."

If I am at liberty to make a suggestion as to what I think should be an item in the future work of this organization, appreciating fully, as I do, what has already been done by the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the

Revolution, along the same lines, I would urge that this organization co-operate with the organizations I have named in preserving the Old Milestones; those markers of travel which dotted at regular intervals the turnpikes and highroads which traverse our county. Let us make them seem to us like Old Friends, as they undoubtedly did seem to many a weary horse and his master, and many a tired pedestrian, one hundred and fifty years ago, when sentinel-like they indicated the distances not only between centers of population, but as well between the Old Road Taverns, where entertainment and rest was so generously and refreshingly provided for both man and beast.

The preservation of these old milestones will furnish an object lesson; an almost living reminder to the coming generation, yes, they will be a positive chart of travel of the days when the highways along whose sides they are planted were the main arteries of transportation and commerce, between this eastern land and the Ohio and the Mississippi river country, and they will as well revive delightful recollection of the ox cart of primitive design and the Conestoga wagons, with their fine, deep-chested six-horse teams, in heavy gear, high hames and chiming bells.

New York Visitor Talks.

Mr. C. E. Potlethwaite, of New York, a descendant of the proprietor of the original Postlethwaite tavern at Rock Hill, read parts of the will of his ancient sire discovered in Philadelphia recently and spoke of other things pertaining to the family which proved interesting to local folk. Following is a verbatim copy of the will of John Postlethwaite:

WILL OF JOHN POSTLETHWAITE,
1749.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN
I John Postlethwaite of the Township
of Conestogoe in the County of Lan-
caster being weak in Body but of
sound and perfect mind and memory
for the better settling my Wordly af-
fairs, Do make my Last Will and Tes-
tament as follows And first I Recom-
mend my Soul to Almighty God in full
hopes of the Remission of my sins
through the merits of Christ and my
Body to the Earth to be decently
Buryd at the discretion of my Execu-
tors hereinafter named And as to my
Worldly Estate I dispose of the same
as follows:

Imprimis. I order and Direct that
all my just Debts be paid as soon as
conveniently may be after my decease.

Item. I Give and Bequeath unto
Mary my Loving Wife One third part
of All my Stock of Cattle of All kinds
and about my Plantation, the same to
be appraised as soon as conveniently
may be after my decease reserving
for y^e use of the Plantation four
Waggon Horses, For my Daughter
Sus^a a Riding Mare and Also a Riding
Mare for Sarah Cartlidge which I
hereby bequeath unto them I also Give
and Bequeath unto my s^d Wife the
Sum of One hundred pounds to be paid
her by my Executors Six Months
after my Decease And also All my
Outstanding Debts, except those due
on Bonds or Bills in Lieu of full sat-
isfaction of her Dower and further it
is my Will that my s^d Wife have the
Priviledge and Benefit of the Planta-
tion whereon I now live with the
Mulatto and two Negroes for working
the same for the Support of herself
and Maintaining and bringing up of
my Children until my son John shall

attain his Age of twenty one years And that then my s^d son John shall have the Charge and Management of the same allowing my s^d wife convenient Houseroom and Accomodations during her Life And I also Give her one third part of All my Household Furniture And it is my Will that in case my s^d Wife should Marry and incline to Leave the Plantation that in such Case she shall have thirty Pounds in Lieu of the Benefits intended her thereby to be paid by my Executors.

Item. I give and Devise unto Catherine my Eldest Daughter now the Wife of Isaac Baker, all that my Plantation and Tract of two hundred and twenty six Acres of Land at Conogschege in y^e Province of Maryland whereon the s^d Isaac now Lives And hereby Order and Direct my Executors to Execute a Conveyance in fee of the same to my s^d son in Law Isaac Baker and Catherine his wife To hold as Joint tenants And I also Give and Confirm to my s^d son in Law all the Stock of Cattle which belonged to me upon the same Plantation And to have all Debts and Acco^t subsisting between us on acco^t. of the Negroe Boy Cuffdy He purchased of me or otherwise.

Item. I Give and Devise unto my Son William All that Tract or parcel of Land Situate in Conestogoe Creek Bounded on y^e Eastward by a Tract of fifty one Acres intended to be Devised to my daughter Susanna On the Southward by the Lane dividing it from a Tract to be devised to my Son Edward On the Westward by a Tract to be Devised to my son Samuel And on the Northward by Conestoga Creek Containing One hundred and twenty Acres And the Usual Allowance for roads, &c., According as the same is

laid out and Divided be it more or less together with all and singular the Buildings and Improvements thereon TO HOLD the same Tract of One hundred and twenty Acres of Land and premises to my s^d Son William for and during the Term of his Natural Life and after his decease to the Heirs Male of his Body Lawfully begotten to be equally divided between or Among them and in Default of such Heirs To the Right Heirs of the Testators their Heirs and Assigns for ever.

Item. I Give and Devise unto my Daughter Susanna All that Tract or Parcel of Land situate on Conestoga Creek Bounded on the Eastward by Tobias Stows Land On the Southward by Thomas Gales land on the Westward by the Tract Devised to my son William And on the Northward by Conestoga Creek containing fifty one Acres and ye usual Allowance as the same is now divided and laid off TO HOLD to the said Susanna her Heirs and Assigns for ever And I also Give and Bequeath unto my s^d Daughter Susanna the sum of fifty pounds to be paid her out of that part of my Estate hereafter directed to be sold and also a Riding Mare as above.

Item. I give and Devise unto my Son John the Plantation whereon I now live with all the Houses and Houses, Buildings and Improvements thereon and the Tract of Land thereto belonging as the same is laid out and divided being bound on the North East by a Tract Divided to my Son Samuel on the North West by Conestogoe Creek On the South West by the Mill Tract and on the South East by Jacob Millers land and Contains One hundred Acres And the Allowance for Roads, &c., TO HOLD to my s^d son John his Heirs and Assigns for ever, the Priviledges and Benefits

thereon for my Wife hereinbefore particularly mentioned and for Maintaining the Younger Children always excepted and referred, And it is further my Will that my Mulatto Tom, Negroe Boy James and Negroe Woman Sal work on the Plantation for y^e benefit of my wife and maintenance of the Children till my s^d son John shall attain his Age of Twenty One years And then I give and Bequeath the same or such of them as shall be then Living to my said son John.

Item. I Give & Bequeath unto my Son Samuel All that Tract or Parcel of Land Situate on Conestogoe Creek Bounded on the Eastward by the Tracts Devised to my Sons William and Edmund on the Southward by Jacob Kindeg's land on the Westward by the Tract Devised to my son John And on the Northward by Conestoga Creek Containing One hundred and twenty Acres of land and the usual allowance for Roads, &c. as the same is laid out and divided be it more or less TO HOLD to my s^d son Samuel his Heirs and Assigns forever.

Item. I Give & Devise to my son Edmund All that tract or parcel of Land Situate in y^e Township of Conestoga and Bounded on the Eastward by Thomas Gales Land on the Southward by Kendigs On the Westward by the Tract Devised to my Son Samuel And on the Northward by the Tract Devised to my Son William Containing Ninety Acres and the usual allowance for Roads &c., as the same is now laid out and divided be it more or less.

Item. I Give and Bequeath to my Son Richard the sum of two hundred pounds to be put out to Interest till he shall attain the age of twenty one years And then recover the Principal and Interest without any Deduction

for Maintenance cloathing and otherwise.

Item. It is my will and I do hereby Give and Bequeath to my Sons, John, Edmund, Richard and Samuel the sum of thirty pounds each on their respective arrival at the age of twenty one years over and above all former Bequests, or Devises and I Order and Direct That my s^d Sons Edmund, Richard and Samuel be put to Trades suitable for them and at Discretion of my Executor.

Item. It is my Will And I do hereby Order and Direct That in Case my s^d children should dye before they attain their respective ages of twenty one years without Lawful issue that then and in such Case the Lands Devised and all other share and Interest of my Estate herein bequeathed to such Child so dying shall descend and be equally divided amongst all my Surviving Children Share and Share alike.

Item. I hereby authorize and Impower my Executor hereinafter named to make sale of my Grist Mill and Saw Mill and the Appurtenances thereto belonging with about forty Acres belonging to the same as the same is surveyed and laid out and on such sale to make and Execute a good and sufficient Conveyance in the Law for y^e same to y^e purchaser thereof in Order to raise a sum of Money for y^e payment of Legacies and other contingencies.

Item. All the rest and residue of my estate not herein before Devised it is my will shall be divided Equally among all my Children share and share alike AND I Hereby Constitute and appoint my Trusty Friends Thomas Cookson and George Smith Executors of this my last Will and Testament hereby Revoking and mak-

ing void all former and other Wills heretofore by me made. In Testimony whereof, I have to this my Will contained in three sheets of paper each signed with my name, Set my hand and seal this twenty second day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty eight/nine.

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT

Signed Sealed Published and Declared by the Testator as his Last Will and Testament in Presence of us:

EDWARD SAYLOR
JACOB SHANK
JN^o LOVE.

Lancaster County ss/ Personally appeared Jacob Shank and John Love Two of the Witnesses to the within Will contained in three sheets of Paper and the said Jacob Shank upon his solemn affirmation and the said John Love upon his corporal oath Declared that they were present and saw and heard John Postlethwait the testator sign seal publish and declare the same as his Last Will and Testament and that at the doing Thereof he was of sound and disposing mind and memory to the best of their knowledge.

Before Me

Tho^s. Cookson, Dep. Reg.

10th July, 1749.

Inventory 10 August following.

Original Will No. 87 of 1749. Will Book I, P. 139. Philadelphia.

Mr. Postlethwaite brought with him a copy of the inquisition of three Indians murdered in 1730, in which John Postlethwaite was one of the signers. A copy of the original, now in possession of the Pennsylvania State Library, is herewith reproduced.

A bicycle made by Prof. John Wise, a local aeronaut, one of the first in this locality, presented to the Society recently by Mr. Samuel Bitner, of Lancaster, was on exhibition and attracted much attention.

Much of the success of the event was due to the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of: Miss Martha Clark, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, L. B. Herr, D. F. Magee, Esq., H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., I. C. Arnold and Charles B. Hollinger, Chairman.

P. R. Dittenderfer, one of the Vice Presidents, presided. Miss Hausman, the Librarian, presented her report, as follows:

Bound Volumes—Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography, Vols. III, IV, V, VI, donor unknown; Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, 1915, from the Society; Proceedings of the Last Board of Detroit (Mich.), from Clarence M. Burton; Volume of Miscellaneous Pamphlets Relative to Lancaster, from Hon. C. I. Landis.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Philosophical Society, Proceedings of; Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings of; Washington Historical Quarterly; Society of Pennsylvania Women in New York (manuscript); A Kalender for Pennsylvania, 1915; The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, Acts and Proceedings; Linden Hall Echo; Address on Thaddeus Stevens, from Wallace McCamant; International Conciliation; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library (two numbers); Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

The following persons were elected to membership:

J. R. Shirk, Schoenock; Silas E. Bard, Denver; Jos. T. Evans, Ephrata; Miss Sallie A. Mentzer, Ephrata.

The following were proposed for membership:

H. M. Furlow, Lincoln; Mrs. J. F. Street, Ephrata; John W. W. Ephrata; Dr. W. H. Lohr, Ephrata; S. O. Franz, Ephrata; Elizabeth, Ephrata.

The meeting then adjourned for the social session.

Minutes of the May Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., May 5, 1916.

The regular business session of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held at the Hotel Brunswick and preceded the first social session.

F. R. Diffenderffer, one of the Vice Presidents, presided. Miss Bausman, the Librarian, presented her report, as follows:

Bound Volumes—Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography, Vols. III., IV., V., VI., donor unknown; Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, 1916, from the Society; Proceedings of the Land Board of Detroit (Mich.), from Clarence M. Burton; Volume of Miscellaneous Pamphlets Relative to Lancaster, from Hon. C. I. Landis.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Philosophical Society, Proceedings of; Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings of; Washington Historical Quarterly; Society of Pennsylvania Women in New York (manual); A Kalendar for Pennsylvania, 1915; The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, Acts and Proceedings; Linden Hall Echo; Address on Thaddeus Stevens, from Wallace McCamant; International Conciliation; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library (two numbers); Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

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The following were proposed for membership:

H. M. Furlow, Lincoln; Mrs. J. F. Stoner, Lititz; John Wise, Ephrata; Dr. W. H. Lefever, Ephrata; S. O. Frantz, Rohrerstown; J. Harvey Buch, Elizabethtown; W. L. Heisey, Rheems.

The meeting then adjourned for the social session.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1916.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ABRAHAM WITMER'S BRIDGE.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

VOL. XX. NO. 3.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1916

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1916.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ABRAHAM WITMER'S BRIDGE.
MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

VOL. XX. NO. 6.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1916

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ABRAHAM WITMER'S BRIDGE
AS IT APPEARED BEFORE THE COLLAPSE OF THE TRUSSEY BRIDGE

Abraham Witmer's Bridge

At the period of the building of the bridge, the bridge was the only one over the creek and Eastern Street. The earliest map of the city at this point appears by the following County Commissioners:

"1753—August—The Board of Supervisors and Assessors of the county of Philadelphia, before the Grand Jury as a body, at the same time agreed to build bridges, one across the creek over Conestoga Creek, leading to Windsor Township, on the road leading to Philadelphia, and the city of Philadelphia adjourned until the 10th of August.

"August 10.—The Board of Supervisors and Assessors of the county of Philadelphia, at a public meeting, adjourned and allowed from No. 1 to No. 10, and they went to Conestoga Creek in order to make a plan of a bridge necessary to be built yesterday's meeting.

"1754—February—The Board of Supervisors and Assessors of the county of Philadelphia, at a public meeting, adjourned and allowed from No. 1 to No. 10, and they went to Conestoga Creek in order to make a plan of a bridge necessary to be built yesterday's meeting.

their consideration that the building of a stone bridge over Conestoga Creek, according to their minutes of

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ABRAHAM WITMER'S BRIDGE

AS IT APPEARED BEFORE THE ERECTION OF THE TROLLEY BRIDGE

Abraham Witmer's Bridge

At the period immediately succeeding the Revolutionary War, there was no bridge along the King's Highway over the Conestoga River. There was, however, a public fording. A fording still exists, though now partly covered over by the tracks of the Lancaster and Eastern Street Railway Company. The earliest move to secure a bridge at this point proved ineffective, as appears by the following minutes of the County Commissioners:

"1753—August 9.—The Commissioners and Assessors met according to adjournment and settled the accounts of the county with Peter Worrall, Treasurer, before the Justice and Grand Jury as in Page 108, and at the same time agreed to build two stone bridges, one across the tail race of William Douglass' mill, in Caernarvon township, on the Provincial Road leading to Windsor Furnace, and the other over Conestoga Creek, on the Provincial Road leading from Lancaster to the city of Philadelphia. Then they adjourned until to morrow.

"August 10.—The Commissioners and Assessors met according to adjournment and allowed orders from No. 1 to No. 10, page 110. Then they went to Conestoga Creek to view same in order to make a plan of a bridge necessary to be built according to yesterday's minute."

"1754—February 6.—The Commissioners and Assessors met according to adjournment, and having had under their consideration that the building of a stone bridge over Conestoga Creek, according to their minutes of

the ninth of August, last, page 109, will be a great burden on this county, the expense whereof will, by estimation, amount to near two thousand pounds, therefore, they prepared a petition with a plan thereof annexed, praying the assistance of the General Assembly of this Province to contribute towards the undertaking, which petition was this day signed by the Justices, Grand Jury, Commissioners and Assessors.

"February 7.—The Commissioners and Assessors met according to adjournment and appointed Isaac Sanders, one of the Commissioners, to attend the General Assembly of this Province with petition mentioned in yesterday's minutes, to obtain their assistance in the premises." The General Assembly evidently refused the petition, and no further action was taken by the county authorities as such.

A little later, an attempt appears to have been made to accomplish the object by means of a lottery; but this effort must also have proved futile. The following is a copy of a ticket issued:

"Conestoga Bridge Lottery.

"1761. Numb. 5061.

"This ticket entitles the bearer to such/prize as may be drawn against its/number, if demanded within six months/after the drawing is finished; subject to such/deduction as is mentioned in the scheme.

"JOSEPH SIMON."

On November 4, 1786, petitions were presented to the General Assembly from "a number of the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster, and others residing on the east side of that part of the said Conestogoe Creek, where the great road leading from the bor-

rough to the city of Philadelphia crosses the same," praying that a law, entitled "An Act establishing a ferry and building a bridge across Conestogoe Creek, in the county of Lancaster" might be passed. Abraham Witmer at that time must have resided on the east side of the Conestogoe. As shown by the records, he owned considerable land on that side of the river, and his deed shows that he only acquired the tavern property on the west side on September 23, 1789. It is said, in Evans' and Ellis' History of Lancaster County, that he first purchased the land on which the tavern was built and afterwards, in 1789, acquired an adjoining tract. But this statement is incorrect. The conveyance of 1789 includes in its description the tavern plot, and after his death his executor sold the whole of this land, the tavern with four acres and one hundred perches, to Samuel Diller, and the balance of fourteen acres, more or less, to John Schwartz. An old draft in the possession of Israel Carpenter, showing the courses and distances of the tavern property, conclusively proves this claim. The petition to the Assembly was read and ordered to lie on the table, and on November 7, it was read a second time, and referred to Mr. Hubley, Mr. Lowry and Mr. Findley, to report a bill, if they deemed it necessary. On November 15, the committee reported a bill, which was duly read. At the same time, petitions remonstrating against the proposed act were filed. On December 15 the bill was read a second time, and a remonstrance of 740 inhabitants of the county was presented against it. No further action seems to have been taken by the Assembly at this session.

On September 14, 1787, a like petition was read, presenting the same

bill, with the insertion of a clause for leaving an open space where travelers might ford the creek; and on September 16 and 20 it was considered and debated, and on September 21, it was read the second time, was debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engrossed for the purpose of being enacted into a law. On September 22, 1787, it was finally passed.

The act recited that, "Whereas, it hath been represented to this House by the petitions of a considerable number of the inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, that the erecting of a good and substantial bridge across the Conestogoe Cr  ek, on the great road leading from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, would greatly benefit the trade and general interest of the community, which at present are considerably impeded by the frequent rise of the waters of said creek and the badness of the landing places on each side, and, whereas, Abraham Witmer, in order to effect an uninterrupted communication between the city of Philadelphia and the Western counties of this State, and at the same time to obtain some advantages to himself and family, is desirous of erecting a bridge as aforesaid across the said creek at his proper cost and expense, and, therefore, hath prayed the General Assembly to vest the said bridge when built in him, his heirs and assigns forever with liberty to demand and receive such toll or fees from travelers as hereinafter mentioned and expressed, the said Abraham Witmer engaging for himself, his heirs and assigns, that, if, at any future day, the Legislature shall think proper to make the same a free bridge, he or they shall surrender and give up their right to receive toll for the said bridge upon reasonable compensation for his

trouble and expense, to be estimated by indifferent persons chosen equally by the parties as hereinafter is expressed and declared. And, whereas, the plan proposed by the said Abraham Witmer for erecting a toll bridge over Conestogoe Creek appears to this House to be beneficial to the public. Therefore, be it enacted, etc.

Section 1 provided that the property of the bridge, when built, should be in Abraham Witmer, his heirs and assigns, forever, and that they might demand and receive toll from travelers and others, according to the following rates:

For every coach, landau, chariot, phaeton, wagon or other four-wheeled carriage, the sum of 1 shilling and 6 pence.

For every chaise, riding chair, cart or other two-wheeled carriage, the sum of 9 pence.

For every sled the sum of 1 shilling.

For every single horse and rider, the sum of 4 pence.

For every foot passenger the sum of 2 pence.

For every head of horned cattle, sheep or swine the sum of 1 pence.

Section 2 authorized Abraham Witmer, his heirs and assigns, to erect and build, maintain and support, a good and substantial bridge over and across the said creek at the place aforesaid, "Provided nevertheless that a passenger on said road of twenty feet wide in a direct and straight line on the north side and at both ends, was left free, open and clear of every incumbrance."

Section 3 declared that, if Abraham Witmer and his heirs should exact or demand greater or other rates than prescribed by the Act, or should neglect to keep the bridge in good repair, they should, for every offense, forfeit £10, one-half of which should go to

the poor of the townships of Lancaster and Lampeter in equal portions, and the other half to the party complaining, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the county. An appeal was allowed within five days to the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

Section 4 allowed all poor persons, who were exempt from county rates and levies, to pass and repass the bridge toll free.

And section 5 provided that, whenever the Legislature should deem it expedient to make the bridge free, it should appoint three Commissioners, and Abraham Witmer, his heirs and assigns, should also appoint three, who, or any four, should ascertain the compensation Abraham Witmer should receive for his trouble and expense, and the same should be paid to him out of the treasury of the Commonwealth.

At May term, 1788, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a petition to the following effect was presented to the Court (see Road Docket No. 7, 1788-1791, pp. 33-34): "On the petition of Abraham Witmer and others, inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, setting forth that the said Abraham Witmer, pursuant to an Act of Assembly of this State, is about to erect a bridge over the Conestoga Creek on the road leading from Lancaster to the city of Philadelphia, but upon inspection of the records of the State there does not appear any documents which ascertain the exact place where the said road crosses the said creek, by reason whereof great inconveniences have arose to ascertain the proper place where the said bridge is to be erected, so as to correspond with the road aforesaid, and praying the Court to appoint proper persons to view and lay out a road for the public

good, beginning at the center of the Court House in the Borough of Lancaster, and extend eastwardly along the accustomed road leading to Philadelphia across the said creek to such a convenient distance as may be necessary, so that the said Abraham Witmer may properly place the said bridge over the creek aforesaid, to answer the purposes in the aforesaid act mentioned. The Court appoints James Crawford, Abraham Buckwalter, Sr., George Graeff, Adam Weaver, John Brackbill and John Burkholder to view the said premises and that they, or any four of them, if they see cause, lay out the said road by courses and distances in a manner the most useful for the public in general and least injurious to private property and make report to the next Court." At August term, 1788, a return was made to this order as follows (see Road Docket No. 7, 1788-1791, pp. 51-52): "The persons appointed to view and lay out a road beginning at the center of the Court House, in the borough of Lancaster, and extending eastwardly along the accustomed road leading to Philadelphia across Conestoga Creek, having now made report in the words and figures following, viz.: 'To the Worshipful Justices of the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at Lancaster for the county of Lancaster on the first Tuesday in August next, we, the subscribers appointed by your Worships to view and lay out the road within mentioned, have, pursuant to the within order, viewed the same, and do report that we see cause to lay out the same according to the courses and distances following; viz.: Beginning at the center of the Court House and extending along the middle of King street, in the borough of Lancaster N. 82 E. 120 perches in the center of

road, beginning at the corner of the Court House in the borough of Lancaster, and extending easterly along the aforementioned road leading to Philadelphia across the said creek to such a convenient distance as may be necessary, so that the said Abraham Weaver may properly place the said bridge over the creek aforesaid, to answer the purposes in the aforesaid act mentioned. The Court appoints James Chestnut, Abraham Harkness, Jr., George Green, Adam Weaver, John Harkness and John Harkness to view the said premises and that they lay out the said road by corners and distances in a manner the most useful for the public in general and least injurious to private property and make report to the next Court. As Against them, 1798, a return was made to this order as follows (see third book) No. 1, 1798-1799, pp. 51-52). The persons appointed to view and lay out a road beginning at the corner of the Court House, in the borough of Lancaster, and extending easterly along the aforementioned road leading to Philadelphia across Conestoga Creek, hereby now make report in the words and figures following, viz: To the Worshipful Justices of the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Lancaster for the county of Lancaster on the first Tuesday of August next, viz: the subscribers appointed by your Worship to view and lay out the road within mentioned, have pursuant to the within order viewed the same, and do report that we see cause to lay out the same according to the courses and distances following: viz: Beginning at the corner of the Court House and extending along the middle of King street, in the borough of Lancaster N. E. 120 perches in the center of

said street in Adamstown, thence extending along the middle of the old accustomed road leading to Philadelphia N. $80\frac{1}{2}$ E. 168 perches, thence S. 87 E. 65 perches and South 77 E. 188 perches to a post in the middle of the road placed about three perches from a beech tree standing to the southward thereof, thence across Conestoga Creek S. 78 E. computed about 20 perches, thence N. 81 E. 12 perches to a post opposite Andrew Graeff's smith shop, thence N. 75 E. 149 perches to a post on the north side of a black oak standing in Martin Graeff's land at the distance of about 33 feet, which said road so viewed and laid out by us we return to be of public utility and least injurious to private property, and will enable Abraham Witmer to place the bridge over Conestoga Creek agreeable to the directions of the Act of Assembly for that purpose enacted. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 17th day of June, Anno Domini, 1788. James Crawford, Abraham Buckwalter, George Graeff, Adam Weaver, John Brackbill, John Burkholder.'" The Court thereupon approved of and confirmed the said road, and it was ordered that the same should be forthwith opened, cut, cleared and bridged (if necessary), of the breadth as the Court should thereafter direct, according to the Act of Assembly of this State in such case made and provided. This order was directed "to the Supervisors of the roads and highways of the borough of Lancaster and township or townships through which the above described road runs."

The bridge built by Abraham Witmer under the act of 1787 was not the present bridge. That one was evidently a wooden bridge, and, therefore, a much lighter structure. When it was erected, I cannot exactly say,

but in May, 1789, the road, leading from the King's Highway northward to what was known to us as Ranck's Mill, and before that as Andrew Graeff's Mill, was laid out, and it began as recited in the Court proceedings "two perches west of Whitmer's Bridge, nearly opposite the fourth pillar, on the west side of said bridge and on the west side of Conestoga Creek," etc. This and the former records referred to fix, therefore, the time of its construction as between June 17, 1788, and May, 1789.

All things have their day of usefulness and new requirements render changes from time to time necessary. So it was with this bridge, which was soon found unfitted to the conditions which subsequently arose. To meet these changes the act of April 4, 1798, which supplemented the former act of 1787, was passed, and in it are to be found the reasons for a further proposed improvement. The act states that, "Whereas, by the act to which this is a supplement, Abraham Witmer, of the county of Lancaster, was authorized to erect, and in pursuance of that authority did erect, a bridge over the Conestogoe Creek on the great road leading from the City of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster, and the said Abraham Witmer has represented to the Legislature that the said bridge, having been built without a view to the making of the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, is not constructed of material sufficiently durable, nor calculated to sustain heavy burdens, which, since the completion of the said road, are daily passing over the same, and hath prayed the Legislature to pass a law to authorize him to erect a bridge over the said creek upon that permanent and extensive plan which the importance

of the situation requires." Section 1 of this act then authorized him to build and maintain a permanent bridge on any unoccupied part of the great road, immediately above and on the north side of "his present bridge," provided that he should, as soon as the new bridge was completed, remove the old bridge and leave a passage of twenty feet on said road on the south side of the new bridge and at both ends thereof for the use of all those who might think proper to pass and repass the creek without going over the bridge. By section 2, the rates of tolls and the penalties for taking greater toll were fixed the same as in the original act; and by Section 3, the Legislature might, when deemed expedient, make the bridge free by paying Abraham Witmer such sums of money as it should be ascertained he was entitled to for his right and title in the bridge. Under the latter act the present stone bridge was constructed. It was finished on Thursday, November 13, 1800. A notice published in the Lancaster Journal on Wednesday, November 12, 1800, reads:

Conestogoe Bridge.

It is with great pleasure Abraham Witmer informs the public that his new bridge will be completed to-morrow, on which day, at one o'clock, the inscription stone will be fixed in the center of the north wall of said bridge. The friends of Abraham Witmer and all other citizens desirous to see the same are respectfully informed thereof.

The length of the bridge is 540 feet, and the width of the roadway is 19 feet in the clear. In the middle of it, on the north wall, is a tablet which contains the following:

Erected by
Abraham Witmer
M.D.C.C.XC.IX-M.D.C.C.C.
A Law of an Enlightened
Commonwealth
Passed April 4, 1798,
Thomas Mifflin, Governor,
Sanctioned this Monument
of the Public Spirit
of an
Individual.
61 M. to P.

On the south side of the bridge,
carved in the stone abutment, is the
following:

This Bridge
Was Built by
Abr. Witmer
and
His Wife
in the Year
1800.

How much it cost to build, I cannot say with accuracy, as it was a private undertaking, and there are no records existing that I know of which contain that data. The subsequent proceedings concerning it, however, throw some light upon that subject, and I will briefly relate them.

The Act of April 2, 1811, P. L. 223, declared that, "Whereas, it appears that there is due to the Commonwealth from the estate of William Henry, deceased, formerly treasurer of Lancaster county, the sum of \$12,018.34, being part of the arrears of State tax due from the county of Lancaster; and whereas, it appears that the county of Lancaster has incurred some expense and inconvenience in furnishing the Legislature with a state house and other accommodations for a number of years past.

Therefore (section 1) be it enacted, etc., that, as soon as the Commissioners of the county of Lancaster shall have paid unto John Joseph Henry the sum of \$1,600, then the claim of the Commonwealth to the \$12,018.34 due from the estate of William Henry, deceased, shall be relinquished to the Commissioners of the county of Lancaster, for the purpose of purchasing and making free the bridge built by Abraham Witmer over the Conestoga Creek in said county." In the following year, namely, on March 27, 1812, an Act was passed, entitled "An Act to purchase and make free the bridge over the River Conestoga, built by Abraham Witmer, in the county of Lancaster." This Act recited that, "Whereas by the Act and its supplement, authorizing Abraham Witmer to erect and maintain a toll bridge across the Conestogoe River, the Legislature reserved to itself the purchase and redemption of said bridge; and, whereas, by an Act passed the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, the sum of ten thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-four cents, arrearage of State taxes, due from the county of Lancaster, was granted to the Commissioners thereof towards the purchase of said bridge;" therefore, by Section 1, James McFarland, of the county of Schuylkill, George Nace, of the county of York, and John Ritchey, of the county of Dauphin, were appointed Commissioners on the part of the Commonwealth, who in conjunction with such Commissioners, not being of Lancaster county, as should be named by Abraham Witmer, should proceed to estimate the sum or sums that the said Abraham Witmer, his heirs and assigns, were entitled to receive, according to the true intent and mean-

ing of the Act of September 22, 1787, and its supplement of April 4, 1798, for the stone bridge across the Conestogoe River, built and owned by the said Witmer. Each Commissioner was to receive two dollars per day, which was to be paid out of the treasury of the county.

By section 2 it was stipulated that the Commissioners appointed on behalf of the Commonwealth, having been notified by the County Commissioners, and having fixed on a time and place of meeting, which should not be less than thirty days from and after their notification, the County Commissioners should forthwith give notice to Abraham Witmer, his heirs and assigns, of the time and place of meeting; and the Commissioners appointed by this Act, as well as the Commissioners appointed on behalf of Abraham Witmer, should, before they proceed to their duties, make oath or affirmation that they would, with impartiality and fidelity, perform the duties assigned to them and report the proceedings under their hands and seals to the Commissioners of Lancaster county as soon as they conveniently could.

By section 3, it was also stipulated that, if four or more of the Commissioners should not agree as to the sum which Abraham Witmer was entitled to receive, the county Commissioners should inform the Governor, who should thereupon appoint a suitable person, not being an inhabitant of Lancaster county, and that such person was constituted a commissioner, and the sum awarded by a majority should be paid to Witmer by the Commissioners of the county.

Under section 4, it was provided that, if Witmer, his heirs or assigns, should refuse or neglect to appoint Commissioners, or should neglect or

refuse to receive the compensation awarded, for the space of ten days after the time fixed for the meeting or from the tender made by the County Commissioners of such sum, he should be debarred from taking any toll from and persons or persons passing said bridge, and that, if he should take toll contrary to the meaning of the Act, he should pay a fine of two dollars for every offense.

Under section 5, if the sum awarded by the Commissioners exceeded \$10,418.34, then the County Commissioners, after paying the whole of the award, were authorized to erect a gate near or contiguous to the bridge and to receive tolls under the same regulations and restrictions as Abraham Witmer was authorized to do.

And by section 6, it became the duty of the County Commissioners to lay before the Court of Quarter Sessions an account annually of the expenses incurred in maintaining and supporting said bridge, as well as the amount of tolls received, and the balance was to be appropriated to the use of the county, and when it appeared to the Court that the sum over and above the \$10,418.34, had been reimbursed to the county, the Court, after due advertisement, was to declare the bridge to be free of toll.

Abraham Witmer having received notice from the County Commissioners to meet on June 25, 1812, at the house of Samuel Slaymaker, in the borough of Lancaster, named three Commissioners on his part. I have been unable to ascertain their names. But these Commissioners, together with the Commissioners appointed on the part of the State, met on the day appointed and having heard the parties they made an award that the sum of \$58,444.44 should be paid to Witmer. The County Commissioners

were dissatisfied with this result, and they thereupon gave the following public notice:

"Whereas, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly for making free the bridge over Conestogoe, the property of Abraham Witmer, the referees appointed by the said Act have awarded the sum of \$58,444.44 to be paid to the said Abraham Witmer, and as the Commissioners have taken the advice of eminent counsel with respect to the conduct they ought to pursue and are desirous to lay the said opinion as well as all other matters relative to the premises before their constituents, the public are, therefore, respectfully requested by the undersigned Commissioners that they will at their respective township meetings on Friday, the 19th of March next, elect two citizens of their proper townships, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Lancaster on Monday, the 29th of March next, then and there to advise with and to recommend to and instruct said Commissioners what they ought to do and perform in the premises. February 27, 1813. Henry Shirk, John Bomberger." The election took place at the time stated in this notice, and, delegates having been thus chosen, the County Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Shirk, Bomberger and Christian Herr, Jr., on March 29, 1813, attended a meeting of these delegates of the county "relative to Abraham Witmer's bridge." The minutes of the Commissioners say that "the delegates resolved as follows, to wit: Resolved, That to draw monies from the treasury of said county for the payment of said bridge would be a deviation from the original law passed on that subject: Resolved, that the said Commissioners ought not to pay for the same unless compelled by due course of law;

"Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in Dixon's, Hamilton's and Grimler's papers.

"Attest, James Caldwell. J. Buchanan, Secretary."

The resolutions being unfavorable to Abraham Witmer, the County Commissioners refused to draw an order for the award made by the joint Commission, and thereupon Witmer obtained a rule from the Supreme Court, to May term, 1813, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, to compel them to make out an order on the treasurer in his favor. After a hearing duly had before that Court, the rule was discharged. Tilghman, C. J., delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "The Commissioners say they ought not to draw the order, because there is not money in the treasury sufficient to answer it. No doubt they speak the truth and it appears to be cause insurmountable against issuing the writ. Whether the Commissioners have done wrong in not taking measures to have the money placed in the treasury is not now the question. If they have, we have no right to punish them in this way. What would it signify to draw an order on an empty treasury? The treasurer would refuse payment, and there the matter would end. We know very well that no money can come into the Treasury but by a tax on the county; and that tax the Commissioners cannot lay without the co-operation of other persons, even supposing that the Act for the purchase of the bridge authorizes the laying of a tax for the purpose of paying Mr. Witmer. If Mr. Witmer's object be attainable by way of mandamus the first step must be to order the proper persons to lay a tax; and it must be laid for the whole sum

at once, for the Act for the purchase of the bridge makes no provision for partial payments. There can be no apportionment of the toll; Witmer is entitled to take it all until he receives payment of the whole sum awarded. In short, the payment of so large a sum does not seem to have been an event contemplated by the Legislature; and whether this Court would think itself justified in compelling the county to raise it, without an Act of Assembly explicitly directing it, is a point on which I have not made up my mind. I recommend it to the serious consideration, however, of Mr. Witmer and his counsel before another application is made to this Court." See *Commonwealth ex rel. Witmer v. The Commissioners of Lancaster county*, 6 Binney, 5. The counsel of the county in this proceeding were Thomas Duncan, Moulton C. Rogers and William Jenkins, Esqs., and they received for their services the sum of \$1,500.

Abraham Witmer died on July 10, 1818, in the seventieth year of his age. It is said that he was buried in the graveyard of Mellinger's Mennonite Church, on the Philadelphia turnpike. There is, however, no mention of his burial there in the church records, and no stone marks his grave. His will was proven July 28, 1818, and letters testamentary on his estate were granted to his brother, David Witmer, his brother-in-law, Christian Herr, and John Neff, the other executors, having renounced. Negotiations were then again entered into with the county for the purchase of the bridge, but no final conclusion was arrived at until August 8, 1827, when David Witmer, as executor of Abraham Witmer, deceased, made a deed to Abraham Gibbon, Samuel Keller and Emanuel Reigart, Commissioners of Lancaster county, "for all that certain stone bridge erected across the River of

Conestoga, on the turnpike road leading from the city of Lancaster to the city of Philadelphia, situate, being and standing across the river aforesaid, in the townships of Lancaster and Lampeter, in Lancaster county, aforesaid, generally known and designated by the name of Witmer's Bridge." The consideration named in the deed is \$26,000. As this sum was deemed inadequate by the executor, the privilege was granted to him to collect, if he could, by private subscription, sufficient to over the alleged deficiency in the price. To accomplish that end, subscription papers were circulated over the county, reading as follows: "Whereas, a majority of the Commissioners of Lancaster county have entered into a contract with David Witmer, executor of Abraham Witmer, deceased, to purchase and make free of toll Witmer's Bridge, over the Conestoga River, in Lancaster county, but have not agreed to give the sum demanded by the said David Witmer for the same, but have stipulated that the said David Witmer may try to raise by subscription such further sum as may satisfy him for making the said bridge free of toll; and in order to accomplish so desirable an object, we, the subscribers, do hereby agree to pay to the said David Witmer the several sums subscribed by us, as soon as the bridge shall be declared free of toll, and no toll to be demanded from the subscribers until a failure of the contract." The amount collected in this way, as appears by the executor's account, was \$2,585.51. Some of the amounts subscribed were as low as fifty cents. Under the fifth and sixth sections of the Act of 1811, it was, as you will remember, stipulated that, if the sum awarded for the bridge exceeded \$10,418.34, the County Commissioners, after paying the whole

award, might erect a gate near the bridge and receive toll until the county was reimbursed; but, under the agreement of purchase, the bridge was made free, and from that time to this it has been a county bridge and presumably free from toll. Whether or not it is included in the mileage for which toll is paid along the turnpike, I cannot say; but it should not be, for the turnpike company does not own an inch of it, and never did. - Immediately after the completion of the bridge, the travel on the turnpike was very heavy, and continued to be so until about the time the railroad superseded it as a method of transportation. The tolls during this period frequently amounted to from twenty-five to thirty dollars a day. From July, 1818, up to the time of the sale by the executor, there was paid to him for toll \$22,060.98½. But, after the railroad was built, the traffic on the turnpike fell off, and the bridge receipts would have suffered in like measure. The proceedings which were taken to dispose of the various portions of the turnpike road, and how the turnpike was thereby finally placed under its present ownership, I propose to fully narrate at another meeting of the society.

Many distinguished men passed along the turnpike and over this bridge in early days. In June, 1800, President John Adams made a journey to Washington by way of Lancaster and Frederick, and in September, 1815, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, known then as the Count de Survilliers, passed through on his return from Washington to New York. Daniel Webster and his wife, in their carriage of bright yellow, with a wooden bucket underneath, and driven by their negro coachman, often came this way on their road to the capital, stopping frequently, over night, at

Gossler's Hotel, in Columbia. On one occasion, when the Chesapeake Bay and the lower river were impassable on account of the ice, a large number of Senators and Congressmen, including Rufus Choate, took this route.

I am afraid Abraham Witmer met the fate which falls to the lot of many public spirited citizens. When he died, his estate was heavily involved. The amount realized from the sale of his real and personal estate, as well as tolls, up to the year 1839, was \$103,-493.97½, and all of it was expended in the payment of his debts. There was even then a balance of several thousand dollars unpaid. The heirs, as is usually the case when disappointed in their expectations, charged his brother, David, as his executor, with maladministration of the estate, and in 1830, they filed exceptions to one of the executor's accounts. These exceptions were referred to Nathaniel Lightner, George Musser and Israel Carpenter, as auditors, who reported that, outside of a small error of about \$69,76, the account was correct. The auditors charged for their services five dollars each. As a matter of fact, Abraham, when he died, owned his brother a large amount of money, for to August term, 1817, No. 152, he confessed a judgment in the latter's favor for \$10,000.

And here ends the story of Abraham Witmer's Bridge, so far as I have been able to ascertain it. This magnificent structure yet stands to attest the solidity and completeness with which the work was done. This bridge was one of the first of its kind in the State, and it excites admiration to this day. The man who conceived and completed it is, in my judgment, entitled to be gratefully remembered by our citizens and to have his name perpetuated in the records of this society.

Minutes of the June Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., June 2, 1916.

The regular meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening.

The meeting was the last one of the season and proved very interesting. The attendance was unusually good. The membership of the Historical Society is increasing rapidly of late. Many new members are elected each meeting, indicating a very commendable growth of interest in local lore on the part of the inhabitants of The Garden Spot. Those elected on Friday evening were: D. M. Furlow, of Lincoln; Mrs. J. F. Stoner, of Lititz; Dr. W. H. Lefevre and John Wise, both of Ephrata; S. O. Frantz, of Rohrerstown; J. Harvey Buch, of Elizabethtown, and W. L. Heisey, of Rheems.

The following persons were proposed to membership: Miss Emma Hastings, Miss Mary Russel, Dr. B. F. L. Swarr, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lebzelter, Dr. and Mrs. L. K. Knight, and Prof. A. C. Wertsch, all of Lancaster; David M. Landis, of near New Danville, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boettcher, of Neffsville.

The Librarian, Miss Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes.—History of Dauphin County, three volumes, from W. H. Roland; Pennsylvania Archives (7th Series), Vols. II., III., IV., from the State Library; Wisconsin Historical Publications; Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 62.

Magazines and Pamphlets.—American Philosophical Society Proceedings (two numbers); Pennsylvania Magazine; New York State Museum

Bulletin 184; North Carolina Historical Society Publications; Lebanon County Historical Society Proceedings; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of New York Public Library; Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library.

Newspaper clippings concerning the history of the churches of Lancaster, from F. R. Diffenderffer.

Badge of Dauphin Co. Delegation for the Lancaster Convention of the Harrison and Tyler campaign, from D. Reah Houser; a number of pamphlets concerning certain phases of the present war, from Sir Gilbert Parker, of London.

A cordial invitation was extended the members of the Historical Society by the Donegal Society to attend their annual gathering at Donegal Church on June 15.

The paper of the evening was read by Judge Charles I. Landis. His subject was "Abram Witmer's Bridge," a most interesting and able production. The author brought out many interesting new facts, not generally known, concerning the historic structure. The paper is a valuable contribution to local historic lore.

Judge Landis also read the will of John Postlethwaite, which was the last testament of the owner of the building where the first Courts of Lancaster county were held. This paper is dated 1749 and brought out among other interesting things, the fact that there were at least three negro slaves in his employ in the household near Rock Hill at that time. This copy also proves a valuable contribution to the local Historical Society possessions.

It was decided to hold the annual outing of the Society June 24, at the country home of Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, at Mt. Hope.

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ASSESSMENT LISTS AND OTHER MANUSCRIPT
DOCUMENTS OF LANCASTER COUNTY PRIOR
TO 1729.

MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XXI. NO. 7.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1916

Assessment Lists and Other Documents of Lancaster County Prior to the Year 1729.

About the only original Lancaster county manuscript documents now known, dating before 1729 are: A certified copy of the petition for the erection of our county, in 1713, and a list of the names of the first settlers, and some other early patents, title deeds, and other land contracts; a few road petitions and proceedings; some ancient wills and a few early assessment lists. All these, taken together, would make a very small volume, if reduced to print.

Assessment Lists and Other Manuscript Documents of Lancaster County Prior to 1729. - - - - - 155

By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ.

Minutes of September Meeting. - - - - - 195

There is nothing at all in our Court House in manuscript form, dated before 1729. This is so because, prior to that date, we were part of Chester county. Indeed, there is very little, in the shape of manuscript, prior to 1729 in our Court House. Practically all there is to be found there are the Quarter Sessions and road records, the Common Pleas dockets, the appointment of constables, overseers of the poor and highways, the granting of

Paper read before the Lancaster County Historical Society by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.

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Assessment Lists and Other Documents of Lancaster County Prior to the Year 1729.

About the only original Lancaster county manuscript documents, now known, dating before 1729 are: A certified copy of the petition for the erection of our county, signed in 1728; the letters, drafts, surveys and maps made by Isaac and Jacob Taylor, surveyors for William Penn's sons; some letters and other correspondence of John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Edmond Cartledge, Robert Barber, and a few others; a few early patents, title deeds and other land contracts; a few road petitions and proceedings; some ancient wills and a few early assessment lists. All these, taken together, would make a very small volume, if reduced to print.

There is nothing at all in our Court House in manuscript form, dated before 1729. This is so because, prior to that date, we were part of Chester county. Indeed, there is very little, in the shape of manuscript, prior to 1750 in our Court House. Practically all there is to be found there are the Quarter Sessions and road records, the Common Pleas dockets, the appointment of constables, overseers of the poor and highways, the granting of

Paper read before the Lancaster County Historical Society by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.

liquor licenses, and the minutes of the County Commissioners, and the records of wills, estates and deeds.

All of the assessment lists before 1750 are gone. I think the earliest list preserved of Lancaster town and borough is that of 1754. It is printed among our society's proceedings. At the time Mr. Samuel Evans wrote his history of our county, the assessments of several townships prior to 1750 were here, because he has copies of some of them in his book. But it is very probable that some of these lists were taken out for the printer of that work and have never been returned.

The Quarter Sessions and road and Common Pleas records are here because they are in docket form. But the old Common Pleas dockets are very frail. The first Commissioners' minute book is in fine condition.

Returning to the documents relating to our county before 1729, we may note that the record of laying out the roads (which began in 1719) are well preserved in book form in the Quarter Sessions Court of Chester county as to common roads. The future will owe a great debt of gratitude to Gilbert Cope for the collecting and binding of those records. There were several roads laid out, reaching into what is now our county, from 1719 to 1726.

I have made drafts of some of them.

The records of the King's Highways are preserved in the Colonial Records, now in print. The original drafts and petitions and surveyor's notes before 1729 are very rare.

The original petition for the erection of Lancaster county has long since been lost; but a certified copy of it, made 175 years ago by John Wright, was found some years ago at Harrisburg, and it is printed in our proceedings and a copy also hangs in our Commissioners' office. Two petitions filed against the erection of the coun-

ty, noticed in the votes of assembly, are not in known existence. They were numerous signed by Germans.

The drafts and surveys of land here, containing much data, as to roads, woods, etc.; and the warrants for and returns of the same, are found by hundreds in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, in the Taylor Papers. They include practically the whole county. Those ante-dating 1729 themselves make a good-sized list. In many cases five or ten, or even twenty-five separate tracts, are found in one connected draft. One who had the leisure and application could construct from them a map of our county, in 1729, showing where all the inhabitants owning land lived at that time.

The correspondence as to the early taking up of land, finding of minerals, conflicts of claims, the movement and activities of the Indians, etc., is also preserved in the original letters, etc. These, as a whole, illumine the early activities of our people before 1729.

The minutes of land granting here, as well as in the other parts of Pennsylvania, from 1686 are printed in Vol. 19, Sec. Series of Pa. Archives. They give a great deal of side light upon many early local movements here before 1729, such as the places of worship and the burial grounds, the mills and woodlands, etc. The manuscripts as to these matters are likely at Harrisburg.

The early patent deeds and other conveyances of land here before 1729 are, of course, in possession of the modern owners of the lands included in them; except also a fairly large percentage which may be found in the Historical Society at Philadelphia, in our own county records and elsewhere. Copies of many of the Taylor Papers are in our own library also.

The assessment lists of our county began in 1718. Those now in existence extend from 1718 to 1726, inclusive, except that of 1723. These lists were in the dark recesses of the basement of the Chester County Court House until 1879, when Gilbert Cope rescued them and much other valuable early history, just as the County Commissioners were about to sell them to the waste paper man, to "raise money for cigars," as Mr. Cope told me. The lists, of course, include only Conestoga (later East and West Conestoga), Donegal and Pequea townships, as these large, partly-organized sections practically included the whole of the Lancaster county region then inhabited.

I have copied these assessment lists complete, and have them here with me this evening. They should be printed in our records, because they ought to be in the possession of our county. This is important for legal, historical, sociological and genealogical reasons; and also as aids in establishing complete title records of real estate. When we consider that for one hundred years Philadelphia was the only port of entry of the United States, through which the German-Swiss population swept into this country; and that from the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, these sturdy people spread out in ever-widening areas southwest, west and northwest, and established the German-Swiss populations of all the middle-western and the far-western part of this empire republic of ours, we can see the importance of a true and accurate list of the originals, of that people and of the townships in which they lived. This County of Lancaster, being the motherland of such a tremendous percentage of the whole Middle and Western sections of America, is sure to become more and

more important as the spirit of history awakens and arises in the robust and active, enterprising peoples of all those regions. Those Western people apply to us now for the early history of their race, and will do so more and more. We, here in Lancaster county, hold a much more dignified and eminent place, historically, sociologically, genealogically and economically, than we now realize. Great universities and libraries and other organizations apply to us for their former history, too.

We ought to own the originals of these lists, but that cannot be, for the owner (Mr. Cope) will not part with them, nor leave them to us at his death.

The lists which I have copied do not seem to contain all of the names of the male adults living here at the time. Then, too, for a year or two several names disappear and again appear in later years. It seems certain that a number of persons living on the extreme outskirts were missed in taking lists. The lists are confined to the townships I have named. There were people living here, not in the townships, as organized, but rather in the wilds, and they were missed. Then, too, a number lived across the Susquehanna, and were not taken into account because they were not ascertainable; and because Maryland claimed them, and for some years they adhered to Maryland. There is evidence of carelessness, too, in other respects, in the lists. And it may be that persons of very little property, paying little tax, were not taken. In fact, no one who lived on Pequea and Conestoga creeks were called upon for eight years after the original date of settlement to pay any taxes—not from 1710 to 1718. My study into the many official laxities and negligences during the first

twelve years of settlement here makes it appear not unlikely that some citizens may have induced the assessor, for little consideration, to omit them.

As to the people living here prior to the erection of our county in 1729, there are several sources of information. The letter of the original settlers here, dated 1710 in London, the statements of Melchoir Zeller, Hans Burki, and Benedict Brackbill, of 1710, giving lists of those going to Pennsylvania (Eshleman's German-Swiss Annals, pp. 148 to 160), the names which appear in the 1711 migration to Holland and thence here (do., pp. 172, 184, 188, 191), the land warrants found in the Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. 19, second series, the list in Rupp's 30,000 names, dating before 1718, and the naturalization list of those arriving in Lancaster county before 1718, in Vol. 4, Statutes-at-Large, p. 147, the records of the great immigration of 1717 (German-Swiss Annals, p. 203, etc.), and the assessment lists above referred to of 1718 to 1726, inclusive, are the chief of these source books. There are seventy names on the naturalization list of those who came over prior to 1718 that do not appear on the assessment list of 1718. This shows the lists are not complete. Some of these seventy names, however, do appear on the assessment of 1719 and others on later lists. But it seems strange that they do not appear on the list of 1718, or on the other lists here produced.

The following persons who were here before 1718 (as is stated in the naturalization act above referred to), and whose names do not appear on the assessment of 1718-19, are:

JACOB FUNK,
FRANCIS NEAFF,
FRANCIS NEAFF, JR.,
JOHN BURKHOLDER, JR.,
ABRAHAM BURKHOLDER,
JOHN HESS,
JOHN FREDERICK,
CHRISTIAN BRENNEMAN,
MART. HARNISH.

\ JACOB BUCKWALTER,
 FELIX LANDES, JR.,
 ADAM BRENNEMAN,
 MICHAEL MAYER,
 PETER BURGBALTER,
 JACOB NISSLEY,
 JACOB SNAVELY,
 JACOB GOOD,
 JOHN WOOLSLAGLE,
 CHRISTIAN SOWERS,
 DANIEL ASHLEMAN,
 CHRISTIAN PEELMAN,
 JOHN HENRY NEAFF, JR.,
 JACOB BIERE,
 JOHN JACOB SNAVELY,
 WOOLRICH ROAT,
 JACOB BOCHME,
 GEORGE WEAVER,
 JOHN MIRE,
 JACOB MILLER, JR.,
 PETER AYBE (EABY),
 CHRIST. STONER,
 ADAM BRANDT,
 FRED. STAY,
 JOHN SWOPE,
 JAMES. LEROW,
 JOHN AYBE,
 JOHN CAUFFMAN,
 MICHAEL DENEDER,
 \ ANDREW SHULTZ,
 JACOB HOWSER,
 CHRISTIAN BRENNEMAN,
 EMANUEL CARPENTER,
 GABRIEL CARPENTER,
 DANIEL HERMAN,
 CHRISTIAN HERMAN,
 MATHIAS SLAREMAKER,
 BIG JOHN SHANK,
 JACOB CHURTS,
 JACOB SNAVELY, JR.,
 JOHN WOOLRICH HOOVER,
 JOHN CROYDER,
 JOHN LEESCHTE,
 JOHN HANPHER,
 MARTIN GRAEFF,
 PETER SMITH,
 PETER NEWCOMER,
 JACOB BARE, JR.,
 JOHN HENRY BARE,
 JACOB WEAVER,
 HENRY WEAVER,
 JOHN WEAVER,
 DAVID LONGANECKER,
 WOOLRICH HOWSER,
 HENRY MUSSELMAN,
 MARTIN MILLER,
 HANS GOOD,
 JACOB LIGHT,
 CASPER LOUGHMAN,
 JOHN LINE,
 BASTION ROYER,
 SIMEON KING,
 ✓ EVERHARD REAM.

The names on the assessment lists,
 above mentioned, together with other
 data upon the lists, are as follows:

CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP—1718.**English Inhabitants.**

	VALUATION POUNDS
FRANCIS WORLY	50
JOHN CARTLEDGE	40
JAMES HENDRICKS	20
JAMES LETORT (French trader)	50
JAMES PATTERSON	20
WILLIAM SHERREL	16
JOHN HENDRICKS	16
COLLUM MACQUAIR	15
THOMAS BALDWIN	15
THOMAS GALE	15
ALEXANDER BEUSE	15
JOHN McDANIEL	7
RICHARD CARTER	15
JOHN LINVILL	15
ROBERT WILKINS	8
JOHN FARRER	20
JOHN GRIST	3
WILLIAM HUGHES	15
PETER BEZAILLON	
(French trader)	40
JOHN COMB	80
JOSEPH ROW	5
ANDREW MASON	10
JOSEPH HICKMAN	20
DANIEL COOKSON	40
THOMAS CLARK	15
WILLIAM CLARK	8
STEPHEN ATKINSON	16
MORGAN JONES	10
EDMUND CARTLEDGE	
(collector)	20

Freemen.

JOHN HARRISS
 DAVID PRIEST
 ROBERT MIDDLETON
 RICHARD GRICE
 NATHANIEL CHRISTOPHER
 THOMAS PERRIN
 SAMUEL BIRCHFIELD
 WILLIAM LUDFORD
 THOMAS WILKINS
 JAMES DAVIS
 EVAN EVANS
 THOMAS JONES.

Dutch Inhabitants.

	VALUATION POUNDS
MARTIN KENDIG	50
MARTIN MILIN	20
CHRISTIAN HERR	40
JOHN HERR	40
WENDALL BOWMAN	40
JACOB MILLER	45
JOSEPH STEMAN	16
DANIEL HARMER	35
JOHN MILLER	25
JOHN FUNK	20
HENRY CARPENTER	36
HENRY HAINES	20
CHRISTOPHER FRANCISCUS	29
PETER BELLER	20

BENEDICTUS VENERICK	15
DANIEL FERREE	35
JOHN FERREE	25
PHILIP FERREE	25
JOHN BRUEBAKER, Jr.	25
JACOB BRUBAKER	15
PETER SWARR	5
ABRAHAM HERR	35
MELCHOIR ERISMAN	10
CHRISTIAN HERSHEY & SON	20
JOHN TOMP	10
HENRY BEAR	10
MICHAEL BOWMAN	12
HANCE BURKHOLDER	10
HANCE NEWCOMER	6
MELCHOIR BRENNEMAN	18
GEORGE KENDRICK	8
JOHN NATTS, Jr.	5
MICHAEL SHANK, Jr.	8
JAHN NATTS, Sr.	5
HENRY FUNK	16
BENJAMIN WITMER	16
ISAAC LEFEVRE	30
RICHARD DAVIS	20
JOHN MILEN	25
THOMAS FALKNER	20
HANS HAURE	12
JOHN TAYLOR	16
MARTYN BAER	10
IMMANUEL HERR	20
HENRY KENDIG & SON	20
JACOB MOYER	20
HANS SHOPP	16
HANS KEAGE	6
JACOB GRIDER	20
JACOB HOSTETTER	15
JOHN WIDMER	10
ANDREW KAUFFMAN	12
ISAAC KAUFFMAN	15
JOHN BRUBAKER	30
FELIX LANDES	20
JACOB KENDRICK, Jr.	20
JACOB LANDES, Jr.	6
MARTYN BOYER	7
HANCE BOYER	7
JOHN BOWMAN	4
BENEDICTUS BRACKBILL	35
CHRISTIAN SHANK	22
MICHAEL SHANK, Sr.	15
JOHN SHANK	11
RUDY MOYER	12
HANCE BRAND	18
HANS GROFF, Sr.	20
HANS GROFF, Jr.	10
PETER YORTE	15
THEADORUS EBY	20
HANS CURRICK MOYER	26
CHRISTIAN SCHANK	5
JACOB LANDES	10
HANCE HENRY NEFF	20
MICHAEL MILLER	16
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	6
WOOLRICH HOWRY	5
ISAAC FREDERICK	20
CHRISTIAN STONE	10
HANS WEAVER	13
WOOLRICH HOWELL	13
PETER LAMAN	14
STOFFEL BRENNEMAN	7
JACOB HOOVER	5
JACOB KENDRICK	40
ISAAC LEFEVER	30

"Non-resident Lands upon the River
Pequea."

	ACRES
JAMES LOGAN	1060
REBECCA SHAW	300
ELIZABETH PACE	250
JOHN MARKLOW	250
THOMAS STORY	1768
ABRAHAM DUBOIS	1000
HARMAN RITZMAN	1100
AMOS STRETTLE	3380
RICHARD ROBINSON	1000
WILLIAM BRADFORD	125
COL. JOHN FRENCH	500
JEREMIAH LANGHORNE	350
JOHN BUNDLE	500
COL. JOHN EVANS	1000

The tax rate was three pence per pound this year. This is the earliest assessment list taken of any part of Lancaster county. "Conestoga" being the first organized territory in the county including all the land settled in the county from the Octoraro Creek to the Susquehanna River.

The "Freemen," that is single men, were all valued at 9 shillings each

CONESTOGA RATE 1719—ASSESS-
MENT JAN. 11, 1719-20.

	ASSESSMENT POUNDS
JOHN CARTLEDGE	94
EDMUND CARTLEDGE	42
FRANCIS WORLEY	57
JAMES LETORT	120
ROBERT BAKER & SON	46
RICHARD GRIEST	28
JOHN HENDRIX	22
RICHARD CARTER	24
JAMES HENDRICKS	30
WM. SHERRELL	20
JOHN McDANIEL	11
ALBERT HENDRICKS	23
JOHN McQUARE	10
ANN O'NEAL	19
BENEDICT VENRY	30
ROBT MIDDLETON	9
COLLUM McQUARE	17
WILLIAM MIDDLETON	12
RICHARD DAVIS	36
JOHN FIERRE	41
DANIEL FIERRE	100
PHILIP FIERRE	35
THOMAS GALE	15
MOSES COMBS	50
PETER BASILION	115
HENRY CARPENTER	40
DANIEL HAMAN	53
HENRY HANS	25
ROBERT WILKINSON	38
THOMAS WILKINSON	30
JOHN GARVER	33
PETER MILEN (ALLEN?)	30
STEPHEN WILKINSON	33
JAMES PATTERSON	44
MICHAEL SHANKE	17
WENDELL BOWMAN	36
JOHN WILLIAM GRIST	16

EVAN EVANS	18
JOHN HEERE	54
MARTIN KENDICH	100
CHRISTIAN HEERE	52
ABRAHAM HEERE	60
JOHN FUNCK	35
ISAAC LEFEVER	90
MELCHOIR BRENNEMAN	35
STOFFEL BRENNEMAN	52
HANS HEAGUE	13
HANS WEAVER	30
JACOB HARRIS	10
MICHELL SHANKE	22
HENRY PERR (BEAR)	22
JACOB GRITER	30
JOHN STONE	10
CHRISTIAN PELIMEN	19
CHRISTIAN STONE	21
RUDIL MOYER	21
MICHAEL LOULY	24
DAVID PRIEST	19
THOMAS SIMONE	20
JAMES DAWSON	12
PETER HASHAN	10
RUDLIFFE MILLER	32
JACOB MILLER	67
HENRY MILLER	21
STOFFEL FRANCISCUS	40
CHRISTIAN HOUSER & SON	52
HANCE NEFF, Sr.	31
CHRISTIAN SHANK	34
BENEDICT BREIKBUHL	32
HANS BURCHHOLDER	13
GEORGE KENDRICK	10
HANCE NEICOMER	30
HENRY KENDRICK & SON	10
JOHN ROBINSON	30
JAMES HICKMAN	25
JAMES ROE	24
HANCE BROOKFATHER	14
PETER SWAR	25
JACOB BROOKFATHER	23
JACOB GRAVER	24
WILLIAM HUGHS	20
MARTIN MILLER	32
MICHAEL SHANK, Jr.	24
JACOB HUBER	22
MARTIN ROYER	18
JACOB LOUTHER	26
ANDREW LOLDOWICK	30
HANS LYNE	40
RUDIL SHERRELL	30
JOHN WYDMER	26
DORIS EABY	29
HENRY BERR	24
JACOB BEAM	34
JACOB SYMONS	24
JOHN TAMELEY	34
ISAAC COFFMAN	19
MICHAEL MILLER	8
PETER GOOD	33
MICHAEL ARISMAN	39
JACOB MOYER	33
ISAAC FREDERICK	25
WILLIAM CLARKE	15
ANDREW COFFMAN	21
JOHN TAYLOR, Jr.	21
JOHN BROOKFATHER	53
HANS CARAHWAGROS	37
HANS MOYERS	36
WOOLREY HOURCE	24
(HERSHEY)	24
JOHN SHANKE	16

JONAH DAVENPORT	21
HANCE GROVE, Jr.	18
MICHEL BOWMAN	24
HANS NISSLEY	9
JOHN NATS	9
JACOB HIGHSTETER	15
JOHN FRANCE	4
HANS HENRY NEFF	37
CHRIST SHOUNCE (JOHNS)	8
PETER LEAMAN	34
JOHN BLAKE	14
JOHN LINVILL	26
DAVID JONES	15
JOHN GRIEST	8
MART MEILY	29
JACOB KUNDIG	58
MARTIN BRYARD	13
HANCE MILEY	40
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	12
JOS. STONE	19
JACOB HOOVER	18
JOHN BYARS	10
JACOB SWODER	32
PETER BELAR	30
ALEXANDER BUSH (BUISE)	25
HANS BRAND	25
HENRY MUSELMAN	18
THOMAS FALKENER	48
HANS GROFFS	57
CALEB WORLEY	18
JOHN FARRAR	16
THOMAS BALDWIN	46
THOMAS CLARKE	40
JOHN WILLIAMS	22
JACOB GROFF	11
MAYAR JONES	30
ANN LETORT?	7
ANTHONY BRIGHTER	53
CHARLES JONES	18

Freeman.

CALEB BAKER
 SAMUEL BAKER
 JACOB MILLER
 JOHN HARRIS
 WILLIAM WALKER
 NATHANIEL CHRISTOPHER
 ROBERT EVANS
 CHARLES JONES

Non-Residents.

	ASSESSMENTS
JOHN BUDD	40
JAMES LOGAN	80
ELIZABETH PACE	27
THOMAS STORY	40
BLAINA RITZMAN	88
RICHARD ROBINSON	80
JEREMIAH LANGHORNE	28
COL. JOHN EVANS	80
EDWARD CALDWELL	16
REBECCA SHAW	24
JOHN MARKLEW	20
ABRAHAM DUBOIS	80
AMOS STRETTLE	270
WILLIAM BRADFORD	10
JAMES BUNDLEY	40
ELIZABETH WHARTENBY	80
DERRECK JOHNSON	80

The tax rate for 1719 on these values was four pence per pound. All freemen were taxed twelve shillings each.

CONESTOGA ASSESSMENT 1720-21.

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
JOHN CARTLEDGE	80
FRANCIS WORLEY	32
JAMES LETORT	80
EDWARD CARTLEDGE	50
JAMES PATTERSON	50
WILLIAM WALKER	10
THOMAS WILKINS	15
ROBERT WILKINS	20
GEORGE STUART	15
ROBERT BAKER & SON	50
EVAN EVANS	10
JAMES MITCHEL	15
JAMES COOK	10
WILLIAM HUGHS	40
STEPHEN ATKINSON	30
DAVID PRIEST	12
JOHN GARTNER	15
JOHN LINVILL	18
BENEDICTUS HEIRSIE	40
MICHAEL TENLINGER	25
BENEDICTUS VENRICH	25
FELIX LANDES	50
RUDITH MILLER & SON	32
JACOB MAYER	50
JACOB BOWMAN	15
RUDITH MAYER	16
JAMES LIGHT	10
JOHN LIGHT	16
JACOB HIGHSTETTER	16
HENRY BERR (BEAR)	16
HENRY BERR, Jr.	18
CHRIST HERR	50
EMANUEL HERR	35
PETER LEAMAN	25
CHRIST SHANK	25
WIDOW BRACKBILL	25
JOHN HERR	50
JACOB KENDICK	50
HANS GROFF MILLER	20
HANS GROFF (OR LEBRIE)	40
MART MAYLIN	40
MARTIN GRAFT	10
HANS HOURS	25
JACOB MILLER	40
JACOB MILLER, Jr.	15
WENDALL BOWMAN	30
JOHN BOWMAN	15
HANS BRAND & SON	32
HENRY FUNK	25
HANS WEAVER	20
JOHN NUTT	12
HANS BROCKBAKER	40
HANS JACOB BROCKBAKER	20
PETER SWAR	10
MICHAEL BOWMAN	20
HANS MAYERS	30
MELCHER BRENNEMAN	25
JOHN McHURRY (McCURRY)	10
THOMAS SWORDS	10
THOMAS BALDWIN	25
MARTIN KENDIG	80
PETER ALLEN	15

JOHN ROBESON	10
JOHN BLAKE	10
JOSEPH DAVIDSON	10
PETER YORTY	10
RICHARD GRIST	20
WILLIAM LUDFORD	10
CORNELIUS CALLES	10
PONAH DAVENPORT	15
CHARLES JORVIS	10
PETER BEZELLON	17
RICHARD CARTER	20
JOHN HARRIS	20
THOMAS GAGE	4
THOMAS GALE	12
EDWARD BUSE	12
WILLIAM MIDDLETON & SON	20
ISAAC FREDERICKSON	50
BENJAMIN WITTMER	22
HANS BRUKHALTER	20
HANS NEICOMER	15
GEORGE KENDRICK	15
CHRIST STONE	15
MARTIN BOYER	12
HANS BOYER	12
MICHAEL SHANK	15
JACOB LOUTHER	50
JACOB LUNDUS	22
HANS KEAGUE	16
HANS LYND & MARTIN BEAR	30
HANS HESS	15
JAMES NEIMEN	20
HENRY KUNDIG & SON	30
HENRY CARPENTER	50
DANIEL HARMON	50
JACOB KENDRICK	40
CHRIST SHANK	10
JOHN NATTS, Jr.	15
JOHN NATTS, Sr.	15
MELCHER ARISMAN	20
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	15
HANS FUNK	32
JACOB FUNK	15
GEORGE MIDDLETON	14
ALBERT KENDRICKS	15
DAVID JONES	15
WILLIAM WILLIS	40
COLLUM McCURRY	12
WILLIAM SHERREL	15
ADAM SHERREL	10
JOHN FARRER	12
JAMES HENDRICKS	22
JOHN HENDRICKS	12
CALEB WORLEY	10
OWEN ONEAL	10
JOHN McDANIEL	12
JOHN SHANK (CARPENTER)	24
DORUS EBBY	24
HENRY LOYN & SON	50
GEORGE VESTOLL	15
HANS MAYLIN	25
HANS MAYER, Sr.	50
WOOLRICH HOUSER	30
ABRAHAM HERR	50
JOHN WITMER	15
ANDREW COFFMAN	16
CHARLES PEALMAN	15
PETER YORTEY	25
HENRY HAYNES	34
JACOB GRITER	34
JACOB GOOD	18
JACOB HARNISS	10
JOHN STONE	15
STOFFEL FRANCISCUS	34

ANDREW SELDENRICK	20
MICHAEL MILLER	16
DUTCH BAKER	16
HANS CURICK MOYER	30
PETER BEALEOR	20
HANS LYND, Jr.	18
ISAAC COFFMAN	25
DAVID EASLEMAN	16
HANS TOOP (ROOP?)	16
JOHN BROOKBAKER	60
JACOB GROFFTS	16
JACOB KERNER	20
HANS FRANCE (FRANTZ)	10
PETER GOOD	15
HANS GRAFFTS	15
ISAAC HERR	20
JACOB HOUBER	10
HENRY STONE	16
HENRY MUSSELMAN	15

Freemen.

ROBERT EVANS
 NESHOMAH OGDEN
 ADAM PRENEMAN (minor)

Non-Residents.

	ACRES
JOHN BUDD	500
JAMES LOGAN	1000
ELIZABETH BARE	250
THOMAS STORY	1768
HANNA RITZMAN	1100
RICHARD ROBINSON	1000
JEREMIAH LANGHOME	350
EDWARD PLEADWELL	200
REBECCA SHAW	300
JOHN MARLOW	250
ABRAHAM DUBOIS	1000
AMOS STRETTLE	3380
WILLIAM BRADFORD	125
COL. JOHN EVANS	1000
ELIZABETH WHARTENBY	1000

PEQUEA LIST 1720-21.

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
JOHN BARGER	20
JOSEPH ROE	10
ISAAC LEFEVER	80
ELIZABETH VINYARD	15
DANIEL FIERREE	50
THOMAS FALKNER	40
ANTHONY BRIGHTER	20
JAMES GALDT	15
ROBERT GALDT	12
MORGAN DAVIS	15
BENJAMIN KEATH	10
SAMUEL COLLINS	10
JAMES HICKMAN	40
JOHN WILLIAMS	15
WILLIAM RICHARDSON	10
PHILIP FERREE	32
RICHARD DAVIS	32
CHRISTIAN BLOSSOM	10
JOHN FIERREE	40
JOHN POWELL	10
JOHN FREDERICKFELS	20
THOMAS CLARK	20
JOSEPH RIDGEWAY	10

MAYRA JERVIS	15
DANIEL COOKSON FOR JOHN	
JOSLING	135
WILLIAM CLARK	15

The tax rate this year was three pence per pound valuation; and the same can be easily calculated on the above values.

This year 1720-21 Pequea township was formed out of the eastern part of Conestoga. It thus became the second township in what is now Lancaster county.

1721.

"Collectors in the several districts in the county—what they are charged with this present year 1721."

ENGLISH CONESTOGA ASSESS-
MENTS.

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
JOHN CARTLEDGE	60
FRANCIS WORLEY	20
JAMES HENDRICKS	20
ALBERT HENDRICKS	13
CALEB WORLEY	14
JOHN HENDRICKS	14
DAVID PRIEST	12
ROBERT BAKER & SON	31
GEORGE WESTALE	12
GEORGE MIDDLETON	5
WILLIAM MIDDLETON	5
JOHN McDANIEL	5
SAMUEL COATES	5
THOMAS GALE	17
JAMES DAWSON	5
PETER GIBBON	5
CHARLES JOHNS	7
JOHN WILKINS	5
JOHN FARRER	12
WILLIAM SHERRELL	15
SAMUEL SHERRELL	12
EVAN ONEAL	10
EDWARD ELY (OR EBY)	13
JAMES MICHALE	19
JAMES KILBRAH	5
JAMES LETORT	100
EVAN EVANS	8
CORNELIUS COLLINS	11
JAMES SMITH	8
WILLIAM WALKER	8
PATRICK CAMPBELL	10
ROBERT WILKINS	12
THOMAS WILKINS	11
GEORGE STEWART	21
JOHN GARDNER	24
JAMES COOK	8
PETER ALLEN	16
JOHN MITCHELL	8
RICHARD ALLISON	8
DAVID JONES	8

STEPHEN ALKINSON	20
JONAH DAVENPORT	40
JAMES PATTERSON	50
JOHN HERSEY (?)	22
BRACY WORLEY	6
ABRAHAM BLAKE	10
JOHN COLLEN	5
WILLIAM COLLEM	5
COLL. McQUARY	9
THOMAS PAGE	6
THOMAS BALDWIN	18
MICHAEL CONS	12
RUDY MILLER	10
THOMAS PIERIEL	6
JOHN LINVILL	10
PETER BEZELION	150

PALATINES AT CONESTOGA.

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
JACOB MILLER	12
CHRISTIAN HERR	32
JOHN BURKHOLDER	18
JACOB MIER	12
JOHN NECOMBER	12
STOPHEL PRONEMAN	20
WENDELL BOWMAN	20
JACOB COSNER	10
HENRY KENDICK	14
JACOB KENDICK	4
MIKE SHANK	9
JACOB LUNDUS	6
BENEDICT WERTH (?)	8
JOHN GROFFTS	9
JOHN MISHELL	6
JOHN COND	10
RICHARD GRIST	16
JOHN MIER	12
JOHN SHANK	14
ANNA MIER	16
ALEXANDER BEUSE	16
JOHN HAIR	32
JOSEPH STONEMAN	14
JACOB BOEM	8
MARTIN KENDRICK	60
SAMUEL PAIR (BAIR)	16
MICHAEL RONNEL	8
JOHN PAIR (BAIR)	10
JACOB HOUBER	10
MARTIN PAIR (BAIR)	10
JOHN LINE	8
CLOUDE STEMEN	8
CHRISTIAN STONER	10
JOHN JACOB HOUBER	10
JOHN BOWMAN	8
MARTIN MYLIN	30
GEORGE CRITER	12
JOHN BRAND	13
WILLIAM WILLIS	20
JOHN GROFFTS	12
JACOB GROFFTS	13
BENEDICT WIGMER (WITMER)	20
JOHN JAC. LUNDAS	10
JACOB WEAVER	8
MARTIN BAER	25
JOHN SNIDER	25
SIMON PICKLE	14
HENRY HANCE	16
FELIX LUNDUS	30
JACOB COWER	14
JOHN WEAVER	18
MERICK HOUSER	16

CHRISTIAN FRANCISCUS	30
JOHN FUNK	24
HENRY CARPENTER	60
HENRY HUES	32
EMANUEL HERR	32
PETER PELLER	22
JOHN MIRE	18
MICHEL MILLER	14
HENRY MUSSELMAN	10
WOOLRICH HOOVER	6
BENEDICT HEIRSE	30
ABRAHAM COFFMAN	11
CHRISTIAN STONEMAN	14
ANDREW HEIRSE	6
JOHN TOBY	10
MICHAEL BACKMAN	17
EDMUND CARTLEDGE	20
JOHN WALT	6
JOHN HESS	10
JACOB GOODMAN	8
JOHN MILEN	24
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	10
JACOB SOUTER (SOUDER)	28
RUDE HOHELE	12
JUTE LIGHT	8
JOHN BROOKBAKER	10
DANIEL SHELMAN	
(ESHLEMAN?)	12
JOHN BROBAKER	40
RUDY MIER	17
HENRY PEAR	12
JOHN HENRY NEFF	24
WILLIAM HUGHS	12
RICHARD CARTER	12
JOHN LINESPARGER	55
JOHN JACOB BEAR	30
ABRAHAM REEM	18
JOHN GOOD	20
JOHN RUDINGELT	18
JOHN HENRY PAER	11
CHRISTIAN SHANK	24
ISAAC HARE	10
JOHN COFFMAN	12
CHRISTIAN PAHMAN	17
JOHN SNIDER	12
ISAAC COFFMAN	19
JACOB MISSAL	9
JOHN HOWRY	20
MICHAEL TANLINGER	14
HENRY MILLER	12
JOHN HOOBER	8
JOHN MIRE	8
JACOB HOUSEHOLD	16
JOHN SHANK	10
HENRY PASTORIS & SON-IN-	
LAW	12
TOBIAS JANEY (?)	15
JACOB FUNK	13
JOHN JONES	10
JOHN SNABELE	23
HENRY FUNK	16
MICHAEL SHANK	12
ANTHONY BRIGHTER	18
JACOB KENDIG	40
PHILIP FERREE	24
ISAAC LEFEVER	50
RICHARD DAVIS	20
THOMAS FAULKNER	
(ON PEQUEA)	36
DANIEL FERREE	50
CHRISTIAN PLUNER	8
JOHN FARREE	29
JOHN LUNDUS	8

JOHN GROVE	36
JOHN MILLER	10
HENRY BRACKBUHL	21
ABRAHAM HARE	35
JACOB BRUBAKER	35
PETER SWARE	14
MELCHOR ARISMAN	13
JOHN WEBER	12
MICHAEL MIRE	15
DANIEL HARMAR	20
RUDOLFF STONER	8
MARTIN GROUD	11
JOHN MUSSELMAN	9
FRED FARRELLS	17

Freemen.

PHILIP LEWIS
JOHN FREDERICK
SICKMAN LANDAS
PETER LAMAN
ISAAC CRITER
JACOB KENDRICK

Non-Residents.

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
ISRAEL TAYLOR	30
DERRY JOHNSON	15
JOHN BUDD	15
(500 acres)	
EDWARD PLEADWELL	6
(200 acres)	
COL. JOHN EVANS	30
ABRAHAM DUBOIS	30
ROBERT WAY	20
JEREMIAH LANGHORNE	16
JOHN BUNDELOW	30
ELIZABETH WARTENBY	30

PEQUEA LIST—1721.

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
MORGAN JONES	15
JOHN POWELL	6
ROBERT GAULT	14
HUGH TOMSON	10
JOHN BARGER	12
HENRY COWIN	14
JOSEPH HICKMAN	30
THOMAS CLARK	22
JAMES ROE	12
BENJAMIN HEATH	8
JAMES GAULT	14
JOHN WILLIAMS	19
JAMES RIGDEWAY	12
SAMUEL COLLINS	12
WILLIAM CLARK	16
JOHN WHITESIDE	15
WILLIAM RICHARDSON	8

Non-Residents.

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
JAMES LOGAN	30
JAMES CLEMSON	15
REBECCA SHAW	7
ABRAHAM DUBOIS	30

AMOS STRETTLE	101
THOMAS STORY	57
JAMES MOORE	15
JOHN WARLOW	7
HERMAN PRITZMAN	33
RICHARD ROBINSON	?
WILLIAM BRADFORD	?

The tax levied this year was three pence per pound of valuation.

EAST CONESTOGA ASSESSMENT 1722-23.

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
JACOB MILLER	16
JACOB MILLER, Jr.	8
JOHN BOWMAN	40
JOHN BORKHOLDER	24
GEORGE CRIDER	14
JACOB MIRE	40
JOHN MEOMANDER	14
STEPHEN PRONEMAN	12
WENDALL BOWMAN	24
JACOB COSNER	12
GEORGE LEAMAN	12
HENRY HOWRY	20
JACOB LUNDUS	12
MICHAEL SHANK	12
JACOB LUNDUS	12
BENEDICT WENRICK	10
JOHN GRAFT	12
JOHN MISNEL	8
PETER LAND	14
RICHARD GRIST	16
JOHN MEIR	20
JOHN SHANK	16
ANNA MIRE	16
ALEX BOUSE	18
JOHN HAIR	40
JOS. STONEMAN	18
JACOB BEAM	72
MARTIN KUNDIG -	12
SAMUEL PRICE	12
JACOB HOBIN	12
MICHAEL RANNEL	9
JOHN PEIR (BAIR)	12
MART PEIR (BAIR)	12
JOHN LINE	10
CLOUD STAMAN	16
CHRISTIAN STONER	12
JOHN JACOB HOOVER	12
EDMUND CARTLEDGE	20.
JOHN WALL	16
JOHN HESS	14
JACOB GROOVE	18
JOHN MILEY	32
HENRY TURKE	20
MICHAEL SHANK	14
JOHN BROOKHOLDER	58
DANIEL SHELMAN	
(ASHELMAN)	20
RUDOLPH MIRE	20
JOHN BROOKHOLDER	58
HENRY PARE (BARE) -	16 -
JOHN HOWRY	30
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	14
JACOB SOWTER (SOUDER)	32
RUDY WOHEL	12
JUTE LIGHT	10

JOHN BRAND	16
WILLIAM WILLIS	16
JOHN GRAFT	14
JACOB GRAFT	16
BENJAMIN WIGMORE	24
JOHN JACOB LUNDUS	12
MARTIN BEAR	16
JACOB WEAVER	16
JOHN SNIDER	15
SIMON PICKLE	20
HENRY FRANCE (FRANTZ)	18
FELIX LANDIS	30
JACOB CONAR	18
JOHN WEAVER	24
MEIRICK WOWSER	16
CHRISTIAN FRANCISCIES	25
JOHN FUNK	30
HENRY CARPENTER	80
HARVEY HANS	40
EMANUEL HERR	44
PETER PELLER (BELLAR)	24
JOHN MIRE	24
MICHAEL MILLER	20
HENRY MUSSELMAN	12
WOOLRICH HOWSER	8
BENEDICT HOERSE	
(HERSHEY)	40
ANDREW COFFMAN	16
CHRISTIAN WARIMAN	20
ANDREW HOERSE (HERSHEY)	8
JOHN TOLY	12
MICHAEL BACHMAN	24
JACOB HORCHE (HERSHEY)	24
JOHN SHANK	12
HENRY BOSTERINS	14
JOSIAH JAY	17
JACOB SHANK	16
JOHN JARVIS	10
JOHN SNEBELE	40
JOHN MIRE	12
FRED TROATH	24
ANTHONY BRIGHTER	24
PHILIP FERREE	28
ISAAC FERREE	90
RICHARD DAVIS	20
THOMAS FOLKNER (at Pequea)	30
WILLIAM HUGHS	16
RICHARD CARTER	16
JOHN LINESPARGER	72
JOHN JACOB BEAR	32
EVERET REAM	24
JOHN GOODE	26
JOHN LUNDUS	10
JOHN RUDINGEL	28
JOHN GROVE	40
JOHN HENRY BEAR	14
JACOB MILLER	14
CHRISTIAN SHANK	30
ISAAC HARE	20
JOHN COFFMAN	16
CHRISTIAN PETERMAN	16
JOHN SNIDER	14
JOHN WHITMER	14
JACOB MISSEL	12
JOHN HOWRY	28
MICHAEL TENLINGER	26
HENRY MILLER	16
MARTIN GROVE	8
JOHN MUSSELMAN	12
JOHN FERREE	26
DANIEL FERREE	6
CHRISTIAN PLUMER	8
JACOB KENDICK	60

PETER LEAMAN	30
JACOB CRITER	24
SICKMAN LAUDER	20
JACOB KENDIG	32
JACOB DOURIE	12
MICHAEL TONA	40
JOHN GEO. GOODMAN	10
FREDERICK BRACKBILL	28
ABRAHAM HERR	40
JACOB BROBAKER	22
PETER SWAR	20
MELCHOR ARISMAN	24
ISAAC COFFMAN	22
MICHAEL MIRE	18
DANIEL HARMAN	30
RUDOLPH STONER	10
SICKMAN LANDEST	21
JOHN HOOBBER	10
RUDY HERR	23

Non-Residents.

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
YORMAN RICHMAN	55
THOMAS STORY	90
JAMES CLEMSON	19
REBECCA SHAW	15
EDWARD PLODWICK	10
COL. JOHN EVANS	50
JOHN MARLOW	12
JEREMIAH LANGHORNE	17
ABRAHAM DUBOIS	50
JAMES LOGAN	50
JOHN MOORE	19
DERRICK JANSON	25
JEREMIAH LANGHORNE	25
ELIZABETH PARE (BARE?)	12
AMOS STRETTLE	155
ELIZABETH WHARTANLY	50

The rate of tax levied this year was
three pence per pound of valuation.

**WEST CONESTOGA ALSO KNOWN
AS DONEGAL TOWNSHIP—1722.**

PETER ALLEN	10
RICHARD ALLISON	10
JOHN ALLISON	6
STEPHEN ATKINSON	24
JOHN BURT	12
ROBERT BUCHANAN	30
THOMAS BALDWIN	40
THOS. BAILLIE	24
ALEXANDER BEUSE	16
WILLIAM BRYANS	18
ROBERT BAKERSON	
(PATTERSON?)	40
STEFFALT BRENNEMAN	12
MELCHOIR BRENNEMAN	30
ABRAHAM BLAIZER	14
JOHN BENOUR	12
PETER BAZAILLON	
(FRENCH)	200
PATRICK CAMPBELL	16
ANDREW CORNISH	30
JAMES COUCH	6
JAMES CUNNINGHAM	21
ELIZABETH CARTLIDGE	36
EPHRAIM MOORE	50

JOHN MITCHELL	8
ALEXANDER McKEEN	22
JOHN MacDANIEL	10
WILLIAM MAYBEE	14
JOHN MACHURRY	28
ROBERT McFARLAN	20
COLLOM MacHURRY	14
JOHN McKURRY	16
RALPH MILLER & SON	24
DAVID McCLURE	16
ROBERT MONDAY	24
JAMES MITCHELL	26
ROBERT MIDDLETON	8
WILLIAM MIDDLETON	6
GEORGE MIDDLETON	6
OWEN O'NIEL	16
JAMES PATTERSON	60
THOMAS PERRIN	14
DAVID PRICE	13
JAMES RODDY	18
JOSEPH CLAPAM	18
ROWLAND CHAMBERS	22
JONAS DAVENPORT	10
JAMES DAVIS	6
JAMES DAWSON	6
EVAN EVANS	8
SAMUEL FULTON	18
JOHN GADURE	10
JAMES GALBREATH	6
JOHN GALBREATH	20
ANDREW GALBREATH	8
GEORGE GRAY	40
WILLIAM GRANT	6
THOMAS GALE	26
JOHN GARDNER	26
JOHN HARRIS	14
GORDON HOWARD	13
THOMAS HOWARD	14
HENRY HENDRICKSON	6
WILLIAM HAY	20
JAMES HENDRICKS	24
ALBERT HENDRICKS	6
JOHN HENDRICKS	36
JOHN HARRAR	26
ALEXANDER HUTCHISON	20
DAVID JONES (Constable who lived at the mouth of the Pequea Creek)	8
JAMES LETORT (FRENCH)	146
HANS LEAGUE	21
JOHN LINVILLE	27
JAMES KYLE	8
JOHN KARR	6
MALCOM KARR	12
SAMUEL SMITH	10
JAMES SMITH	10
GEORGE STEWART	24
WILLIAM SHERRILL	16
ADAM SHERRILL	16
JOHN STONEMAN	40
CHRISTIAN STONEMAN	
EDWARD TILTE	16
JOHN TAYLOR	14
ROBERT WILKINS	14
THOMAS WILKINS	30
WILLIAM WILKINS	25
JOSEPH WORK	10
WILLIAM WALKER	7
FRANCIS WORLEY	24
CALEB WORLEY	6
JOHN WILLIAMS	4
HUGH WHITE	14

PEQUEA TOWNSHIP LIST OF TAX- ABLES—1722.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON	8
JOSEPH RICHARDSON	40
JOHN BARGER	15
JOHN WHITESIDE	20
BENJAMIN HEATH	10
THOMAS CLARK	20
MORGAN JONES	18
JOHN WILLIAMS	20
HUGH THOMPSON	10
WILLIAM CLARK (Collector)	18
JOSEPH ROWE	15
DANIEL COOKSON	30

Tax rate three pence per pound.

Note: The assessment book for the year 1723-24 is missing; and there is no knowledge of its existence anywhere. No records of any of the three townships, above named exist anywhere.

CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP—1724-25.

STEPHEN ATKINSON
DANIEL ASHLEMAN
THOMAS BALDWIN
PETER BELLER.
CHRIST BILLMAN
WOOLRICK BRACKBILL
JOHN BRUEBAKER
ADAM BRAND
HENRY BAIR—
- MARTIN BOYER
- SAMUEL BOYER
JOHN BOMGARDNER
STEPHEN BRENNERMAN
ROBERT BAKER & SON
HANS HENRY BAIR
GEORGE BLISSON
GEORGE BAIR
MARTIN BAIR
CONARD BIESSEL
CHRIST BOMBERGER
HUGH BRYAN
MICHAEL BRENNERMAN
ABRAHAM BURKHOLDER
HANCE BURKHOLDER
- JOHN BOYER
MICHAEL BAUGHMAN
JOHN BAUGHMAN
JACOB BRUBAKER
JACOB BANKBOWSER
JOHN BOWMAN
JACOB BEAR
ABRAHAM BLAISER
EDWARD CARTLIDGE
HENRY CARPENTER
JOHN CHILD
CHRISTOPHER CHARLES
JAMES DAVIS
JOHN DAVIS
JOHN DAVIS, Jr.
THOMAS DAVIS
RICHARD DAVIS
GABRIEL DAVIES

PHILIP DAVIS
JOHN DAVIES
EDWARD DAVIES
PETER EBY
JOHN FLY (EBY?)
ROBERT EVANS
CADWALADER ELLIS
DANIEL ERISMAN
THOMAS EDWARDS
DAVID EVANS
NATHAN EVANS
THEODORUS EBY
GEORGE EBY
JACOB FREICK, Jr.
JACOB FUNK
JOHN FUNK
JOHN FARROW
HENRY FUNK
RUDALL FURRELL
JOHN FURRILL
JOHN FRETHRUCKFULL
DANIEL FERREE
ANDREW FERREE
JOHN FERREE
RUDY FERREE
PHILIP FERREE
JOHN FREY
JOHN FERREE
GEORGE GRAY
JACOB GRAFF
JACOB GROVE
HANCE GROFF
MARTIN GRAFF
JOHN GOOD
HANCE GROFF
PETER GOOD
GEORGE GROFF
JACOB GREIDER
JOHN GREIDER
MICHAEL GREIDER
WILLIAM GINGERICK
CHRISTIAN GRAYBEL, Jr.
JOHN GRAYBEL
JOHN JACOB GROFF
ABRAHAM HAIR
ABRAHAM HAIR, Jr.
BENJAMIN HARSHEY
JACOB HOSTETTER
JACOB BEAVER
WENDEL BOWMAN
RICHARD BARKER
RICHARD CARTER
JAMES COBRON, Jr.
CHRISTIAN CLEMSON
ANDREW COX
EMANUEL CARPENTER
DAVID JONES
CHARLES JONES
JOHN JONES
DAVID JENKINS
MICHAEL, (IRISHMAN)
JACOB KAENER
GEORGE KASSNER
JACOB KENDRICK
JOHN KEAGY
HENRY KENDRICK
ANDREW KAUFFMAN
ISAAC KAUFFMAN
JOHN KAUFFMAN
JOHN KENDRICK
JOHN KINSLEY
ANTHONY KINSLEY
MATTHAIS KITSON

JACOB KENDRICK, Jr.
 MARTIN KENDRICK & SON
 WILLIAM KENDRICK
 JACOB KENDRICK
 GEORGE KENDRICK
 SIMON KING
 THOMAS LEVIS
 HUGH LOW
 JOSEPH LLOYD
 HANS LONG
 THOMAS LINVILL
 CHRISTIAN MARTIN
 THOMAS MORGAN
 MICHAEL MILLER
 RUDY MYER
 JOHN MOYER
 MICHAEL MOYER
 CHRISTIAN MUSSELMAN
 HENRY MUSSELMAN
 SAMUEL MELLIN
 HANCE MILEN
 HANS HENRY NEAFF
 HENRY NEAFF
 JACOB NSSLEY
 CHARLES POLKE
 JOHN PATTERSON
 JACOB REIFF
 JOHN RUTTER
 MICHAEL SHANK
 JOHN SHANK
 HANS JACOB SNEVELY
 JOHN SNEVELY, Jr.
 JACOB SNEVELY, Jr.
 JOHN SCHNEIDER
 PHILIP SHUFFELBACH
 JOHN SHANK
 THOMAS SNEVELY
 BENJAMIN SNEIDER
 JOHN SHUER
 PHILIP SHUER
 SAMUEL STOUT
 CHRISTIAN HERSHEY
 TOBIAS HENDRICKS
 JAMES HENDRICKS
 JOHN HOOVER
 HENRY HAINES
 ANDREW HERSHEY
 EMANUEL HAIR
 JOHN JACOB HUBER
 JOHN HENDRICKS
 HANCE HENRY
 JOHN HAINES
 CHRISTIAN HAIR
 JACOB HOOVER
 MARTIN HARNISH
 WOOLRICH HOWSER
 ALBERT HENDRICKS
 JOHN HESS
 GEORGE HUDSON
 ——— IMMEL
 JOHN LINVILL
 JOHN LANDES
 ADAM LIGHTNER
 MICHAEL LOYNE
 JACOB LOYNE
 JOHN LOYNE
 SIGMON LANDELLAS
 JACOB MOYER
 JACOB MOYER
 ABRAHAM MOYER
 HANCE MOYER
 COLLUM McCURRY
 MARTIN MEILIN

JACOB MILLER, Jr.
GEORGE MIDDLETON
WILLIAM MIDDLETON
RUDALL MILLER & SON
HENRY MILLER
ANDREW MIXSELL
JOHN MUSSELMAN
ROBERT MURRAY
JACOB MATT
JOHN NISSLEY
HANCE NEWCOMER
PETER NEWCOMER
OWEN O'NEIL
PETER SWARR
CHRISTIAN STONEMAN
JACOB STELL
WILLIAM SHERRILL
JOHN SWOAPE
HENRY SELDOMRICH
JOSEPH STERNAN
MICHAEL SHANK
CHRISTIAN STONEMAN
CHRISTIAN SHANK
JOHN STAMPLER
SIGMON LANDOR
JACOB LANDRES & SON
JOHN LYON
FELIX LANDERS
ISAAC LEFEVERE
PETER LEMON
JOSHUA LOWE
CASPER LAUGHMAN
JOHN POSTLETHWAIT
THOMAS PERIN
DAVID PRIEST
ANOTHONY PREUTER
MICHAEL TURNER
JACOB TURNER
JOHN TAYLOR
SAMUEL TAYLOR
BENEDICK VENERICK
ELIZABETH VINEYARD
JOHN WIDMAN
MICHAEL WELFER
FRANCIS WORLEY
WILLIAM WILKINS
CALEB WORLEY
MICHAEL WELLWIFER
JOHN WITMER
WILLIAM WILLIS
BALSER WENNERICK
CASPER WALTER
JACOB WEAVER
HENRY WEAVER
BENJAMIN WITTMER
BENJAMIN WITTMER, Jr.
HANCE WEAVER
BRUCE WORLEY
SIMON PICKEL

PEQUEA TOWNSHIP 1724-25.

DANIEL COOKSON
JOSEPH HICKMAN
JAMES VERNER
JOHN CLEMSON
MORGAN BRIAN
JOHN THOMPSON
ISAAC LOW
WILLIAM WILSON
JAS. HERMAN

JOHN PARGER
THOS. CLARK
BENJAMIN HEATH
HOWRY CLENISON
JAMES ROE
JOSEPH HERVIS
SAMUEL VERNER
JAMES GALT
JAMES WHITEHILL
HENRY COWEN
SAMUEL ROBINSON
JOHN BARNIT
WILLIAM CLARK
SAMUEL BROWN
WM. SMITH
MORGAN JONES
MORGAN BRIAN
JAMES ROBINSON
DAVID COWIN
JOHN HASTINGS
FRED FOULK
DAVID COWYN
JOHN MILLER
JAMES MITCHELL
SAMUEL LEWIS
JOSEPH BRINTON
JAMES COLE
JAMES GANSTON
WILLIAM COWYN
THOMAS FAULKNER
THOMAS EDWARDS
CALEB COPELAND
JOHN WHITESIDE

**NON-RESIDENT LAND-HOLDERS IN
THIS TOWNSHIP.**

JAMES LOGAN
THOMAS STORY
JOHN MOORE
JAMES CLEMSON
REBECCA SHAW
THOMAS HOCKLEY

DONEGAL ASSESSMENT 1724-25.

JAMES LETORT
JOSEPH WORK
GEORGE STEWART
JOHN GALEREATH
JONAH DAVENPORT
DAVID McOWEN
ALEXANDER HUTCHMAN
DONALD CHAMBERS
JOHN ALLISON
JOHN HARRIS
PATRICK CAMPBELL
THOMAS WILKIN
SAMUEL FULTON
WILLIAM WILKINS
JOHN BURT
JOHN GARDNER
PETER ALLEN
JAMES GALBREATH
JOHN MITCHEL
ROBT. MOUDY
ALEXANDER McKEAN
JOSEPH WOORK
RICHARD ALISON

ROBERT BOWKANAN
 JAMES CONINGHAM
 SAMUEL SMITH
 JOSEPH LEDY
 THOMAS HOWARD
 GORDON HOWARD
 THOMAS DALLIRE
 WIDOW MAYBEE
 MILTON HAY
 ROBERT McFARLAN
 HUGH WHITE
 JOHN TAYLOR
 EPHRAIM MOORE
 ROBERT MIDDLETON
 HUGH McKEEN
 WILLIAM BRAIN
 JOSEPH SMITH
 JOHN KAR
 MALCON KAR
 JOHN DAVIDSON
 JAMES KYLE
 ANDREW CORNISH
 WILLIAM GRANT
 STEPHEN ATKINSON
 JAMES LEYMSON
 EDWARD DOUGHERTY
 JAMES PATTERSON
 JOHN McGRADY
 PETER BASILION

Assessment books of 1725-26 con-
 tains the tax only, not the valuations.
 The names of the residents and
 amount of taxes in shillings and
 pence of the same in each township
 are as follows:

CONESTOGA RATE.

	Shilling Pence	
ABRAHAM BLAZIER	2	4
ABRAM BUCWUTHER	2	9
ABRAHAM KENDRICK	3	3
ADAM LELNER	3	6
ANDREW GONEY	5	
ANDREW NEWEL	3	6
ANDREW SHALLET		2
ANTHONY BRITTON	3	
ABRAHAM BUCKNER	2	6
ADAM SHERELL	2	6
ANDREW CORNISH	2	
EDMUND CARTLEDGE	12	
EMANUEL HERR	7	
EDWARD DOUGHERTY	2	6
ELIZABETH DAWSON	3	
Amounts Faded		
FRANCIS NATTS (WATTS)		
HENRY GOOD	"	"
HERMAN LONG	"	"
HENRY BARE, Sr.	"	"
HENRY MUSSELMAN	"	"
HENRY CARPENTER	"	"
ANDREW COFFMAN	3	4
ABRAM HAEGY	9	3
ANDREW HEARSEY	2	9
ANTHONY NISLEY	2	6
BENJAMIN KEAISEY	3	3
BENEDICT VENERY	6	3
BENJAMIN WIDMER	4	

BENJAMIN WIDMER, Sr.	5	4
CHRISTIAN HAIR	7	6
CHRISTIAN FRANCISCUS	7	3
CHRISTIAN CRIDER	3	
CHRISTIAN SHANK	3	
CASPER LOUGHMAN	3	3
CHRISTIAN CHRISTOPHER	2	3
CHRISTIAN VENARY	2	
CHRISTIAN JONES	3	3
DANIEL LONGALER	3	
DANIEL JARVIS	3	
DORIS EABY	5	
DANIEL HOURSEY	8	
DAN ASHELMAN	5	
DANIEL HARMAN	7	6
JACOB HAMPER	1	6
JOHN DAVIS	1	6
JACOB LYNE	6	
JOHN LYNE	6	
JOHN FLINCHBORD	1	6
JOHN JONES	2	6
JOHN LUNDUS	4	6
JOHN RUDINGEL	4	6
JOHN MOYER	4	
JOHN HOOVER	4	
JOHN WIDMER	3	
JACOB MIRE	4	
JOHN BANROW	1	6
JACOB BOOMAN	3	
JOHN BOWMAN	3	
JOSEPH (ERASED)	3	
JOHN	3	6
"	3	
"	3	3
"	2	
"	3	6
"	3	3
"	5	
EGRI	5	
WEAVER	6	6
HAIR	3	
JACOB BEAM	2	9
JACOB DOWNS	3	
JOHN McHENRY	1	6
JACOB GOOD	3	3
JACOB HOOVER	2	
JOHN BOYER	2	3
JOHN LYNE	3	
JOHN GOURYENE DOCTOR	3	4
JACOB FUNK	3	4
JOHN GRYDER	10	
JACOB FRETIG (FRELIG?)	2	3
JACOB BRUBAKER	4	6
JOHN SHANK	4	6
JOHN HENDRICKS	3	9
JAMES PATTERSON	1	3
JOHN POSTLEWAIT	2	3
JOHN BOWMAN	2	6
HENRY MILLER	"	"
HENRY LANDIS	"	"
HENRY SELDOMRICK	4	6
HENRY HENDRICKS	2	
JOHN NEWCOMER	2	9
JOHN NUTEN	6	
JOHN NAQOMBER	2	
JOHN PARCKHOLDER	4	4
JACOB GROVE	6	
JACOB MAYER	7	6
JOHN NISLEY	3	
JOHN YOOUTH	5	3
JOHN LEROW	2	3
JOHN NOATER	3	3
JAS. STONE	5	

JACOB KENRICK	2	3
JACOB GRyder	3	
JOHN HAIR	7	6
JACOB SOWDER	5	6
JACOB LIGHT	2	6
JAS. BUCKHOLDER	3	4
JACOB KENDICK	3	4
JACOB KISTATER	4	6
JOHN BRUBAKER		
(MILLER)	7	6
JOHN WIDMER	3	
JOHN BUNGARDNER	2	
ISAAC BUNGARNER	2	
ISAAC COFFMAN	7	
JOHN KENDRICK	2	9
JOHN COUGHMAN	4	3
JAS. LOYD	3	
JOHN SHANK (MASON)	4	
JOHN DOBOIS	4	
JOHN BOAKMAN	3	3
JACOB RITZ	2	
JOHN MOYER	5	
JOHN TAYLOR	3	6
JOHN WALK	4	3
JACOB SRILY TAYLOR	2	
JACOB SNEVELY	3	3
JOHN SNEVELY	2	3
JOHN NISSLEY	1	6
JOHN FREDERICKFULLS	2	6
JOHN SHOPF (SHOPF)	1	3
JOHN MUSSELMAN	2	6
JOHN HOOVER	3	
JOHN GEORGE GOODMAN	2	
JOHN GAREY	7	
ISAAC LEFEVER	8	6
JOHN STOREY	4	3
JOHN FREDERICK	3	9
JOHN TAYLOR	2	6
JOHN GOOD	6	
JACOB MILLER TAYLOR	2	3
JOHN STAUFER (STAUFFER)	2	6
JOHN LYNE	2	6
JOHN ADAM BRAND	4	
JOHN LONG	3	
JACOB WAINER	3	9
JACOB GEORGE	3	3
JAMES COBMAN	2	6
JACOB LANDUS	6	3
JAMES HENDRICKS		3
SAMUEL BOYER	4	
SAMUEL TAYLOR	2	3
JACOB CASNER	2	9
JACOB MILLER (ELDER)	3	
JACOB MILLER Jr.	9	
JAMES LOW	3	6
MICHAEL GRIM	3	
MICHAEL SHANK	3	6
MICHAEL SHENK (at Geo. Gray's place)		3
MARTIN MALIN	8	
MIKE LAUGHMAN	4	6
MARTIN HARNISH	4	
MICHAEL DOWNER	4	
MICHAEL BAIR	3	
MARTIN GOOD	3	9
MICHAEL WALTER	1	6
MARTIN MILLER	3	
MICHAEL MOYER	4	
MICHAEL GRIDER	3	6
MIKE IRISHMAN	4	6
MIKE MILLER	4	6
OWEN O'NEAL	2	3
PETER VANLOVER	3	3

PETER LEAMAN	6	
ROBERT BAKER & SON	7	6
RICHARD CARTER	4	
SIMEON KING	2	
TOBIAS HENDRICKS, Esq.	5	
THOMAS FALKNER	3	3
THOMAS DAVID	3	
THOMAS BALDWIN	5	
THOMAS LEWIS	2	3
WENDALL BOWMAN	5	
WILLIAM WALKER	1	6
WOOLRICH HOUSER	3	3
WILLIAM HUGHS	4	
WILLIAM WILLIS	5	9
WILLIAM SHERRELL	3	3
WILLIAM MIDDLETON	3	3
WOOLRICH BRACKBILL	5	3
GEORGE KENDIG	2	9
GEORGE GRAVER	3	
GEORGE BOD	2	6
GEORGE EBY	2	
GEORGE STEID	3	
GEORGE MIDDLETON	3	3
MICHAEL BAGHMAN	6	
PETER GOOD	3	
PETER YEARDY	5	
PETER LAMAN	2	
RUDY MILLER & SON	5	6
STEPHEN PAIR (BAIR)	3	3
STEPHEN ATKINSON	4	
SIMON PICKLE	4	6

Freemen.

JOHN GURROW	9	
WOOLRICH KENDICK	9	
HENRY SLIDES	9	
COWELL BEASEL	9	
THOMAS SHANON	9	
CHRISTIAN LINVILL	9	
BENJAMIN PEATS	9	
WILLIAM RESEWICK	9	
JACOB GENKHOUSER	9	
BENJAMIN LINDER	9	
FRENCE MILAN	9	
THOMAS STEMEN	9	
ANDREW COX	9	
ROBERT EVANS	9	
CHRISTIAN COLEMAN	9	
JOSEPH MITCHELL	9	

Head Rates.

CALDWALADER ELLIS	2	
MARGARET LYNE	2	3
GABRIEL DAVIS	2	6
DAVID JENKINS	1	6
PHILIP DAVIS	2	6
CHRISTIAN LYNE	2	3
JOSEPH LYNE	2	3
GEORGE HUDSON	2	6
EDWARD DAVIS	2	6
JOHN DAVIS	2	6

DONEGAL RATE.

JAMES LETORT	1	0
GEORGE STEWART	5	
JOHN ALLISON	3	
THOMAS MITCHELL	2	2
DAVID MOLLEWS	2	3
WILLIAM BRIAN	2	3

SAMUEL FULTON	2	
THOMAS WILKER	2	6
WILLIAM WILKINS	3	3
JAMES GOLBRAITH	1	6
JOHN MITCHELL	1	6
JAMES RILE (PILE)	2	3
JAMES CUNNINGHAM	1	6
JAMES BROWNLEE	6	
JONAH DAVENPORT	12	
RONALD CHAMBERS	2	
JOSEPH ALLISON	3	6
JAMES CORNISH	2	3
JAMES SMITH	2	6
EPHRAIM MOOR	2	6
PATRICK CAMPBELL	3	
ROBERT MIDDLETON	2	
PETER ALLEN	3	3
JOHN GOLGRAITH	2	6
RICHARD ALLISON	3	
ANDREW GALBRAITH	1	6
WIDOW DEWING	1	
ROBERT BOHAMAN	2	
WILLIAM HAY	1	6
JAMES RODY	2	
HUGH WHITE	2	
THOMAS BLACK	2	
JOHN BLACK & SON	1	6
GRODON HOWARD	2	
JAMES WORK	2	
HUGH McKEEN	2	
ALEXANDER HUTCHESON	2	3
WILLIAM BOOHANAN	1	6
JOHN TAYLOR	2	
JOHN MAVISH	2	
THOMAS GARDNER	2	3
WILLIAM WHITE	2	
JAMES MITCHELL	5	
ROBERT McFARLAN	2	
JOHN STERET	1	6
ROBERT BROOM	1	
SAMUEL SMITH	2	3
ALEXANDER McKEEN	1	
ROBERT MONDSON	2	
JOHN MICHAEL KAR	3	
MICHAEL WOOD	2	
JOHN BURT	5	
JOHN GARDNER	4	
JOHN MILLER	2	3
WILLIAM DUNLOP	2	3

PEQUEA RATE.

	Shillings	Pence
DANIEL COOKSON	5	
JAS. JERVIS	6	
JONUS HANMAN	8	
THOMAS CLARK	6	
JAMES VARNER	2	4
JOHN CLEMSON	2	4
MAYAN BURR	3	4
JOHN COMPTON	3	8
SAMUEL ROBINSON	3	
WILLIAM CLARK	5	
JOHN WHITESIDE	4	
SAMUEL WAINER	3	4
MAYAN JONES	5	
JAMES GAULT	1	6
BENJAMIN HEATH	2	4
HENRY COWAN	4	
HUGH COMPTON	2	
JOSHUA ROE	1	6

CONESTOGA RATE—1726-7.

EDMOND CARTLEDGE	10	
ANDREW CORNISH	6	6
TOBIAS HENDRICKS	4	6
JAMES HENDRICKS	3	3
JOHN HENDRICKS	3	6
ALBERT HENDRICKS	2	6
HONDERY HENDRICKS	2	
WM. WALKER	2	
JOHN LINVILL	3	4
CHAS. BALDWIN	4	6
ELIZ DAWSON	2	6
CALEB WORLEY	3	
FRANCIS WORLEY	2	
THOS. PARRY	3	
BRUCE WORLEY	2	
COLLIN McCURRY	2	
GEO. MIDDLETON	3	6
WM. MIDDLETON	2	8
WM. SHERRALL	2	4
DAVID JONES	2	6
ROBERT BAKER & SON	7	
JOS. CLAPAM	3	
EDW. DOUGHERTY	2	8
STEPHEN ATKINSON	3	8
JAMES PATTERSON	12	6
JOHN POSTLEWAIT	2	6
DAN FERREE	8	0
PHILLIP FERREE	7	
RICHARD DAVIS	2	3
ISAAC LEFEVER	8	6
JACOB MIER	8	3
MART KENDRICK & SON	12	6
JACOB GRIDER	4	
VENDAL BOWMAN	5	3
JOHN NEWCOMER	3	3
JOHN BOWMAN	2	3
JOHN FONK	9	
CHRISTOPHER FRANK- ESBY	6	
MICHAEL DOWNER	4	4
JACOB KENDICK	4	3
JACOB GROVE		
(on Baker's Creek)	3	6
FELIX LANDES	7	6
HOWRY HANCE	6	
JACOB COBNER	3	
GOSPER LAGHMAN	3	6
PETER YORDY	4	
CHRISTIAN STONE	4	
ANN LEWIS	2	10
JOHN FREDERICK	4	9
THOMAS SNEVELLY	4	
JOHN LOYN	5	6
JOHN JOPER	2	
JACOB LOYN	4	3
GEO. BADE	4	
JACOB ROLAND	3	6
MICHAEL ALBERT	2	6
WM. ALBERT	3	
JACOB BAER	5	
MICHAEL BAIR	2	6
ANDREW GERREY	3	3
JOHN GERREY	3	3
JAMES LEINEW	2	6
JOHN WINARD	2	9
JOHN BURKHOLDER	5	
GEO. KENDRICKS	3	9
JACOB BEAM	2	10
CHRIST PRIM	5	9
CHRISTIAN LINES	3	6

HENRY HOOVER	2	
MICHAEL PRIM	5	10
JACOB GAILL	3	
JOHN GROVE	3	10
BENEDICT VENERY	5	10
HANCE JACOB LIGHT	3	6
HANS NISLEY -	3	6
JACOB SOUDER	5	3
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	3	3
JACOB WALTE	2	6
JACOB KENDRECKS	10	6
WALLACE BRACKBILL	5	3
HOWRY SHANK	5	3
MART BOYER	3	3
JOHN BOYER	3	4
SAM BOYER	3	6
JOHN LYON (on Pequea)	3	9
JACOB KENDICK	3	
JOHN MILIN	6	4
MICHAEL EANGLINGLER	6	
MART MILAN	7	9
MART HARNIS	6	
H. HOWERY	6	
JOHN HAIR	10	6
CHRIST HAIR	10	6
EMANUEL HAIR	7	3
JOHN CHILD	3	4
GEO. EBY	2	
JOHN HOOVER	3	
HANCE NUSSELMAN	3	
JOHN NIER (MIER?)	2	9
HENRY BAIR	4	3
HANS WIDMER	2	6
HENRY MILLER	2	6
HENRY WEAVER	2	6
PITTER NEWCOMER	3	9
JOHANNES STAUFFER	1	6
JOHN GOOD	7	
SICKMAN LANDIS	4	6
ANDRAS MIXELL	4	
CHRIST WINGER	4	
JOHN SWOBE	4	6
JACOB SCHWANDY	2	6
JACOB WANER	3	3
JACOB GRAVE	3	6
HANCE GROVE	4	
MART BAIR	3	3
JOHN GAYLOR	2	6
JOHN KINGRICK	3	
PETER EBY	3	
JACOB FUNK	4	
JOHN LOYD	4	
HENRY GOCUNK	3	6
JON. WARLICK	3	3
THE DOCTOR	3	
RICHARD OWEN	2	
WM. WILLIS	4	6
JOSHUA LOW	2	
ABRAHAM BLAZER	3	
GASPER WALDER	3	
JOHN LANDIS	4	6
ABRAHAM MIER	6	3
JOHN REIDYEGLE	4	3
JOHN MEIR	4	3
JOHN GROVE	5	
MART GROVE	2	6
PETER VANHOVER	2	3
ALBERT RUM	2	6
HENRY MOLER	2	
PETER LEMAN	2	6
JOHN FREY	2	
JACOB BOWMAN	2	5
JOHN BOWMAN	2	

PHILIP BADGER	2	
JACOB ECHBARGER	2	3
JOHN LANDIS	2	6
HENRY LANDIS	2	
JACOB SNEVELLY	3	
JOHN JACOB GROVE	1	6
JACOB GROVE	2	6
DAVID PRIEST	1	6
ROBERT ERES	1	6
PETE BELO (BELLAR)	4	3
ANTHONY BRITHER	4	3
BALSO VENRY	3	
THOS. COWPER	1	6
ADAM LINTNER	3	3
GEO. STIETS	4	
JOHN GOODMAN	2	
JOHN MYLIN	3	
ANDREW SHELDON	3	6
DORS EBY	4	3
JOHN NEDLY BRAND	3	
SIMEON KING	1	6
JOHN BAGHMAN	4	4
JOHN TAYLOR	4	6
HENRY NERS	3	
MIKE IRISHMAN	5	3
JOHN NIER	5	6
PETER ODEMAR	5	
CONARD SIGILE	2	3
GEO. STENGLINGER	2	3
JACOB HAGMEN	2	
CHRIST STAMAN	3	
JOHN BRUBAKER	6	3
ANDREW HERSHEY	5	
PHIL. SHISKLEHACK	2	2
JOHN BONGARDNER	2	3
JOHN WIDMER	4	6
JOHN SHNEVELY	6	6
BEN HARSEY	5	9
JOHN SNEVELY, Jr.	6	
JACOB SNAVELY	9	9
JOHN LONG	4	3
RUDY MEIRS	3	9
PETER BENGARDNER	3	
JOHN JONES	2	6
MIKE SHANK	4	3
HENRY MUSSELMAN	4	3
JACOB BRUBAKER	5	
CHAS. MUSSELMAN	2	9
JOHN SHANK	4	3
AB HERR	5	6
RUDY HAIR	3	6
CHRIST HAIR	3	3
WORLICK RODE	4	6
MART OVERLE	4	6
JOHN WEAVER	3	3
STEPHEN BRENNEMAN	3	
NOAH HOUSER	3	9
DAN ENGOLER	5	
MIKE SHIRK	5	3
AB. BUKHOLDER	3	3
DAN HAIRAMAN	7	6
HENRY CARPENTER	12	6
JOS. STONE	5	
SAM TAYLOR	2	
JAMES DAVIS	1	6
MICHAEL SPRINGLE	4	3
RUDY MILLER & SON	5	9
JACOB MILLER	3	
JACOB MILLER, Jr.	3	4
MART MILLER	3	
PETER LEMMAN	8	
CHRIST HERSHEY	4	
JOHN KEAGY	4	6

BEN WIDMER	4	3
BEN WIDMER, Jr.	4	
JAC. LANDIS	5	3
DORIS BUGHWOLD	4	3
JAS. BUGHWOLD	3	
MART LANDIS	2	
ANN GRIDER	6	6
JOHN LOYD	2	6
MICH. HOOVER	6	
ED. PERWELL	1	6
PANE WILLIAMS	3	3
JESSERY SUMMERFORD	3	
JOHN COUSLY	3	
THOS. GALE	4	
DAN ASHLEMAN	6	3
HENRY BAIR, Jr.	6	
CHRIST BAIR, Jr.	2	9
CHRIST MARTIN	2	6
JACOB HESTADER	3	6
MICHAEL CRITER	3	6
JOHN SHANK	3	6
ISAAC COFFMAN	6	3
JACOB REES	3	3
PETER SWAR	3	6
SAM MILLEN	3	6
RICHARD CARTER	3	
JOHN DAVIS	2	
CHRIST CRIBBLE	3	9
HANNAH ORIG	5	3
CHRIS. BELLAMAN	5	
WM. HUGHES	6	
MICHAEL EAGHMAN	5	6
REECE PREICE	2	
JACOB FUNK	2	9
JACOB CRITTER	5	6
THOS. MORGAN	2	6
JOHN EVANS	2	6
NATHANIEL EVANS	2	6
THOS. EDWARDS	4	
AB. STRUCKLER	2	9
(STRICKLER?)	5	3
MIKE MIER	4	
JACOB MILLER	4	9
MIKE MILLER	3	
ANTHONY COUSLY	1	4
CHRIST BENGARDER		

Freemen.

	Shillings	Pence
HUGH LOW	9	
THOS. LENVILL	9	
HUGH BRYON	9	
JOHN RUTTER	9	
JOHN SHNER	9	
PHIL. SHNER	9	
RUDY FEIRA	9	
EMANUEL CARPENTER	9	
MIKE WELSER	9	
CONRAD BISALD	9	
HANCE MYLIN	9	
DAVID EVANS	9	
JNO. WILSEGOLD	9	
WM. JACOB SHOUDING	9	
JOHN EBY	9	
HENRY STUD (TANNER)	9	
JOHN GREEBALL	9	
WM. GINGRICH	9	
WM. BEESWECK	9	
WM. WILKINS	9	
RICHARD WITH JNO. PAT-	9	
TERSON	9	
CHARLES GASKI	9	

CONESTOGA HEAD RATE.

COLDWALLADER ELLIS	1	6
GABRIEL DAVIS	2	6
DAVID JENKINS	1	6
EDW. DAVIS	2	6
THOS. MORGAN	3	6
GEO. HUDSON	2	6
PHIL DAVIS	2	6
JOHN DAVIS	2	6
JOHN WILLIAMS	1	6

DONEGAL RATE OF 1726-27.

JAMES LETART	1	1
JONES DAVENPORT	12	
GEO. STEWART	5	
JOS. WORK	2	
WIDOW McKEEN	1	6
ROBT. MOUDY	2	
RONALD CHAMBERS	2	3
JOHN ALLISON	7	3
JAMES ALLISON	1	6
THO. MITCHELL	2	
JAMES COUCH	2	3
DAVID McCLEMS	2	3
JAMES SMITH	2	6
WM. BRAINS	2	
EPH. MOORE	2	
PAT. CAMPBELL	4	
GEO. MEFAET	1	6
ROBT. MIDDLETON	2	
PETER ALLEN	3	3
JAMES GALLRATH	1	6
JOHN GILBRETH	2	6
JOHN MITCHEL	1	6
RICHARD ALLISON	2	9
JAMES KILE	1	6
AND. GILBREATH	1	6
JAMES CUNNINGHAM	1	6
ROBT. BOWCHANAN	2	
WM. MAYBE & SON	2	6
JAMES MITCHEL	5	
ROBT. McGOWAN	2	
JOHN STOUT	1	6
ROBT. BRIAN	1	
SAM. SEINTA	2	3
ALEX HUTCHINSON	2	6
JOHN KER	1	6
WM. BOUCHANAN	1	6
MIKE WOODS	2	
JOHN TAYLOR	2	
JOHN DOWDSON	1	
DAN CLARK	1	6
JAS. BAILER	1	6
HUGH SCOT	0	
JOHN DOCK & MOTHER	2	
GABRIEL McNUTT	1	6
JOHN BURT	5	
JOHN HARRIS	5	
JOS. CLAUD	5	
JOHN LAWRENCE	2	
ABRAHAM INLESS	1	6
JOHN GARDNER	2	3
THOS. GARDNER	2	3
WM. DOUNLAY	2	3
ROBT. DUNING	1	6
WM. HAY	1	6
JAMES RUDY	2	6
HUGH WHITE	2	
THOS. BLOCK	2	

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JOHN BLACK & SON	1	6
GORDON HOWARD	2	
THOS. BALLE	2	

Freemen.

JOHN WALKER	9	
JEREMIAH BIGON	9	
WM. BEACH		

PEQUEA RATE—1726.

DANIEL COCKSON	10	
WM. CLARK	5	
JOS. JERVIS	6	
JOHN WHITESIDE	4	
JOS. HICKMAN	8	
JOHN BRANDT	1	
SAM VERNON	3	
THOS. CLARK	5	
MORGAN JONES	5	
JOHN WILLIAMS	5	
WM. WILLSON	1	
JAMES GOULT	1	6
JOHN CLEMSON	4	
BENJ. HEATH	2	6
DAVID COWEN	2	6
HUGH TOMPSON	2	
JOHN THOMPSON	2	6
SAM. ROBINSON	3	
JAS. ROE	1	
WM. RICHARDSON	2	6
JOHN HARTINGS (HASTINGS?)	1	
CHAS. CLARK	1	6
JAMES COLE	1	
WIDOW FAULK	2	6
JAMES WHITEHILL	1	6
JOHN BARGER	1	6
JAMES GAUSTON	1	6
DAVID COWYM	2	
WM. COWYM	2	
JOHN MILLER	1	6
THOS. GARDNER	3	

Tax rate was three pence per pound.

At the end of the book appears a statement signed by James Mitchell, Thos. Edwards, Sam. Lewis, Caleb Copeland & Jo. Brinton, saying these are the rates in Chester county, of three pence per pound, and lands and stock; and nine shillings a head poll, upon single men of the second, third and fourth days of January 1726-27.

INHABITANTS OF LANCASTER COUNTY IN 1726.

Conestoga Taxables	259
Conestoga (Freeman)	
Taxables	22
Conestoga Head-rates	
Taxables	9

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Donegal Taxables ..	60
Donegal Freeman Taxables	3
Pequea Taxables ...	31

384x6-2304 people.

The total tax of Conestoga was 12,124 pence, being three pence in a pound valuation, making a valuation of 4,041 pounds. This shows an average worth of each of the 259 taxables to be 15 and 6-10 pounds. Donegal and Pequea averaged about the same.

Copied from the originals by

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, 1916.

The Society resumed its work for the winter last evening with a good attendance of members. President Stehman was in the chair. Miss Bauman, the Librarian, reported a number of very valuable special donations received since the June meeting, as follows:

Bound Volumes--Bureau of American Ethnology, 29th and 30th Annual Reports; Early Records of Albany, from the New York State Library; Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. V of the Seventh Series, from the Pennsylvania State Library; One-Sided Autobiography, from Prof. L. Oscar Kubsa; List of Newspapers in the Yale University Library; Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institute, 1915.

Magazines and Pamphlets--American Philosophical Society (four numbers); American Catholic Historical Society; Pennsylvania Magazine; Washington Historical Quarterly; Historical Society of Frankford; Lebanon County Historical Society (two numbers); Snyder County Historical

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MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER MEETING.

Lancaster, Sept. 1, 1916.

The membership of the Lancaster County Historical Society took a big jump on Friday night when the names of twenty-seven persons, both in the city and county, were proposed. It was the largest number of applications ever presented at one meeting, and no doubt was brought about by the efforts being made to better acquaint the public with what the Society is doing, notably through the annual outing held in June at Miss Grubb's place at Mt. Hope and the social function held in May at the Brunswick.

The Society resumed its work for the winter last evening with a good attendance of members. President Steinman was in the chair. Miss Bausman, the Librarian, reported a number of very valuable special donations received since the June meeting, as follows:

Bound Volumes—Bureau of American Ethnology, 29th and 30th Annual Reports; Early Records of Albany, from the New York State Library; Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. V of the Seventh Series, from the Pennsylvania State Library; One-Sided Autobiography, from Prof. L. Oscar Kuhns; List of Newspapers in the Yale University Library; Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institute, 1915.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Philosophical Society (four numbers); American Catholic Historical Society; Pennsylvania Magazine; Washington Historical Quarterly; Historical Society of Frankford; Lebanon County Historical Society (two numbers); Snyder County Historical

Society Bulletin; Linden Hall Echo (two numbers); Twentieth Anniversary Souvenir of Emanuel Lutheran Church; Classification of Books in the Library of Congress on Universal and Old World History; Bulletin of the New York Public Library (four numbers); Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library (three numbers); Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh (two numbers); Twentieth Annual Report of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Special Donations—Early Ephrata Imprint, from Miss Anna Neuhauser, Millersville; Five Lancaster Imprints, from the Y. M. C. A. Library; Two old newspapers, from Mrs. J. W. Staman; Large number of old newspapers, from Miss Gearhart, of Lock Haven; Valuable old Lancaster pamphlets belonging to the 1776-1796 period, from Dr. D. W. Nead, of Reading; Copy of the "Inquisition of Three Indians Murdered in 1730," from Mr. C. E. Postlethwaite; Old nails from the Fish Mansion, built 1700, and located on Long Island, this place being used as headquarters by the British during the Revolution, from Capt. E. E. Stokes, of Brooklyn.

The volume from Dr. Nead has been nicely bound and will prove a valuable addition to the Society's library. Included in the volume are several pamphlets presented by F. R. Diffenderffer.

The following were proposed for membership: Mrs. John A. Goll, 607 North Duke street, Lancaster; Rev. S. M. Mountz, New Holland; Mrs. Florence B. Gible, Lititz; Henry R. Gible, Lititz; Mrs. Margaret Reilly Brown, Lancaster; Justice J. Hay Brown, Lancaster; Prof. W. R. Parmer, Denver; Guy K. Bard, Ephrata; Christ F. Wissler, Lincoln; Harry L. Wealand, Clay; Adam Mellinger, Clay;

A. E. Lane, Clay; Rev. S. G. Zerfass, Ephrata; Mrs. C. E. Netscher, 609 West Orange street, Lancaster; C. B. Hart, 437 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Salome B. Rhodes, 601 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Adelaide Trosh, 449 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Emma Groff, 303 West King street, Lancaster; Miss Grace A. Foster, 449 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Mary L. Hoover, 303 West King street, Lancaster; Miss Virginia Bladen Clark, 227 East Orange street, Lancaster; Mrs. John T. Todd, 422 North Duke street, Lancaster; Mrs. J. C. Russell, 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster; Mrs. Walter C. Herr, 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster; Walter C. Herr, 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster; Mrs. Harry E. Edgerly, 842 Marietta avenue, Lancaster.

These persons were elected to membership: Miss Emma Hastings, Miss Mary C. Russel, Dr. B. F. L. Swarr, Dr. and Mrs. L. K. Knight, Prof. A. C. Wertsch, Lancaster; D. M. Landis, Long Lane; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boettcher, of Neffsville.

Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian, was elected an honorary member.

D. F. Magee, Esq., asked for the assistance of the Society in a work the Board of County Commissioners is taking up, the cataloguing in convenient form of all the old documents in the Court House that relate to the early history of Lancaster county. The Commissioners have secured the assistance of the Bar Association and with the historians lending their help it is believed that the old records can be placed in such shape that their value can be greatly increased. The Society appointed Mr. Magee, Mr. Eshleman and Mr. Arnold a committee to work with the Commissioners. The

work will be under the direction of Commissioner Magee.

The paper of the evening was prepared and read by Mr. Eshleman and was based on the early assessments of the townships of Lancaster as found in the records of the Chester county Court House. These lists will prove of great value to the Society, especially in the matter of research, as they give the names of the very first settlers in this section.

The annual pilgrimage of the Lancaster County Historical Society was taken to the fine ancestral mansion of the Grubb family at Mount Hope, near the Lebanon county line, on Saturday, June 24. The historians and their friends, about three hundred in number, were entertained there as guests by Miss Daisy Elizabeth Brooke Grubb. They journeyed to the place by train and automobile and had a most enjoyable time on the historic premises.

Miss Grubb proved, as always, a most gracious hostess. The early hours of the afternoon were given over to an informal reception and social gathering. An interesting programme was rendered at 2 o'clock. Hon. Charles I. Landis, presided. The main features were: A cornet solo, "Assembly;" singing, "America;" invocation by the Right Rev. James Henry Darlington, Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg in the Episcopal Church; address by T. Roberts Appel, Esq., "The History of Mount Hope Since 1784;" singing, "Columbia, The Gem of the Ocean;" an address, Col. James Burd," by Dr. John W. Jordan; singing, "Come, Thou Almighty King;" an address, "The Purpose of a Historical Society," by Wm. H. Keller, Esq.; benediction by Rev. A. Alun Hughes; singing, "Auld Lang Syne;" and a cornet solo, "A Perfect Day."

In his excellent paper, Mr. Appel treated of the Grubb family at considerable length and dwelt upon the historic buildings on the premises. These are: The mansion-house, the chapel and the furnace. Speaking of these briefly, the speaker said in part:

"The furnace was erected in 1784 and 1785 by Peter Grubb (great grandfather of the present owner) a son of Peter Grubb, the pioneer and discoverer of the Cornwall Iron Hills and the builder of the furnace there and the forge at Hopewell on Hammer Creek, where he lived. The furnace stands to the east of the mansion-house, at the foot of a most picturesque ravine on the banks of the "Chickasalunga" and after being operated continuously and successfully as a charcoal iron furnace by the Grubb family for a round century, went out of blast in 1885—a generation after its neighbor at "Elizabeth" and "Hopewell" and "Speedwell" forges on Hammer Creek ceased to be operated.

The mansion was erected in the year 1800 on a knoll rising out of the foothills of the "South Mountain," along the highway leading from Lancaster through Manheim and Cornwall to Lebanon, by Henry Bates Grubb, owner of Mt. Hope Furnace, Mt. Vernon Furnace, Cordorus Iron Works, and the thousands of acres of land surrounding each, as well as joint owner of Hopewell Forges and Cornwall Mine and Furnace.

To the south, and separated from furnace and mansion by a park, of mid-England appearance, stands "Hope Church," built in 1845 by Harriet Amelia Buckley Grubb, daughter of Daniel Buckley, ironmaster of "Brooke Forge" in Salisbury township, the widow of Henry Bates Grubb; since largely supported and maintained by the Grubb family; lately en-

larged and improved by Miss Daisy Elizabeth Brooke Grubb, the present owner of the estates.

"Hope Church" is the mother church of the Episcopal churches at Manheim, Lebanon and Colebrook, and with t e ancestral home, receives, with the tenderest solicitude and affection, the care of our most gracious hostess on this occasion.

Handsome and artistic souvenir booklets of the buildings and premises, and products of the furnaces in the past, were prepared for the visitors by Walter C. Hager.

The committee which arranged the event consisted of Hon. Charles I. Landis, Chairman; Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, Miss Martha B. Clark, A. K. Hostetter, L. B. Herr and Walter C. Hager.

THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE
UNITED STATES.
MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER MEETING.

VOL. XX. NO. 8.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1916

201

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1916.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE
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LANCASTER, PA.

1916

THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PART I.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

A HISTORY of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike seems to me to involve the whole early system of transportation in this Colony and State from Philadelphia to the West, and I have, therefore, concluded that the most appropriate way to treat the subject will be, first, to describe the King's Highway, which preceded the Turnpike, and then to give a narrative of the Turnpike itself. I will then follow, at a later time, with a sketch of the prominent houses and locations along the Turnpike Road, during the period that the travel was at its zenith. With this brief introduction I begin.

The First Long Turnpike in the United States - - - - - 205

By JUDGE C. I. LANDIS.

Minutes of the October Meeting - - - - - 227

in 1714, there was a road which was said to be the directest and best that led from that city to the Dutch settlements now a part of this country near the Gap Hills, and proceeded westward through Strasburg, the Big Spring, and on to Conestoga River, "at the usual ford leading to the Manor." It, therefore, may be fairly asserted that the first well-defined road or combination of roads from Philadelphia to Lancaster county was known, at least in part, as "The Great Conestoga Road."

The town of Lancaster had then no existence, and the road to which I refer ran considerably to the south of where that town was afterwards located; but, when Andrew and James Hamilton laid out the townsite of Lancaster, and when, on the formation of the county, it was fixed upon as the county town, necessity, of course, arose for more direct communication between the provincial capital and the new town. A movement was, therefore, started with a view of securing a suitable road.

In this early day, roads which were known as "King's Highways" were laid out by the Governor and the Provincial Council, and the other roads were laid out under statutes by the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties. As the projected new road was intended to be a main artery to the West, it was deemed best to have it laid out as one of the King's Highways, and, for this reason, a petition for that purpose was, on January 23, 1720-21, presented to the Honorable Patrick Gordon, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Provincial Council, at a meeting held in Philadelphia. The minutes of the Council set forth that petition in the following terms:

"A Petition of the Magistrates, Grand Jury & other Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, was presented to the Board & read, setting forth that not having the Convenience of any navigable water, for bringing the Produce

THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PART I.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

A HISTORY of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike seems to me to involve the whole early system of transportation in this Colony and State from Philadelphia to the West, and I have, therefore, concluded that the most appropriate way to treat the subject will be, first, to describe the King's Highway, which preceded the Turnpike, and then to give a narrative of the Turnpike itself. I will then follow, at a later time, with a sketch of the prominent houses and locations along the Turnpike Road, during the period that the travel was at its zenith. With this brief introduction I begin my story.

At a very early date, roads began to be laid out from Philadelphia to the westward, and it is certain that, in 1714, there was a road which was said to be "the directest and best" that led from that city to the Dutch settlements at Conestoga and Susquehanna. This or another early road entered what is now a part of this county near the Gap hills, and proceeded westward, through Strasburg, the Big Spring, and on to Conestoga River, "at the usual ford leading to the Manor." It, therefore, may be fairly asserted that the first well-defined road or combination of roads from Philadelphia to Lancaster county was known, at least in part, as "The Great Conestoga Road."

The town of Lancaster had then no existence, and the road to which I refer ran considerably to the south of where that town was afterwards located; but, when Andrew and James Hamilton laid out the townstead of Lancaster, and when, on the formation of the county, it was fixed upon as the county town, necessity, of course, arose for more direct communication between the provincial capital and the new town. A movement was, therefore, started with a view of securing a suitable road.

In this early day, roads which were known as "King's Highways" were laid out by the Governor and the Provincial Council, and the other roads were laid out under statutes by the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties. As the projected new road was intended to be a main artery to the West, it was deemed best to have it laid out as one of the King's Highways, and, for this reason, a petition for that purpose was, on January 29, 1730-31, presented to the Honorable Patrick Gordon, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Provincial Council, at a meeting held in Philadelphia. The minutes of the Council set forth that petition in the following terms:

"A Petition of the Magistrates, Grand Jury & other Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, was presented to the Board & read, setting forth that not having the Conveniency of any navigable water, for bringing the Produce

of their Labours to Philadelphia, they are obliged at a great Expence to transport them by Land Carriage, which Burthen becomes heavier thro' the Want of suitable Roads for Carriages to pass. That there are no public Roads leading to Philadelphia yet laid out thro' their county, and those in Chester County, thro' which they now pass, are in many places incommodious. And, therefore, praying that proper Persons may be appointed to view & lay out a Road for the Publick Service, from the Town of Lancaster till it falls in with the high Road in the County of Chester, leading to the Ferry of Schuylkill at high street, & that a Review may be had of the said Publick Road in the County of Chester; The prayer of which Petition being granted.

"It is ordered that Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hans Graaf, Caleb Peirce, Samuel Jones & Andrew Cornish of the County of Lancaster, or any five of them, view & lay out by Course & Distance, a convenient high Road from the said Town of Lancaster to the Division Line between the Counties of Chester & Lancaster; And that Thomas Green, George Ashton, William Paschal, Richard Buffington, William March, Samuel Miller & Robert Parke, of the County of Chester, or any five of them, do then joyn the above named Persons of Lancaster County, or any five of them, in continuing to lay out as aforesaid, the said Road from the Division Line aforesaid, till it falls in with the King's high Road in the County of Chester, leading to Philadia., & make Return thereof to this Board. And they the above named Persons of the County of Lancaster, or any five of them, together with the above named Persons of the County of Chester, or any five of them, are further Impowered jointly to review the said high Road within the last mentioned County, & to Report to this Board what Alterations may be necessary to be made therein, to suit the Conveniency of Carriages, and for the better Accommodation of the Inhabitants of this Province."

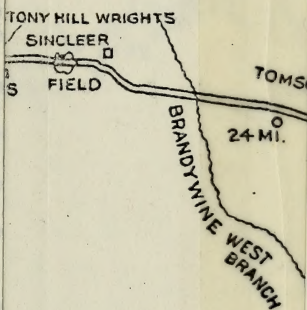
On October 4, 1733, at a meeting of the said council, a return of the High Road laid out from the Town of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, pursuant to an order of the Board, was read in these words:

"To the Honourable Patrick Gordon, Esqr., Lieut. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, in Council.

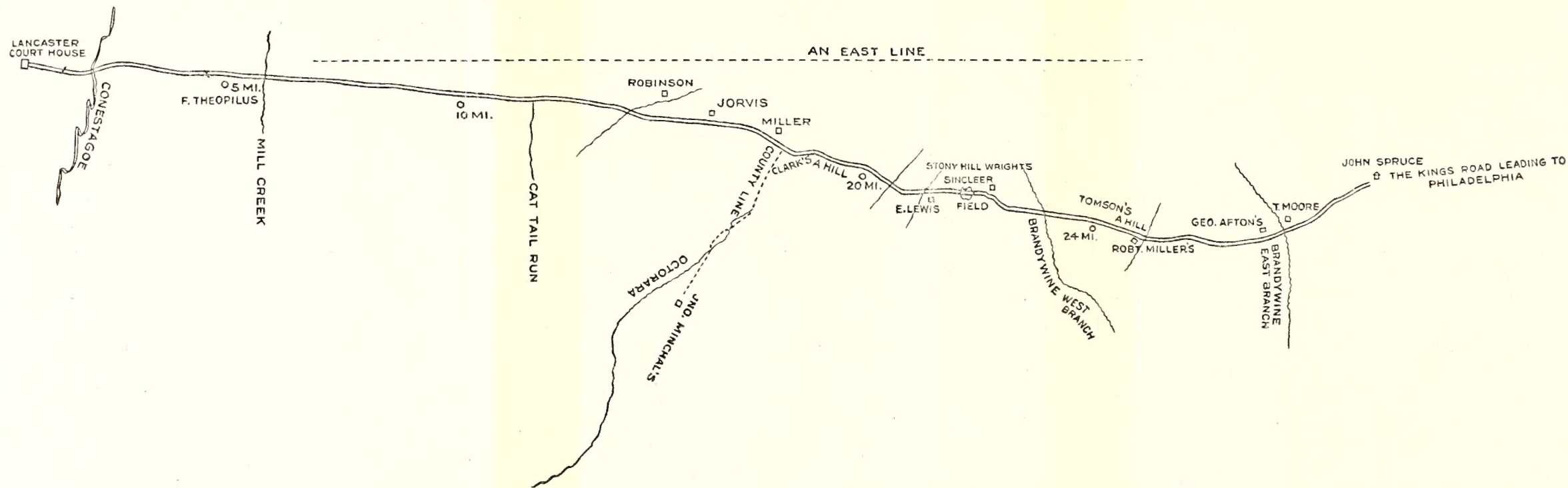
"Whereas, upon the Petition of the Magistrates, Grand Jury and other Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, presented to the Governour in Council, praying that proper persons might be appointed to view and lay out a road for the public Service, from the Town of Lancaster, till it should fall in with the high road leading to the Ferry of Schuylkill, at High street, and that a Review might be had of the said Public Road in the County of Chester.

"The Prayer of which petition being granted, it was ordered that Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hance Graaff, Caleb Pierce, Samuel Jones and Andrew Cornish, of the County aforesaid, or any five of them, should view and lay out by Course and Distance, a Convenient high road, from the Town of Lancaster to the Division Line between the said County and the County of Chester, and that Thomas Green, George Aston, William Paschall, Richard Buffington, William Marsh, Samuel Miller, and Robert Parke, of the County of Chester, or any five of them, should then joyn the above named persons of Lancaster County, or any five of them, in continuing to lay out the said road from the Division line aforesaid, till it should fall in with the King's high road, in the County of Chester, leading to Philadelphia, and make return thereof to that Board.

"And the above named persons were also Impowered jointly to Review the said high Road within the County of Chester, and Report the alterations necessary to be made therein.



PRUCE IN WHITELAND TO WHITELAND, CHESTER COUNTY, 1744. 1001



ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE KING'S HIGHWAY FROM LANCASTER COURT HOUSE TO HOUSE OF JOHN SPRUCE IN WHITELAND TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY, 1733.

"Now these may certify that pursuant to the said Petition and Order, Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hance Graaff and Samuel Jones, of the said County of Lancaster, met at the Town of Lancaster aforesaid, on the fourth day of this instant, and from thence viewed and laid out a Road from the Courthouse in the said Town, along the course of the Street East 3 Degrees, Northerly 144 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, North 108 perches, thence East, 16 Degrees, South 282 perches, to the East side of Conestogoe Creek, thence East 5 Degrees, South 25 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 190 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 1,271 perches, thence East 4 Degrees, South 696 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 90 perches, thence East 74 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 820 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, North 80 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 406 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, South 94 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 80 perches, thence East 32 Degrees, South 118 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, South 160 perches, thence East 364 perches, thence East 19 Degrees, South 490 perches, thence South 41 Degrees, East 40 perches, thence East 27 Degrees, South 68 perches, to the aforesaid Division Line, near the English Church, and then being joyned by George Aston, Richard Buffington, William Marsh, Samuel Miller and Robert Parke, of Chester County, Continued the same through Chester County, East 27 Degrees, South 50 perches, thence East 51 Degrees, South 54 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, North 188 perches, thence East 25 Degrees, South 246 perches, thence East 7 Degrees, North 80 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence East 25 Degrees, South 74 perches, thence East 38 Degrees, South 48 perches, thence South 44 Degrees, East 42 perches, thence East 25 Degrees, South 190 perches, thence East 35 Degrees, South 48 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 32 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, North 216 perches, thence East 17 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 130 perches, thence East 26 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence North East 52 perches, South 26 Degrees, East 40 perches, thence East 35 Degrees, South 56 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 36 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, South 121 perches, to the West Branch of Brandywine Creek, thence East 26 Degrees, South 41 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, South 32 perches, thence East 82 perches, thence East 17 Degrees, South 46 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, South 58 perches, thence East 20 Degrees, North 72 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, South 54 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 54 perches, thence East 30 Degrees, South 146 perches, thence East Southerly down the several Courses of a hill 210 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, North 288 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, South 30 perches, thence East 11 Degrees, South 100 perches, thence East 26 Degrees, South 56 perches, thence East 51 Degrees, South 20 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 66 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, South 42 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 194 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, North 188 perches, thence East 40 Degrees, North 100 perches, to the East Branch of Brandywine Creek, near Thomas Moore's Mill, thence East 17 Degrees, North 86 perches, thence East 43 Degrees, North 114 perches, thence East 35 Degrees, North 392 perches, thence East 16 Degrees, North 216 perches to the aforesaid public Road, near the house of John Spruce, containing in the whole thirty-two Statute miles.

"And we conceive the same, as it is now laid out through the said Counties, is done the nearest & most Commodious way, & in the best manner to answer the purposes intended thereby, which the Situation of the Land would admitt of, and as little to the Inconvenience of the Inhabitants as possible, without damaging the said Road; we, therefore, humbly pray the same may be confirmed.

"And we further beg leave to say, that being unprovided with a Copy of the Records of the aforesaid public Road, through Chester County, & the Lands contiguous to the said Road being mostly improved, & at present under Corn, we find ourselves incapable to discover where the same hath been altered from its true Course (to the Damage thereof), and also conclude the present Season of the year improper for a Review. Given under our hands the ninth day of June, Anno Dom. 1733.

"THO. EDWARDS,
 "EDWARD SMOUT,
 "ROBERT BARBER,
 "HANS GRAAFF,
 "SAMUEL JONES,
 "GEO. ASTON,
 "RICHARD BUFFINGTON,
 "WILLIAM MARSH,
 "SAMUEL MILLER,
 "ROBT. PARKE."

The Governor in Council, on due consideration had of the said return, together with a draft accompanying it, approved and confirmed the return, and declared the road to be the King's Highway, and ordered that the same should be forthwith cleared and rendered commodious for the public service. And to the end that the said road might be continued to the Ferry on Schuylkill at High Street, it was further "ordered that the Records of the public road through the County of Chester, and till it falls in with the road of Philadelphia County leading to the said Ferry, be searched, and that the same persons of Chester County, who have already laid out the Road so far as in the above return is mentioned, be continued on that service to bring the road to the verge of Philadelphia County, and when it falls in therewith, that Richard Harrison, Hugh Evans, Robert Roberts, Samuel Humphreys, David George and John Warner, or any four of them, continue the said road to the Ferry aforesaid, at High Street, and make report to this board."

When the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Lancaster met on November 6, 1733, at its November Sessions, the following entry was ordered to be made, viz.:

"The confirmation of the King's Road from Lancaster to Philadelphia being confirmed by the Governor in Council and certified to this Court with order that the same be forthwith cleared and rendered commodious, in pursuance thereof it is, therefore, ordered. P. Cur.:

"That precepts issue under the clerk's hand and the seal of the county to the respective supervisors to open and clear the same on the north side of the marked trees at least thirty foot wide and grub the underwood at least fifteen foot of the said space on the side next to the marked trees and make necessary bridges over the swamps so as to render the same safe and passable for horse and wagon."

At a meeting of the Provincial Council held on January 23, 1735-36, a petition of sundry inhabitants of the Townships of Tredyffryn, East-town, Willis-town, and places adjacent to the County of Chester, was presented, setting forth that, "by an order of this Board, a Road was directed to be laid out from the town of Lancaster to the ferry on Schuylkill, at the upper end of High Street, which road is brought no further than to the House of John Spruce, in Whiteland township, in the said County of Chester, to the great inconvenience of Persons travelling with Waggon and other heavy Carriages."

and, therefore, they prayed that an order might be given for perfecting the said road, agreeable to the former directions of the Board; whereupon it was ordered "that the Persons named for that Service be required to execute the Order of this Board of the 4th of October, 1733, & make Return thereon with all Convenient Dispatch."

On November 26, 1739, the similar petition was also presented, to wit:

TO THE HONORABLE GEORGE THOMAS, ESQR.; Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware,

THE HUMBLE PETITION of John Wright, Thomas Linley, Thomas Ewig and Thomas Edwards, of the County of Lancaster, in Behalf of themselves and others,

HUMBLY SHEWETH

THAT the Inhabitants of the said County have been at a Considerable Expence in Laying out of Several Roads, Leading to the City of Philadelphia, Which Roads meets near Brandwine in the County of Chester, and have been Clear'd, and are Kept Passable by the Inhabitants of the Several Townships through which they Lead to the Township of Whiteland in Chester County, Where there was a Road many years used and taken to be a Lawful Road; But of late years the Inhabitants of Whiteland, Tre yr Dyffryn, Radnor and Haverford in Chester County and from thence to the Ferry in Philadelphia county, have taken no care to mend the said Common Road, under a Pretence that it was never Recorded any where, Neither at Philadelphia, nor at Chester, by which Means the said Road is Become very Dangerous to travel with Waggon by Night and by Day, very much to the Detriment of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County to Carry their Commodities to Philadelphia, THEREFORE, We humbly pray the Honorable Governor, to take our Distressed State into his wise and Serious Consideration, and be pleased to Order the said Road to be Reviewed, and the course and Distance to be taken from the Settlement of John Spruce in Whiteland, Through Chester and Philadelphia Counties to the Ferry upon Shuylkil and the Same made Passable. And your Petitioners as in Duty bound Shall for the Governor ever Pray.

JNO. WRIGHT,
THOS. LINDLEY,
THOS. EWING,
THOS. EDWARDS.

No action, however, appears in the records until April 6, 1741. when the following is shown by the minutes of the Council: "Then was laid before the Board and Read a petition from divers Inhabitants of the Counties of Philada., Chester and Lancaster, setting forth that upon the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the said Counties to the late Governor and Council, in the Year, 1733, an Order was made for laying out a High Road from the Town of Lancaster to High Street ffery at the West End of Philadelphia City; That in pursuance thereof a Road was laid out in the fore-said Year, 1733, from the Town of Lancaster through the County of Lancaster and part of the County of Chester to the Plantation of one John Spruce in the said County of Chester, and upon a Return thereof made had been by the authority of this Board so far confirmed, But that the further Execution of the said Order in laying out the remaining part of the said Road, for Causes unknown to the petitioners, had been hitherto deferr'd; And praying that this

Honble Board would be pleased to appoint proper persons to view and lay out the Remainder of the said Road from the End of the Road already confirmed, near the Plantation of John Spruce, in Chester County, to High street ferry aforesaid. Whereupon it is Order'd by this Board, that William Moore, William Graham, Thomas Thomas, Joshua Thompson, Samuel James, & Nathaniel Grubb, or any four of them, for the County of Chester, Richard Harrison, Griffith Lewellyn, William Thomas, Edward Georges, Hugh Evans, & Robert Jones, or any four of them, for the County of Philadelphia, do view and lay out, or continue the said Road from where the Confirmed Road Terminates, near John Spruce's Plantation, through the Counties of Chester and Philadelphia to High street ferry, at the West End of Philadelphia City aforesaid, so as to be least detrimental to the Possessors of the Lands & most Commodious for Travellers and Carriages, and make return thereof, together with a Draught of the said Road, to this Board, with all Convenient Speed."

At a meeting held on November 23, 1741, final action was taken, as follows:

"The Secretary laid before the Board the Returns made by those persons of Chester & Philadelphia Counties, who, by the order of this Board of the 11th of June last, were directed to View, lay out, or Continue the Road from Lancaster to the ferry at the West End of High Street in Philadelphia City, Viz.: Beginning where part of the same Road laid out in the Year, 1733, terminates, near John Spruce's Plantation in Chester County, which was Read, and is in these Words:

"By virtue of the annexed Order of the Honourable Governor & Council, We, whose names are hereunder written, have viewed & laid out a Road from the end of John Spruce's Lane, in the County of Chester, to the Line dividing the said County of Chester from the County of Philadelphia, which said County Line is near the House of Rees Thomas & David James. To which no one Objected. The Courses & Distances of the said Road being Also hereunto annexed under the Handwriting of Benjamin Eastburne, deceased. Witness our Hands this sixth Day of November, 1741. Wm. Moore, Thomas Thomas, Saml. James, Nathaniel Grubbs, Joshua Thompson, Wm. Graham.

"In Pursuance of the annexed Order of the Honourable Governor & Council, We, the Subscribers, have View'd and Continued the Road from the Line dividing the Counties of Philadelphia & Chester, as before-mentioned, to be near the Houses of Rees Thomas & David James To Schuylkil at the West Side of High Street ferry, The Courses & Distances being also hereunto annexed. As Witness our Hands this tenth Day of November, 1741. Richard Harrison, Hugh Evans, Edward George, Wm. Thomas, Robt. Jones.

"July 20th, 1741. Conostogo Road surveyed: Beginning at the End of John Spruce's Lane, & extending thence within the Township of Whiteland in Chester County, North 72 deg. East 120 Perches, thence North 70½ deg. East 80 Ps, thence North 74 deg. East 90 pches, thence North 73 deg. East 56 Pches, thence north 81 deg. East 240 Pchs, thence North 72 deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 69 deg. East 84 Pchs, thence North 65 deg. East 48 Pches, thence East 20 Ps, thence North 69 deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 73 deg. East 62 Pches, thence North 69 deg. East 66 Pches, thence South 88 deg. East 88 Pches, thence South seventy-seven Degrees thirty-six Perches to the End of Pextang Road, thence on it to Kinnison's Run, Beginning at the run thence North 62 deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 54½ deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 82 deg. East 134 Pches to Paschal's Run, thence North 88 deg.

East 54 Pches, thence South 85 deg. East 58 Pches, thence East 96 Pches to the Swede's ford Road, thence South 53 deg. East 66 Ps to a Chestnut Tree, thence South 44 Degrees East 22 Pches near to Rob't Powel's House, then leaving the Old Road and on G. Aston's Land South 72 deg. East (at 200 a Run) 280 Ps stopt at the Old Road, then on it South 33½ deg. East 24 Pches, then in Willistown South 32½ deg. East 20 Pches, thence South 35 deg. East 31 Pches, thence South 86 deg. East 60 pches, thence South 89 deg. East 60 Pches, thence North 84 deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 79 deg. East (at 78, the Western Line of Burge's Tract we Continue to) 86 Pches, thence North 83 deg. East 90 Pches, thence South 82 deg. East 124 Pches, (about 6 Pches further is William Evans' Smiths' Shop), thence North 87½ Deg. East 96 Perches, then in Tredyffryn Townp. North 86 East 34 Pches, thence South 85 deg. East 64 Pches, thence South 75½ deg. East 62 Pches, thence South 81 deg. East 56 Pches, thence South 86 East 166 Pches to the Sign of the Ball, thence North 58 deg. East 128 Pches, thence North 62½ deg. East 34 Pches, thence North 56½ deg. E. 30 Pches, thence North 70 deg. East 84 Pches, thence North 67 deg. East 68 Pches, thence North 73½ deg. East 34 Pches, thence South 87 deg. East at 42 Pches enter'd East Town Continued in it to 62 & thence South 74½ deg. East 40 Pches, thence South 81 deg. East 28 Pches, thence North 84 deg. East 102 Pches, thence South 74 deg. East at 60 Pches a Line of Tredyffryn & in it to 80 Pches, & thence South 88 deg. East 34 Perches, thence South 70 deg. East 86 Perches, thence South 63 deg. East 50 Pches, thence South 46 deg. East 70 Pches, thence South 54 deg. East (at 25 Pches Radnor upper Line, & contind. in it to 55 Pches, which is near Jno. Sams. House), thence South 52 deg. East 46 Pches, thence South 57 deg. East 184 Pches, thence South East 28 Pches, thence South 28 deg. East 40 Pches, thence South 55½ deg. East 46 Pches, thence South 51 deg. East 64 Pches, thence South 52 deg. East 48 Pches, thence South 81 deg. East 30 Pches, thence South 63 deg. E. 104 Pches, to a Run, then up a Steep Hill South 78 deg. East 20 Perches, thence South 62 deg. East 110 Pches, thence South 87 deg. East, at 28 Perches Radnor Meeting House, at 48 Ps. Germans Run Contind. to 70 Perches, thence South 53 deg. East 14 Pches, thence South 42 deg. East 26 Perches, thence South 70 deg. East at 20 Pches the Tavern at 130 Pches Samuel Harry's Lane End, thence South 59½ deg. East at 60 Ps his House, thence South 81 deg. East 186 Pches to — James' Lane End, thence South 62 deg. East 66 Ps. thence South 54 deg. East 58 Pches down the Hill, thence South 85 deg. East 44 Ps. the House ten Perches on the Left, thence South 63 deg. East 72 Pches to the County Line.

"The Conestoga Road continued by the Philadelphia County Jury.

"Philadelphia from Radnor Line, in Merion Township.

"South 45 deg. East 48 Pches, thence South 63 deg. East 140 Pches, at 6 Pches David Ries' Shop, then the County of Chester Line, thence South 65½ deg. East 112 Pches to Benjamin Humphrey's Upper Line, being the County of Philada. Line, thence South 82 deg. East 104 Pches, the Gulf Mill Road, thence South 63 deg. East 36 Pches, thence South 49 deg. East 48 Pches, thence South 39 deg. East 48 Pches to Benjamin Humphrey's Line, thence on Edward Humphrey's Land South 51 deg. East 144 Pches, at 102 Pches Richard Hugh's Upper Line, at 134 Pches his House, thence South 81 deg. East 120 Pches, thence South 64 deg. East 38. Pches, thence North 66½ deg. East 76 Pches, thence North 41 deg. East 58 Pches, thence North 71 deg. East 52 Pches, thence South 86 deg. East 88 Pches, thence South 64½ deg. East 22 Pches, thence South 55 deg. East 27 Pches to Evan Jones' Lower Line, thence South 60 deg. East 136 Pches, thence South 56 deg. East 84 Pches, at 10 Pches, Merion Meeting House, thence South 75 deg. East 38 Pches, thence South 63½

deg. East 72 Ps. at the Fort Road, thence south 78 deg. East 66 Ps. thence South $41\frac{1}{2}$ deg. East 58 Ps. at 48 Pches Richard Georges' Upper Line, thence South $23\frac{1}{2}$ deg. East 82 Pches, at 61 Pches Richard Georges' Lower Line, thence South 33 deg. East 106 Pches to Blockley Line, thence South 24 deg. East 42 Pches, thence South 6 deg. West 73 Pches, Edward Georges' Upper Line, thence South 10 deg. East 208 Ps. at 136 Pches the Lane to Edwd. Georges' House, at 166 Pches David George Lane, thence South 24 deg. East 84 Pches, David Georges' Run, thence South $45\frac{1}{2}$ deg. East 550 Pches to Haverford Road, thence South 52 deg. East 294 Pches to Peter Gardner's House, and thence South 74 deg. East 100 Pches to High Water Mark at the End of the Causeway at the West side of High Street Ferry.

"And no Objection having been made to any part of the said Returns, the said Road is by the Authority of this Board Confirmed; And Ordered, That the Overseers of the High Roads for the respective Townships in the Counties of Chester and Philada. do cause the said Road, according to the Courses and Distances abovesaid, to be Opened & Cleared forthwith."

This, then, completed the King's Highway, which is generally known to us as the Old Philadelphia Road. It was, however, sometimes also called the Provincial Road, and, after the Revolution, it became the Continental Road.

In 1767, an attempt was made to straighten this road. Surveyors were appointed, who made a draft of which I hope to append a copy hereto. They, on May 12, 1767, reported that, "In pursuance of an order from the Honorable House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, to us the subscribers directed, we have surveyed and measured the present road from the Sign of the Ship to the Borough of Lancaster and have run a straight line from the westernmost bounds of the City of Philadelphia (Beginning the measure at the Corporation Ferry) to the said Borough, and the above is a draught thereof together with that part of the present road from the said ferry to the said Sign of the Ship (from a survey lately made by order of the said House), and have carefully observed the nature and circumstances of the ground through which the said straight line passes, and noted thereon in the said Draught the waters it crosses, and find much the greater part of the way is good ground for a road, yet it appears not practicable in all places on account of the steep hills to make a road exactly along the said straight line, but by varying therefrom sometimes to the North and sometimes to the South, the largest extent not exceeding 50 or 60 perches and mostly much less, a practicable passage may be found. For further particulars, see the abstract from our field book.

"JOHN SELLERS,
"WM. SHEAFFER."

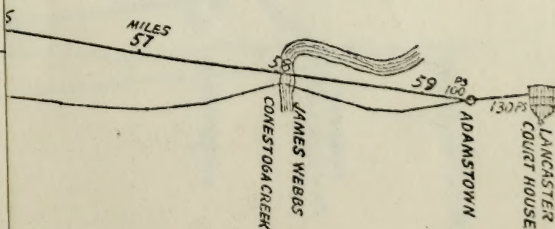
The draft also contains the following notes:

	m.	qr.	ps.
"The present Road from the Ferry to the Sign of the Ship ..	32.	1.	78.
"The Strait line to opposite sd Sign of ye Ship	28.	2.	65.
	—	—	—
"Difference	3.	3.	13.
	m.	qr.	ps.
"The said Road from the Ship to Adamstown	31.	1.	47.
"The Strait line from opposite the Ship to Adamstown	30.	2.	35.
	—	—	—
"Difference		3.	12.

ORDER FROM THE
 THE SIGN OF THE TRIBES DIRECTED WE HAVE SURVEYED AND MEASURED
 A SURVEY LATE PRESENT ROAD FROM THE SAID FERRY TO THE SAID
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 R FIELD BOOK. FOR THE FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE THE

5TH M^o MAY

John Sellers
Wm. Sawyer

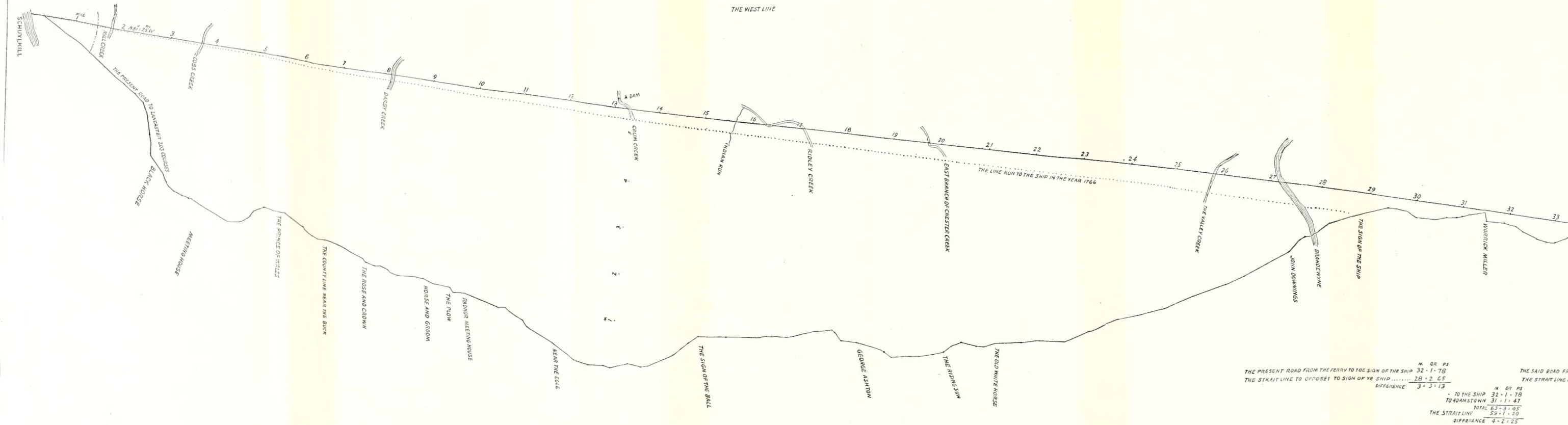


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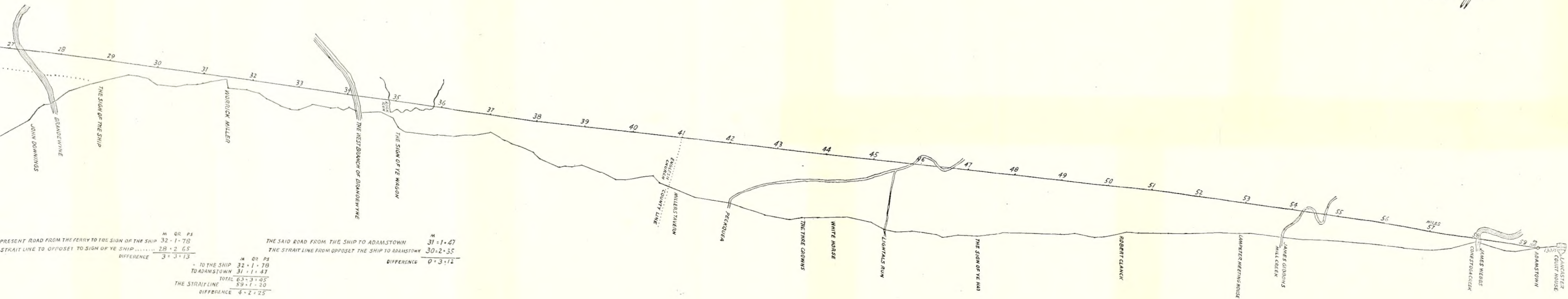
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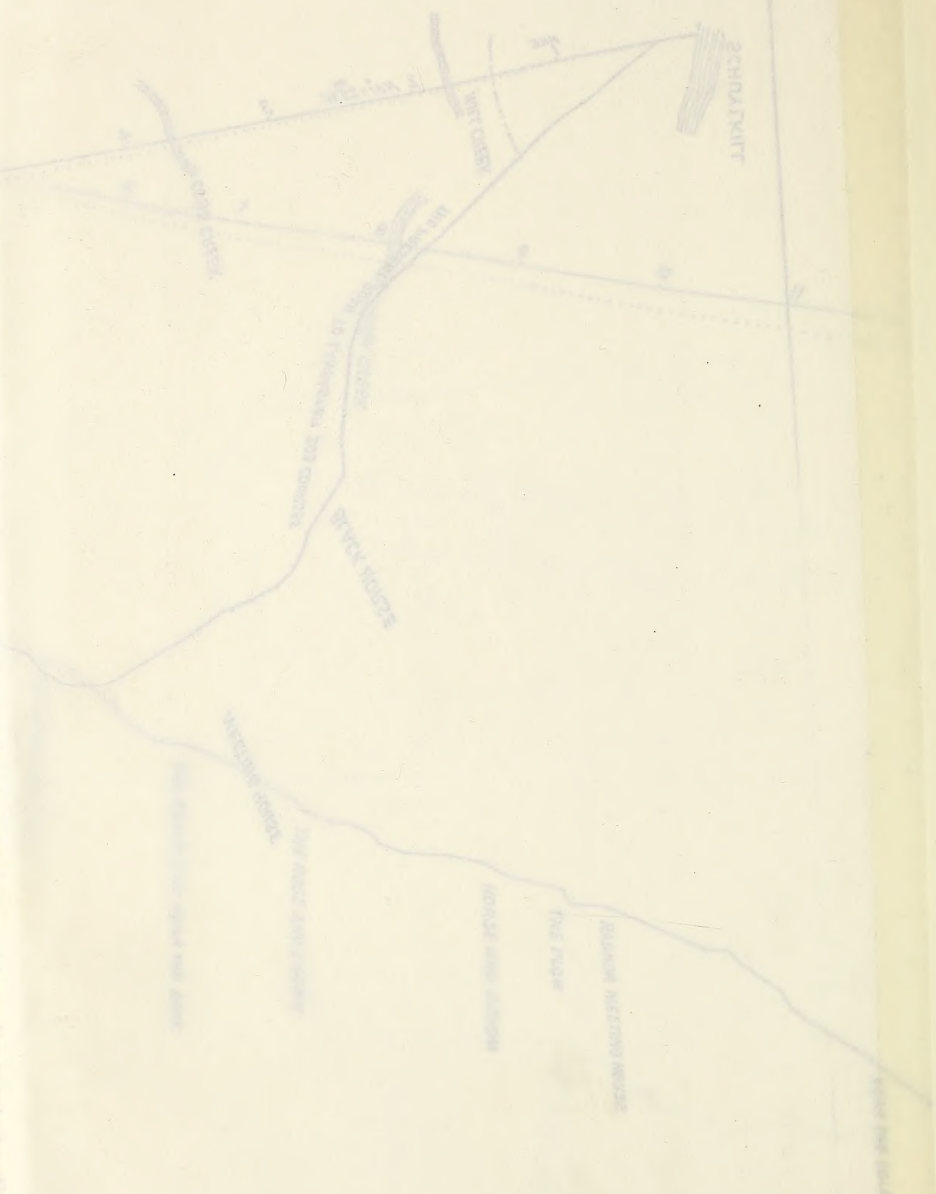


IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER FROM THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA TO US THE SUBSCRIBERS DIRECTED WE HAVE SURVEYED AND MEASURED THE PRESENT ROAD FROM THE SIGN OF THE SHIP TO THE BOROUGH OF LANCASTER AND HAVE RUN A STRAIGHT LINE FROM THE WESTERMOST BOUNDS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA (BEGINNING THE MEASURE AT THE CORPORATION FERRY) TO THE SAID BOROUGH AND THE ABOVE IS A DRAUGHT THEREOF TOGETHER WITH THAT PART OF THE PRESENT ROAD FROM THE SAID FERRY TO THE SAID SIGN OF THE SHIP FROM A SURVEY LATELY MADE BY ORDER OF THE SAID HOUSE AND HAVE CAREFULLY OBSERVED THE NATURE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE GROUND THROUGH WHICH THE SAID STRAIGHT LINE PASSES; AND NOTED THEREON IN THE SAID DRAUGHT THE WATERS IT CROSSES AND FIND MUCH THE GREATER PART OF THE WAY IS GOOD GROUND FOR A ROAD YET IT APPEARS NOT PRACTICABLE IN ALL PLACES ON ACCOUNT OF STEEP HILLS TO MAKE A ROAD EXACTLY ALONG THE SAID STRAIGHT LINE BUT BY VARYING THEREFROM SOMETIMES TO THE NORTH AND SOMETIMES TO THE SOUTH THE LARGEST EXTENT NOT EXCEEDING 50 OR 60 PERCHES AND MOSTLY MUCH LESS A PRACTICABLE PASSAGE MAY BE FOUND. FOR THE FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE THE ABSTRACT FROM OUR FIELD BOOK. ALL WHICH IS SUBMITTED TO THE HONOURABLE HOUSE.
THE 12TH DAY OF YE 5TH MO MAY 1767

John Sellers
Wm Shaffer



There is a small stream
which flows into the
river at the point
where the road crosses
the river. The stream
is called "The Little
River" and is about
1/2 mile long. It is
very shallow and
runs in a straight
line. The water is
very clear and
the bottom is
very smooth. The
stream is very
beautiful and
is a great
place to go
for a picnic.
The water is
very clear and
the bottom is
very smooth.
The stream is
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and is a great
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	m.	qr.	ps.
"To the Ship	32.	1.	78.
"To Adamstown	31.	1.	47.
	—	—	—
"Total	63.	3.	45.
"The Straight line	59.	1.	20.
	—	—	—
"Difference	4.	2.	25."

On that part of this draft from the English Church (Compass) to Lancaster, the places marked are Miller's Tavern, Pequea Creek, The Three Crowns, White Horse, Lightal's Run, The Sign of the Hat, Robert Clanch (should be Robert Clinch), Lampeter Meeting House, Mill Creek James Gibbons, and Conestoga Creek James Webb. Also Adamstown and the Lancaster County House.

The Three Crowns was located and now remains as a private dwelling on the north side of the road over a branch of the Pequea Creek just east of the Village of White Horse. The Lampeter Meeting House yet stands on the north side of the road at Bird-in-Hand and between that village and Mill Creek. "Mill Creek James Gibbons" is the mill on Mill Creek, which yet stands, and is at present owned by Henry Ressler. On the side of the mill towards the road, on a tablet, is the following inscription: "Built by James Gibbons & Debarah G. in the year 1770." Mr. Gibbons was one of the prominent men of the county. He was, in 1766, foreman of the Grand Jury. As early as 1767, he secured from the Court a recommendation for a license, and he continued to hold one until 1775, when his name disappears from the Docket. In those days, a license to keep a tavern for the accommodation of the public carried with it the right to sell spiritous liquor. Petitions for that purpose were presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and, if approved by that Court, a recommendation was certified to the Governor, who granted the license. There was another kind of license, which carried with it the right to sell beer and cider, and these licenses were granted by the Court. Most of the other places mentioned in this survey will be referred to with some particularity later.

The original draft attached to the report of the Commissioners, who laid out the road to John Spruce's, a copy of which is hereto attached, shows that, on the south side, close to the five-mile stone, there was at that time a house marked, F. Theophilus, and that, about twelve miles from the town, a stream crossed the road, called Cat Tail Run. The name of the stream is still retained, and it is about a half-mile east of The Hat Tavern. About three miles east of Miller's, on the north side of the road, was a place called Jorvis', and west of Jorvis', on the same side, in from the road and along a run, was Robinson's. The Jorvis referred to was Joseph Jorvis. When the Peter's Road was, at the November Sessions, 1740, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, legally laid out, the record recites that it began at the Provincial Road about one-half a mile west of "Joseph Jorvis' Mill." This fixes this mill on the west branch of the Pequea Creek, at what is now the east end of the Village of White Horse. This place is even more definitely, if possible, fixed, for by a deed in Decord Book A, at page 20, it appears that on November 8, 1747, Joseph Jorvis and Esther, his wife, in consideration of natural love and affection and the sum of two hundred pounds, conveyed to their son, Solomon Jorvis, a certain messuage or tenement and water, grist mill or corn mill situated in Salisbury Township, beginning at a corner post by the road leading to Philadelphia, containing 71 acres. 3 quarters and 39 perches.

Solomon Jorvis on October 16, 1750, sold the same property to one Isaac Richardson. The Robinson referred to was, I think, Israel Robinson, a very prominent man in that locality.

Fort Duquesne was captured by the British and Colonial troops under the command of General Forbes on November 25, 1758. In an account book of the expedition, a statement is given of the stopping places and distances on the road from Lancaster to Philadelphia. Those in Lancaster County were as follows: From Lancaster to Joseph Steer's, at Red Lion, five and three-quarter miles and thirty perches. To Caldwell's, at The Hat, six and one-quarter miles and fifty-five perches. To John Miller's, at Pequea, six and one-half miles and twelve perches. This makes a total distance of eighteen and one-half miles and ninety-seven perches, to John Miller's, which is the hotel yet standing nearby the Compass Church. The distance in the original survey was 5,600 perches, or $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the difference between these surveys is one mile and ninety-seven perches. I think, perhaps, a mistake or mistakes were made in the original report of the first survey—possibly a course or some of the courses were inadvertently dropped—because a measurement lately made by an Odometer shows the distance to the Compass to be between eighteen and a half and nineteen miles. Caldwell's, at The Hat, was located between what are now the Villages of White Horse and Inter-course. The name of the then owner and proprietor was Andrew Caldwell. The property has always been and is yet in the Caldwell name, it being now owned by William J. Caldwell, a lineal descendant of the original settler. The tavern building still stands, but as it has of late years been weatherboarded, it is not easily recognized. Originally, a squatter, who was a hatter, settled hereabouts on the Caldwell land, and it was from this that the tavern got its name of The Hat. The Red Lion, which was then kept by Joseph Steer, was located on the southeast corner, where the Strasburg Road joins the Old Road, between Bird-in-Hand and Smoketown. It was at the extreme northwest corner of the Patent for 200 acres of land taken out by Steer on January 19, 1733. A map made by virtue of an Act of Parliament, by Nicholas Scull, on January 1, 1759, shows that "The Red Lion" was just west of Mill Creek, so that its location is thereby definitely fixed. This property, for a time, belonged to Isaac Conard, and its present owner is Henry Hoover. It long ago ceased to be a public place. There is a sandstone milestone on the north side of the road a few hundred yards east of Hoover's and 5 8-15 miles from Lancaster. On it is marked "60 M. to P"; then "— to L."—the figure which precedes the "to L." is broken off. Whether this is an original stone or not, I do not know.

In Father Abraham's Almanac for the year 1771, the stopping places along this road are mentioned as Douglass', The Hat, Duke of Cumberland, Red Lion, Conestoga Creek, and the Lancaster Court House. Douglass' was kept by John Douglass. The stopping place was at the east end of the present Village of White Horse, for the distance from Lancaster to it was stated in Father Abraham's Almanac to be 16 miles, while the measurement by the Odometer is 16 4-10 miles. But, in addition, the first name of Douglass and the location of the place are absolutely fixed by records. At the November Sessions, 1756, of the Court of Quarter Sessions a road was laid out "from the southwest gate of the Pequea Meeting House to John Douglass' Mill," and thence south to the line dividing Lancaster and Chester Counties. The courses and distances show that this mill is the same one that was, prior to that time, owned by Joseph Jorvis. In addition, the Scull map, above referred to, plainly shows that "Douglass' Mill" was on the west branch of the Pequea Creek, north of the Provincial Road, and this point is the

east end of the Village of White Horse. The mill is now owned and operated by John W. Stauffer. Mr. Douglass lived in Salisbury Township. He was a very prominent man in the eastern part of the county. He was commissioned as a Justice from November 1, 1759, to January 29, 1761, and in 1763 he was a member of the General Assembly.

The Duke of Cumberland is stated in the Almanac as being three miles from Caldwell's and ten miles from Conestoga Creek. In another advertisement, it is stated that this tavern was nine miles from Lancaster and was kept by William Ferree. These distances do not fit either of the hotels at Intercourse, and it is plain that the tavern must have been located some distance to the west. Where, then, was The Duke of Cumberland? I think I will be able to satisfactorily fix its location.

John Vernor first obtained a license to keep a public house of entertainment in 1735. This license was renewed, as shown by the record, until 1741, and while, after that date, I have, owing to the deficiency in the dockets as copied, been unable to find his name, yet I think it can be safely said that he continued to keep the tavern up to the time of his death. In 1741, he, under a patent from Thomas Penn, became the owner of a tract of 310 acres of land located on a branch of Mill Creek, and in 1744 he purchased an adjoining tract from Samuel Jones. On February 9, 1741, he and his wife, Martha, in consideration of the sum of five shillings, conveyed to George Brown, John Cooper, William McCausland and John Reese, as Trustees for the Presbyterians of Leacock, a tract of 1 acre and 57 perches, located on the north side of the Provincial Road. Upon this ground Old Leacock Church was built and its cemetery laid out. Vernor's house lay about a fourth of a mile to the east of the church, on the same side of the road. He died about April 9, 1754, and, by his will, dated January 29, 1754, he made the following disposition of certain of his real estate, namely; "Item. I give, devise and bequeath to my sons, Samuel and Benjamin, all my plantation and tract of land whereon I now live, and also that plantation and tract adjoining the tract above mentioned (the last mentioned tract I purchased of Samuel Jones), both situated and being in the county and township aforesaid (Leacock), to be equally divided between them, having particular care that the meadow and water of both tracts be as equally divided as the nature of the matter will admit; Samuel to have the house wherein I now live, with the outhouses, and his part or share of the land adjoining it; Benjamin to have the house and buildings on ye tract I bought of Samuel Jones, with his part of the land adjoining," etc. He directed that Thomas Johnson, Nathaniel Lightner and William Hamilton should make division of this real estate between his sons, and they did so, and the two latter executed a paper to that effect on October 29, 1758, Mr. Johnson having in the meantime died. They thereby assigned to Samuel Vernor the tract of 310 acres received by his father under the Penn patent, and 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres and also 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of the land purchased from Samuel Jones. The balance of the Jones land was assigned to Benjamin Vernor. Samuel Vernor, on October 30, 1758, sold the tract of 310 acres and allowances to Robert Clinch, and, by a subsequent tripartite deed between Samuel Vernor, John Woods and Samuel Lefever and Benjamin Vernor and Robert Clinch, the same, together with the tract of 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, was confirmed to Robert Clinch. The record shows that Clinch was keeping a public house at the Vernor place when the division between the two sons was made. In 1767 Robert Clinch and Hannah, his wife, deeded this land to William Hamilton. Clinch is named in this deed as an "inn-keeper." Robert Clinch was the son-in-law of John Vernor, he having married John Vernor's youngest daughter, Hannah. As I have before stated,

both Leacock Church and churchyard and the Vernor's tavern then stood on the north side of the Provincial Road. The road at this point was, however, afterwards changed and straightened, and thereby both of the buildings on these properties were thrown to the south side. The old house which was used as the tavern yet stands, and it is now owned and occupied by Samuel P. Smoker. Whether or not it is the original house cannot be ascertained with certainty at this late day. But, in addition, the Scull map and another old map made about 1770 show Leacock Church and Vernor's on the north side of the Provincial Road, about three miles from The Red Lion and about three or four miles from The Hat. Vernor's is the only place in this locality marked on these maps, and there are no other taverns or houses that correspond as to distance either from Lancaster or from The Compass. Mr. Vernor came from the north of Ireland, and it was, therefore, natural for him to give his house an English name. It will be recalled that George II ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland in 1727. He died about October 25, 1760, and was then succeeded by his grandson, George III. His second son was William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. The Duke commanded the King's troops at Culloden, where he defeated the young Pretender, and he was in command of the allied troops at the disastrous Battle of Fontenoy, where he suffered defeat at the hands of the French. He was, therefore, at the time Vernor kept this hotel, the most prominent character in England next to the King. In view of all these facts and records, I think there can be no reasonable doubt but that this place was The Duke of Cumberland. Whether or not John Vernor was buried in Old Leacock churchyard cannot be ascertained, for no stone there marks his grave, but his son, Benjamin Vernor lies just west of the church building. The inscription on his tombstone is "Benjamin Vernor, Died, Nov. 22, 1834, in the 92nd year of his age."

The tavern at Bird-in-Hand was of a later date than the Red Lion. Originally, it was a long one-story and a half building, occupied not only as a hotel, but also by a number of other tenants. It was burned down about the year 1854, and the present structure was shortly afterwards built. There is an old tradition that, when the old road was originally laid out, there was a tavern at this place, and, in a discussion between the surveyors as to whether they should stop at it or go on to Lancaster, one of them said, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and from that the hotel and afterwards the village obtained their present name. This story, however, is not correct as to time, for there was no hotel then at that point, and if such an incident ever occurred, it must have been at a later date, possibly when the railroad was constructed.

The stopping place at Conestoga Creek was kept by James Webb. Here was a ferry, and he and his tenants no doubt kept it and attended to the wants of travelers. He was prominent in the county for he was foreman of the Grand Jury at February sessions, 1753, 1754 and 1755. He was also a member of the Assembly for 19 years from 1747 to 1777. He was a Quaker, or of Quaker origin. He died sometime between 1784 and May 16, 1788, as his will was dated on the former and proven on the latter date. By it he devised all his lands in Lancaster County to his son, William Webb. On September 23, 1789, William Webb, conveyed 19 acres and 98 perches, which included the land on which the tavern stands, on the north side of the road, west of Witmer's Bridge, to Abraham Witmer. Before the purchase made by Witmer, or at least before that building known as the Witmer tavern was built, the stopping place may have been on the south side of the road, for in

both Leicester Church and churchyard and the Vermont Tavern then stood on the north side of the Provincial Road. The road at this point was, however, afterwards changed and straightened, and thenceforth both at the junction on these properties were thrown to the south side. The old house which was used as the tavern yet stands, and it is now owned and occupied by Samuel F. Smoker. Whether or not it is the original house cannot be ascertained with certainty at this late day. But in addition, the road on the north side of the Provincial Road, about three miles from The Hotel and about three or four miles from The Vermont is the only place in this locality marked on these maps, and there are no other taverns or houses that correspond as to distance either from Lancaster or from The Company. Mr. Vernon came from the north of Ireland, and it was therefore natural for him to give his house an English name. It will be recalled that George II ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland in 1737. He died about October 25, 1760, and was then succeeded by his grandson George III. His second son was William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. The Duke commanded the King's troops at Culloden, where he defeated the young Pretender, and he was in command of the allied troops at the disastrous Battle of Fontenoy, where he suffered defeat at the hands of the French. It was, therefore, at the time Vernon kept this hotel, the most prominent character in England next to the King. In view of all these facts and records, I think there can be no reasonable doubt but that this place was The Duke of Cumberland. Whether or not John Vernon was buried in Old Leicester churchyard cannot be ascertained, for no stone there marks his grave, but his son Benjamin Vernon lies just west of the church building. The inscription on his tombstone is "Benjamin Vernon, Died Nov. 22, 1824, in the 82nd year of his age."

The tavern at Bird-in-Hand was of a later date than the Red Lion. Originally, it was a long one-story and a half building, occupied not only as a hotel, but also by a number of other tenants. It was burned down about the year 1884, and the present structure was shortly afterwards built. There is an old tradition that, when the old road was originally laid out, there was a tavern at this place, and, in a discussion between the surveyors as to whether they should stop at it or go on to Lancaster, one of them said, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and from that the hotel and afterwards the village obtained their present name. This story, however, is not correct as to time, for there was no hotel then at that point, and it could not incidentally be noted, it must have been at a later date, possibly when the railroad was constructed.

The stopping place at Conestoga Creek was kept by James Webb. There was a ferry, and he and his tenants no doubt kept it and attended to the wants of travelers. He was prominent in the county for he was town clerk of the Grand Jury at February sessions, 1722, 1724 and 1725. He was also a member of the Assembly for 15 years from 1747 to 1777. He was a Quaker or of Quaker origin. He died sometime between 1744 and May 16, 1752, as his will was dated on the former and proven on the latter date. By it he devised all his lands in Lancaster County to his son William Webb. On September 22, 1752, William Webb conveyed 10 acres and 55 perches, which included the land on which the tavern stands, on the north side of the road, west of Wilmer's Bridge, to Abraham Wilmer. Before the purchase made by Wilmer, or at least before that building known as the Wilmer Tavern was built, the stopping place may have been on the south side of the road, but in

1777, Henry Derring kept the ferry and tavern at that location on the Webb land.

It soon became evident that the King's Highway was inadequate to accommodate the public travel between Lancaster and Philadelphia, and in certain portions of the year, the road, being only a dirt road, was almost impassable. Chief Justice Shippen, writing from Philadelphia to his father, Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, on January 1, 1761, said: "The roads have been so bad that no wagons have offered by which I could send the things I mentioned to you in a former letter, among which is some citron from Miss Betsey Anderson." As late as the year 1773, there were stupas in it, which rendered the passage dangerous. An agitation was, therefore, commenced, looking toward the securing of a better and a more permanent road. It is evident that the "good-roads" question was as acute in those days as in ours.

The State was incalculably benefited, therefore, by the preservation of the history of the enterprise ought to be recorded. I beg to present to you all the data that I have been able to collect. Notably, with the passing of the years, many interesting events relating to it have been altogether lost; but sufficient has, I think, been preserved to give a fairly adequate understanding of its rise, its progress and its decay.

John Louden Macadam was born in Scotland in 1758. He, however, came to America in his youth and remained until he was grown up. On his return to Scotland, he was appointed manager of a district road in Ayrshire. He invented a system of covering a roadway with small broken stones on either a soft or hard substratum. The large stones in the road were to be broken into pieces of a regular weight to go through a two and a quarter inch ring, and the road was then to be smoothed with a rake, so that they might easily settle down into the holes made by the removal of the large stones. The broken metal was then to be carefully spread over it, and it was to be watered to settle into a depth of from six to ten inches. The road was to have a fall from the middle to the sides of one foot in sixty feet, with ruts on the sides. From him and his system arose the word "Macadamizing." He must have begun the building of roads toward the close of, or immediately after, the Revolutionary War, for it will be observed on only then became of age. Thomas Telford was an Englishman and was the son of a shepherd. He was born in England on August 2, 1757. He also invented a plan of covering roads, which consisted of a rough foundation before the smaller stones were placed on. His plan took his name and was called the "Telford" plan. The result of both methods was, to put a hard surface of stone on the road, and this has been called "macadamizing" the road. Both of these methods have since been, to a large degree, superseded by later systems.

The agitation for a stone road began in this State shortly after the Revolutionary War. Jacob Hiltzheimer, who was a member of the State Assembly, set down in his diary the following references to the new road: "1788, November 27. In the evening, met seven of the members of Assembly at the tavern opposite the State House, where we conversed about the new road to be laid out from Scheykill to the westward, and which way the money is to be raised to make it a turnpike. 1788, November 28. After debate about the report on the western road, but the matter was postponed until this day week. 1788, December 8. The order of the day was brought forward concerning the new road to be made from the middle ferry of Scheykill to Lancaster. All the speakers in the House debated upon it for some time, and then the report was re-committed. 1788, March 3. Finished with the bill for the turnpike between Philadelphia and Lancaster."

As early as March 21, 1772, the General Assembly passed an Act for open-

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PART II.

THE TURNPIKE ROAD.

THE Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company was the first important public improvement in this State. Its effect on the development of the State was incalculable. It, therefore, occurred to the writer that the history of the enterprise ought to be recorded. I beg to present to you all the data that I have been able to collect. Necessarily, with the passing of the years, many interesting events relating to it have been altogether lost; but sufficient has, I think, been preserved to give a fairly adequate understanding of its rise, its progress and its decay.

John Loudon Macadam was born in Scotland in 1756. He, however, came to America in his youth and remained until he was grown up. On his return to Scotland, he was appointed manager of a district road in Ayrshire. He invented a scheme of covering a roadway with small broken stones, on either a soft or hard substratum. The large stones in the road were to be broken into pieces of a regular weight to go through a two and a quarter inch ring, and the road was then to be smoothed with a rake, so that they might easily settle down into the holes made by the removal of the large stones. The broken metal was then to be carefully spread over it, and it was to be scattered in shovelfuls to a depth of from six to ten inches. The road was to have a fall from the middle to the sides of one foot in sixty feet, with ditches on the sides. From him and his system arose the word "Macadamize." He must have begun the building of roads toward the close of, or immediately after, the Revolutionary War, for it will be observed he only then became of age. Thomas Telford was an Englishman and was the son of a shepherd. He was born in England on August 9, 1757. He also invented a plan of covering roads, which consisted of a rough foundation before the smaller stones were placed on. His plan took his name and was called the "Telford" plan. The result of both methods was, to put a hard surface of stone on the road, and this has been called "metalizing" the road. Both of these theories have since been, to a large degree, superseded by later systems.

The agitation for a stone road began in this State shortly after the Revolutionary War. Jacob Hiltzheimer, who was a member of the State Assembly, set down in his diary the following references to the new road: "1786. November 27. In the evening, met seven of the members of Assembly at the tavern opposite the State House, where we conversed about the new road to be laid out from Schuylkill to the westward, and which way the money is to be raised to make it a turnpike. 1786. November 29. Some debate about the report on the western road, but the matter was postponed until this day week. 1786. December 6. The order of the day was brought forward concerning the new road to be made from the middle ferry on Schuylkill to Lancaster. All the speakers in the House debated upon it for some time, and then the report was re-committed. 1792. March 3. Finished with the bill for the turnpike between Philadelphia and Lancaster."

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John London Macadam was born in Scotland in 1756. He, however, came to America in his youth and remained until he was grown up. On his return to Scotland, he was appointed manager of a district road in Ayrshire. He invented a scheme of covering a roadway with small broken stones, on either side of the large stones in the road, so that they might settle into pieces of a regular weight to go through a two and a quarter inch hole, and the road was then to be smoothed with a rake, so that they might settle down into the holes made by the removal of the large stones. The broken metal was then to be carefully spread over it, and it was to be watered in shovels to a depth of from six to ten inches. The road was to have a fall from the middle to the sides of one foot in sixty feet, with drains on the sides. From him and his system arose the word "Macadamized." He must have begun the building of roads toward the close of, or immediately after, the Revolutionary War, for it will be observed he not only then became of age. Thomas Telford was an Englishman and was the son of a shepherd. He was born in England on August 8, 1757. He also invented a plan of covering roads, which consisted of a rough foundation before the stones were placed on. His plan took his name and was called the "Telford plan." The result of both methods was to put a hard surface of stone on the road, and this has been called "macadamizing" the road. Both of these theories have since been to a large degree superseded by later systems.

The agitation for a stone road began in this State shortly after the Revolutionary War. Jacob Hiltshamer, who was a member of the State Assembly, set down in his diary the following references to the new road: "November 27. In the evening, met seven of the members of Assembly at the tavern opposite the State House, where we conversed about the new road to be laid out from Schuylkill to the westward, and which way the money is to be raised to make it a turnpike. November 28. Some debate about the report on the western road, but the matter was postponed until this day week. 1786. December 6. The order of the day was brought forward concerning the new road to be made from the middle ferry to Schuylkill to Lancaster. All the speakers in the House debated upon it for some time, and then the report was re-committed. 1787. March 2. Philadelphia. As early as March 21, 1772, the General Assembly passed an Act for opening

ing and better amending and keeping in repairs the public roads and highways within this Commonwealth. This Act was limited to a term of seven years, but it was afterwards continued from time to time. Its provisions, however, proved ineffective, and other means were, therefore, sought after to remedy its defects. On November 3, 1786, it was resolved "that Mr. Fitzsimmons, Mr. Logan, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Ross, Mr. Whitehill, Mr. Findley and Mr. Smith be a Committee to lay before this House a plan for repairing and supporting the public roads within this State," and on November 21, 1786, this Committee made a report, recommending a plan, which they considered would prove beneficial. On November 27, November 29 and December 6, of this year, this report was considered, and on the latter day it was "Resolved that Commissioners be appointed to view and survey grounds for the straightest and best road to be laid out from the Middle Ferry on the Schuylkill to the Borough of Lancaster, and thence to Miller's Spring, in the County of Cumberland, and that a return of such survey be made to the President and Supreme Executive Council." On November 17, 1788, a Committee was appointed by a resolution "to report a plan for the improvement of the public roads of the State," and on September 30, 1790, a bill was passed for the appointment of Commissioners to make proper surveys between Philadelphia and Lancaster. Finally, on December 10, 1791, Governor Mifflin discussed the question in his address to the Senate and House of Representatives, at the opening of their session. He said: "The improvement of our roads and inland navigation will, I am persuaded, continue to be a favorite object with the Legislature.....While I offer these remarks, I am aware, Gentleman, that the want of a good and permanent road is, at present, the principal defect in the communication between the middle counties and the metropolis. The steps which are taking, however, in pursuance of the legislative resolution of the 30th day of September last, to remedy this inconsistency, have met with universal approbation, and I hope the Commissioners who were appointed to make proper surveys between Philadelphia and Lancaster will enable me, previously to the adjournment of the session, to lay a plan before you which, corresponding in its execution with your views and the wishes of our fellow citizens, may lead to the establishment of a general system of well constructed and well regulated roads. You must readily perceive, indeed, that it will be in vain either to open roads or clear rivers without a vigilant attention to keep the former in repair and to prevent encroachments on the latter, and the existing laws being inadequate to these essential purposes, you will, I am confident, revise and amend them."

On December 13, 1791, it was resolved in the House that "those parts of the Governor's address which related to roads and navigation be referred to a special Committee," and a Committee of eleven members was named in the resolution. This Committee, on December 19, reported that "it would in their opinion conduce to the completion of this business" if a Special Committee was appointed to report as to roads unconnected with navigation, and a resolution to that effect was offered and on December 20 adopted. This Committee consisted of twenty-two members. On February 1, 1792, the Governor reported to the House as follows: "I have received a report from the Commissioners who were appointed to view and mark out a road from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill to the Borough of Lancaster, in compliance with the legislative resolution of the 30th of September last, and as the copying of the drafts which accompany the report would occasion a considerable delay in making this important communication, I have directed the Secretary to deliver the originals to the House of Representatives, by whom they will, I presume, be transmitted for information to the Senate, in the progress of

ing and better amending and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this Commonwealth. This Act was limited to a term of seven years, but it was afterwards continued from time to time. Its provisions, however, proved ineffective, and other means were therefore sought after to remedy its defects. On November 3, 1785, it was renewed "that Mr. Fitzsimmons, Mr. Logan, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Ross, Mr. Whitwell, Mr. Frazier and Mr. Smith be a Committee to lay before this House a plan for repairing and supporting the public roads within this State," and on November 21, 1785, this Committee made a report recommending a plan, which they considered would prove beneficial. On November 21, November 22 and December 6, of this year, this report was considered, and on the latter day it was resolved that Commissioners be appointed to view and survey grounds for the straightening and best road to be laid out from the Middle Ferry on the Schuylkill to the Borough of Lancaster, and thence to Millers' Spring, in the County of Cumberland, and that a return of such survey be made to the President and Supreme Executive Council." On November 21, 1785, a Committee was appointed by a resolution "to report a plan for the improvement of the public roads of the State," and on September 30, 1790, a bill was passed for the appointment of Commissioners to make proper surveys between Philadelphia and Lancaster. Finally, on December 19, 1797, Governor Mifflin discussed the question in his address to the Senate and House of Representatives at the opening of their session. He said: "The improvement of our roads and inland navigation will I am persuaded, continue to be a favorite object with the Legislature. . . . While I offer these remarks I am aware, Gentlemen, that the want of a good and permanent road is at present, the principal defect in the communication between the middle counties and the metropolis. The steps which are taken, however, in pursuance of the legislative resolution of the 30th day of September last, to remedy this inconvenience, have met with universal approbation, and I hope the Commissioners who were appointed to make proper surveys between Philadelphia and Lancaster will enable me, previously to the adjournment of the session, to lay a plan before you which, corresponding in its execution with your views and the wishes of our fellow citizens, may lead to the establishment of a general system of well constructed and well regulated roads. You must readily perceive, indeed, that it will be in vain either to open roads or clear rivers without a vigilant attention to keep the former in repair and to prevent encroachments on the latter, and the existing laws being inadequate to these essential purposes, you will I am confident, revise and amend them."

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any bill that may be framed on the subject." A Committee of seven was thereupon appointed on the message of the Governor and the report of the Commissioners, and this Committee on February 15 reported as follows:

"That we have had the subject under consideration and are of the opinion that a road may be obtained between the said places in a straighter direction and over a more level country than any of the roads now in use, but, at the same time, we doubt whether the Legislature is possessed of sufficient documents to fix precisely the route and direction which will be the best. .

"The Committee are also of opinion that the great quantity of heavy produce to be transported between the two places will require an artificial road bedded with stone and gravel, the expense of which will be very great, and beyond the present ability of the State to undertake at the public charge, but there appears to be a disposition among the citizens to undertake it at their private expense, if a company were formed and incorporated, with powers to raise a sufficient capital, by subscription, to effect the work and to fix gates, or turnpikes, and demand reasonable tolls from persons using the said road.

"The Committee are further of opinion that the importance of the trade between the city and country, through which such road must pass, will justify the Legislature in erecting such a company, and granting to them all the necessary rights, privileges and franchises."

They then submitted a resolution that a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill for incorporating a company for the purpose of making an artificial road between Philadelphia and Lancaster. On February 18, the resolution was adopted, and the same Committee was directed to carry it out. On March 5, 1792, the Committee reported a bill, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road, bedded with stone and gravel, from the City of Philadelphia to the Borough of Lancaster." This bill was then read for the first time. On March 26, 1792, it was read a second time and was then and on subsequent days considered in a Committee of the whole House, who, on March 29, reported it to the House with amendments. On March 31, 1792, it was read a third time, the Mayor and Recorder of Philadelphia appearing and protesting against its passage. The House, however, passed the bill and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. On April 7, 1792, the Senate, having made certain amendments, one of which was the addition of Matthias Slough and Abraham Witmer as Commissioners, passed the bill and returned it to the House for concurrence in the amendments, and this having been done, it was sent to the Governor for his approval.

The Act of Assembly enabling the Governor to incorporate this turnpike company was approved April 9, 1792, and its title is: "An Act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the City of Philadelphia to the Borough of Lancaster." Its preamble stated that, "Whereas, the great quantity of heavy articles of the growth and produce of the country, and of foreign goods which are daily transported between the City of Philadelphia and the western counties of the State requires an amendment of the highway which can only be effected by artificial beds of stone and gravel, disposed in such manner as to prevent the wheels of carriages from cutting into the soil, the expenses whereof will be great; and it is reasonable that those who will enjoy the benefits of such highway should pay a compensation therefor, and there is reason to believe

any bill that may be framed on the subject." A Committee of seven was (thereupon appointed on the message of the Governor and the report of the Commissioners, and this Committee on February 15 reported as follows:

"That we have had the subject under consideration and are of the opinion that a road may be obtained between the said places in a straight direction and over a more level country than any of the roads now in use, but at the same time, we doubt whether the Legislature is possessed of sufficient documents to fix precisely the route and direction which will be the best.

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that such highway will be undertaken by an association of citizens, if proper encouragement be given by the Legislature." The terms and stipulations of the Act, as contained in its various sections, then follow and they are set forth in an abbreviated form in the Appendix.

A supplemental Act was passed on April 17, 1795. By section 1 of this later Act, it was provided that, where the turnpike had been laid out on ground of any road of a greater width than fifty feet, the president and managers might increase the width of the same to the same extent, provided it should not exceed sixty-eight feet; and by section 2, that, in such other places as shall be deemed necessary and the owners were willing to sell the ground, the width of the road might be increased to not exceeding sixty-eight feet. Section 3 contained a proviso that it should not be lawful for the turnpike company to ask of any persons passing along the road east of the creek known as the Five Mile or Indian Creek any toll for a greater distance than they actually traveled, and there was a further proviso that it should not be lawful for the company to ask from or for persons living on or adjacent to said road, who might have occasion to pass by the said road upon the ordinary business relating to their farms or occupations, who shall not have any other convenient road or way by which they might pass, any toll for passing on or by the said turnpike. A Memorial was presented to the Legislature on January 11, 1847, for the repeal of the second proviso of the third section, but this object seems to have been accomplished only at a much later date by the Act of May 15, 1871, P. L. 874.

An organization of the president and managers of the turnpike was effected on July 24, 1792. William Bingham was elected president, and Tench Francis treasurer. The first board of managers consisted of David Rittenhouse, Adam Reigart, Thomas Boude, Edward Hand, Francis Johnston, Elliston Perot, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Abraham Witmer, Samuel W. Fisher, Andrew Graeff, John Nicholson and George Latimer. I append in the Appendix a list of all the officers and managers of the company from that time until the turnpike was finally dissolved about 1899, together with their terms of service, and, in some instances, the correct dates of their births and deaths. It will, I think, be interesting to peruse this list, as it contains the names of many prominent men. Mr. Bingham, the president, was a leading merchant of Philadelphia. In 1791 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in 1795 was Speaker of the State Senate. He represented Pennsylvania in the United States Senate from 1795 to 1801. He was married to Ann Willing, the daughter of Thomas Willing, a leader of Philadelphia Society of that day. The enterprise was very popular and the stock was largely over-subscribed. William Webb, writing to Nathaniel Ellmaker concerning it, said:

"Near Lancaster, 5th June, 1792.

"I have never seen men so wet with sweat in an harvest field, as some were in the crowd to-day, to subscribe to the Turnpike Road. Most of them did not think that the worst of it, for many did not get in for a prize, which warmed their minds as well as their bodies. The subscriptions closed with 400 shares to-day, about 1 o'clock.

"Am with respect thy fd.

"WILL WEBB."

"Nl. Ellmaker."

Edward Bird, also writing from Philadelphia to Jasper Yeates on June 14, 1792, said:

"There was great confusion in this city about ye Subscription to the Turnpike Road. I intended to have subscribed a few shares by way of encouraging the object, but finding that unnecessary I gave myself no further trouble about ye matter. My office was deserted the whole day by Mr. Davis and my apprentices, they having been infected with the Turnpike Rage. Everything is now turned into Speculation. The quiet Quakers who attended for ye purpose of joining in ye Subscription, and encouraging the road, finding such an uproar, withdrew."

I have not been able to trace with certainty the cost of the turnpike, but in the Journal of the State Senate of February 2, 1797, it appears that a letter from Elliston Perot, the then president, was presented, enclosing an abstract account of the moneys expended in the making of the road up to that time. It is therein stated that that amount was \$444,753.72, exclusive of unliquidated contracts, estimated at \$8,000, and also exclusive of the expense of a bridge over the Brandywine Creek. The turnpike was built in five sections or districts. A superintendent was appointed for each district. The fourth and fifth sections covered the road from Coatesville to Lancaster. David Witmer was the superintendent of the fourth district, and Col. Matthias Slough, of Lancaster, was the superintendent of the fifth district. The latter district was the one nearest the Borough of Lancaster. On October 14, 1793, Edward Hand, Andrew Graeff and Abraham Witmer were appointed a committee to enter into contracts for the completing of the road in the fourth and fifth districts. They carried out their instructions in this regard.

The turnpike seems to have been practically finished about 1794, though even towards the year 1796, some work was yet being done upon it. An advertisement of Slough, Downing and Dunwoody, of May 13, 1796, for their stage line, known as the Lancaster Stage Dispatch, speaks of "the almost completion of the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster." Jacob Hiltzheimer also made the following entries in his diary: "1796. November 27. At Reynell's we dined and afterwards stopped at Witmer's Bridge, and thence to Slough's in Lancaster. We found the turnpike in generally good condition, only here and there the stones were not sufficiently covered with gravel.....Mr. Whelen, General Miller and I left Lancaster and dined at Reynell's. I frequently got out of my chair and measured the bed of the turnpike, which is full twenty-one feet wide, which is according to law..... December 2. Matthew Young, J. Hall and myself were appointed last month by the Governor to view the turnpike from the 14 milestone to Witmer's Bridge and thence to Lancaster." The "Reynell's" spoken of by Mr. Hiltzheimer was the hotel at Leaman Place. It was kept by William Reynolds, who was the grandfather of Admiral William Reynolds, General John Fulton Reynolds and James L. Reynolds, Esq. He died in 1801. His widow was Catharine Reynolds, who was a great-granddaughter of Mary Ferree. Before the turnpike was built, William Reynolds kept a tavern north of the same, in the fine stone house now the residence of Mrs. Kate Kreider; but, when the road was completed, travelers would not go out of their way to stop there, and he, therefore, erected the building on the turnpike. Upon Mr. Reynolds' decease, the property was sold, and, on July 22, 1802, conveyed by his executors to Christian Leaman, from whom it passed to the late Henry Leaman, the father of Dr. Henry Leaman, of Philadelphia; William Leaman, Esq., a distinguished member of the Lancaster Bar, and other children. The fourteenth milestone referred to by Jacob Hiltzheimer was located not far from the line between Delaware and Chester Counties. On February 12, 1796, subscriptions were invited by William Govett, secretary of the company,

for one hundred additional shares of the capital stock at \$300 a share, so at that time there must have been debts to be paid or work to be done for its completion.

On November 3, 1806, Roger Brooke made a survey of the turnpike. Dewey Strickland was present as a witness and was no doubt a helper. The survey commenced at the face of the east abutment of the Schuylkill permanent bridge, and ended evidently at the Court House in Lancaster. The distance between the two points was 62 miles and 135.95 perches, strict measure. I appended to this paper in the Appendix a copy of the survey thus made. The surveyor has attached sketches of sections of the road and of the various localities, and, believing they will be of public interest, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, through Dr. J. W. Jordan, your president and myself have had copies made of these sketches and now exhibit them before you. The survey mentions with particularity all the taverns along the road and also some of the private houses. All the cross-roads of that day are given, the directions in which they run, and also the places to which they go, also the streams and bridges over which the turnpike passes. The line between Chester and Lancaster Counties is shown to be about an eighth of a mile east of the 45th milestone.

By the Act of April 4, 1798, which provided for the more effectual prevention of evasion of the regulations contained in the original Act, it was enacted, in section 1, that any person who should pass through any private gate or bars, or along or over any private passageway or other ground near to or adjoining a gate, with intent to defraud the company and evade the payment of the toll, or should practice any other fraudulent means or device with like intent, or any person claiming any exemption who was not entitled thereto or giving any license to any person not entitled to such privilege, should forfeit and pay to the president, etc., not less than four nor more than fifteen dollars, to be sued for and recovered with costs of suit before any Justice of the peace, in like manner and subject to the same rules and regulations as debts of twenty pounds might be sued for and recovered. Section 2 declared that any person who should wilfully break, deface or pull up any milestone, or should obliterate the letters or figures inscribed thereon, or should break, pull down, destroy or injure any post erected at the intersection of any road falling into or leading out of the turnpike road, or the board or index hand affixed thereto, or should obliterate the letters or figures inscribed thereon, or should in any wise injure or deface the letters, figures or other character marked at any turnpike or any gate erected, or the whole or any part of any printed list of rates of toll affixed, should, for every offense, forfeit and pay to the president, etc., the sum of twenty dollars, to be sued for in like manner. Section 3 authorized the company to erect scales at or near such gates as they might think proper, and authorized the toll-gatherers or other persons in their service to prevent cattle, wagons or other carriages of burden from passing the gate until such vehicle should be drawn into the scales and the rate of burden therein should be ascertained by weighing; and that any person who should refuse to drive on such scales for these purposes should forfeit and pay to the president, etc., the sum of not less than five nor more than ten dollars. Section 4 directed that any action or suit that should be brought should be commenced within six months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and declared that the Act should be in force for two years and not longer. This Act was extended by the Act of April 11, 1799, for a term of nine years from the date of its passage, and the company was authorized to grant the tolls to be received at any gate for the same period under such rents and reservations as it might think fit.

Under the Act of April 11, 1807, the provisions of the Act of April 4, 1798, except the limitations contained therein, were made perpetual, and by its second section it was provided that, in lieu of the penalties for transgressions against the former Acts, the offender should pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered as other penalties were directed to be recovered under the Act of 1798, or by distress and sale, according to law.

A resolution was passed by the Legislature, dated June 14, 1836, by which the president, managers and company were authorized to commute, raise or diminish, in part or in whole, the tolls and rates which by the twelfth section of the Act incorporating the company they were authorized and empowered to collect, to which the proviso was added that the tolls and rates should not be raised so as to exceed the limits specified in the eighteenth section of the Act of Incorporation.

The next Act affecting the road was that of April 11, 1866. Its preamble states that, "Whereas, since the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Philadelphia to Lancaster, trade and travel on the turnpike road, between the same points, has been diverted from the latter road: And, Whereas, it is believed to be the interest of the public, as well as the stockholders, in said turnpike road, that the road should be divided into three, or more, sections, and sold, so as to place the said several sections under local control and management, and that all the franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, granted by the charter of said turnpike road company, and, also, subject to all the duties, obligations, reservations and restrictions contained in said charter, shall be applicable to and binding upon each of said several sections of said road, when sold and conveyed by the company." Section 1 enacted that the company was authorized to divide and sell the turnpike road in three or more sections, and to convey its right, title and interest in the same to any person or persons who might purchase the same by deed executed by the president and treasurer under the common seal of the company. Section 2 provided that the purchasers of either of the several sections should be considered and taken to be invested with all the franchises, rights, privileges and immunities granted by the Act of Assembly regulating turnpike and plank road companies, passed January 26, A. D. 1849, with its several supplements, and should also be bound by and subject to all the duties, obligations, reservations and restrictions contained and prescribed in the said Act and its supplements; also by such contract and reservations as were necessary to continue in full force any agreement or contract made between the company and any person or persons, and that the company should report such sales to the several Courts of Common Pleas having jurisdiction for confirmation and approval; that the purchaser or purchasers of either of the sections might apply to the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such section lay or the larger part of such section passed through, to create such person or persons and such others as might be associated with them a turnpike corporation by such name as might be proper, to fix the number and valuation of shares of stock therein, and generally to do such other acts as might be lawful and proper to create such turnpike corporation, all of which proceedings should be recorded in the Offices for the Recording of Deeds in the several counties, and that, in the several turnpike corporations, when created, each stockholder should have one vote for each share of stock held by him; provided, that the corporation thus created should proceed immediately to put in good order and repair the section under its control, and failure to commence such repair for a period of six months after the creation and endowment of such corporation should be evidence of an intention to disregard the duties imposed in the original Act, and might be deemed and taken by the proper Court as

sufficient ground for abrogating and annulling the rights, titles, claims and privileges of such corporation. Under section 3, the proceeds of the sale or sales were to be divided among the stockholders, in proportion to the number of shares held by each.

The last Act applicable to this company was the Act of May 15, 1871. Its first section repealed, as I have already stated, the proviso at the close of the third section of the Act of April 17, 1795. The second section fixed a penalty of five dollars for misrepresentation of the distance traveled; and the third section directed that no toll should be demanded from a person passing from one part of his or her farm to another part of the same, and that all persons, with their vehicles or horses, going to or from funerals or places of public worship, or for military training or elections, should be exempt from the payment of toll when traveling on said turnpike; and that all penalties prescribed by this Act or the original Act incorporating the company, or any supplement thereto, should be recovered before any Alderman or Justice having jurisdiction of similar cases. By section 4, the rates and tolls were fixed at those set forth in the Act regulating turnpike and plank road companies, approved the 26th day of January, 1849.

On October 1, 1867, the first three miles out Market street to the third mile stone were dedicated to the city of Philadelphia, and at a meeting of the stockholders of the company held on October 19, 1872, the following resolution was offered and adopted: "Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to sell as many miles of the Phila. & Lancaster T. Road within Lancaster Co. as they may deem advisable, for a sum not less than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.)" On December 4, 1872, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Jacob M. Long, was adopted: "Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, the Phila. & Lancaster Turnpike Road Co. be divided into three sections, viz.: One section to commence at the City of Lancaster, and running to a point where a road leading to Newport crosses the same, at or near the dwelling of Sylvester Kennedy, in said County of Lancaster, we hereby ratify and approve of the order of sale thereof, decided by the stockholders of said company at a meeting held by them on the 19th day of Oct., 1872. The other section to consist of all the rest of the turnpike road between that mentioned in the former section until it reaches the boundary of the City of Phila., and the third section to embrace all that part of the turnpike road in the City of Philadelphia." It was also resolved that the terms of sale should be, that the purchase money should be paid when the sale was approved and confirmed by the Court and the deed executed, and that the tolls should belong to the company until the purchase money was paid. At a meeting held on March 1, 1873, on motion of Cadwalader Wickersham, the president and treasurer of the company were directed to execute a deed for that portion of the road which was sold under the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved April 11, 1866, and which sale was ratified by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, being for that portion of the road extending from the City of Lancaster to a point where the road from Newport intersects with said turnpike road, and to deliver the same to the purchasers thereof. The net proceeds of the sale of this section were \$9,826.50.

In the meantime, proceedings had been commenced in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County. On January 20, 1873, a petition for the incorporation of the Lancaster and Williamstown Turnpike Road Company was presented by Hon. Henry G. Long, J. C. Hager, and William P. Brinton, and on February 17, 1873, a charter was duly granted.

On the same day, a petition was presented by Effingham Perot, president

of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road, setting forth that, in pursuance of the provision of the Act of Assembly, the president, managers and company, after having given due and legal notice, had sold, on December 4, 1872, at the Exchange, in the City of Philadelphia, one section of the said turnpike, commencing at the City of Lancaster, at the boundary thereof, and running to a point where the road leading to Newport crosses the same, at or near the dwelling house of Sylvester Kennedy, in said county, all being in the County of Lancaster, to Peter F. Keman, attorney for H. G. Long, John C. Hager and W. P. Brinton, for the sum of \$10,000, he being the highest and best bidder, and that being the best price bidden for the same, and he asked the Court to confirm and approve the sale, subject to the payment of the purchase money. Thereupon, the petition and return of sale having been presented to the Court, the same was approved and confirmed. The portion of the road from the Newport Road to Williamstown, in this county, was subsequently abandoned, as was also that part of it lying within the city of Lancaster from Broad street westward.

The regular organization of the company was continued, so far as the balance of the turnpike was concerned, after this sale, and on August 3, 1876, on motion of Mr. Long, all the right, title and interest of the company in so much of the turnpike road as was included within the geographical limits of the Borough of Coatesville, in Chester County, were sold and transferred to the said borough for the sum of one dollar. On March 22, 1880, the east end of the turnpike, from Philadelphia as far west as Paoli, was sold to the Lancaster Improvement Company for \$8,000; and on November 28, 1880, a part of the turnpike east of the crossing of the public road leading from West Chester to Lionville, being the first road east of the twenty-sixth milestone, was abandoned. Subsequently the last section remaining in the hands of the Company, which lay between Coatesville and Exton, east of Downingtown, was sold to A. Merritt Taylor, President of the Philadelphia and Chester Valley Street Railway Company. It has not since been maintained as a toll road. On February 25, 1902, it was resolved by the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company, "chartered under the Act of Assembly approved April 9, 1792, in the name of the president, managers and company of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Road, that the board of directors, or managers, executive officers and solicitor of said company, acting for the corporation, be and are hereby directed to make application on behalf of the corporation to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, for the dissolution of said corporation, under the Act of Assembly of April 9, 1856, and amendments thereto, in the form of a petition praying the Court to take such action therein to effect such dissolution as to the said Court may seem best," and in pursuance thereof the said corporation was legally dissolved.

The following were elected to membership: Mrs. John A. Goff, 501 North Duke street, Lancaster; Rev. S. M. Mounts, New Holland; Mrs. Florence B. Gibbs, Lantz; Henry A. Glick, Lantz; Mrs. Margaret Kelly Brown, Lancaster; Justice J. Hay Brown, Lancaster; Prof. W. B. Parker, Weaver; Ray E. Bard, Ephrata; Christ. F. Wisler, Lincoln; Harry A. Walsand Clay; Adam McElroy, Clay; A. E. Lamb, Clay; Rev. S. G. Porter, Ephrata; Mrs. C. E. Neicher, 303 West Orange street, Lancaster; C. S. Hart, 487 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Salome E. Knecht, 301 West

MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., October 6, 1916.

The regular October meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the Public Library Building. Hon. Charles I. Landis presided and Miss Martha B. Clark acted as Secretary.

The Librarian, Miss Bausman, reported the following donations for the month:

Bound Volumes—New York Historical Society Collections, three volumes, Pennsylvania Archives, five volumes of the seventh series, Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania, two volumes, from Hon. W. W. Griest; Report of the Adjutant General for 1911, Report of the Auditor General for 1914, Report of the Attorney General for 1914, from the State Library; The Ryerson Genealogy, from Mr. Edward L. Ryerson, Chicago, Ill.; Switzerland, from the author, Prof. Oscar L. Kuhns.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Catholic Historical Society Records, German American Annals, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society Proceedings, volume thirteen, American Jewish Historical Society, volume twenty-four, University of California Publications in History, volume four, Soil Survey of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, from Hon. W. W. Griest; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

Special Donations—Washington in Western Pennsylvania, from Dr. Theodore Diller, Pittsburgh; The Taufers, or the German Baptist Brethren, from F. R. Diffenderffer; Historical Sketch of St. John's Free Church, from the Y. M. C. A. Library; Philadelphia Imprints of 1770 and 1790; Pamphlet on the Burning of the Theatre in the City of Richmond in 1811, from Mrs. A. S. Rengier; Ledger, covering the letters M to Z, of the old Lancaster Bank, during dates of 1854 and 1855; Day Book, Ledger and two Docket Books, once the property of the late A. Herr Smith, from the A. Herr Smith Memorial Free Library; The Saturday Evening Post, two volumes, 1825 and 1826, from Mr. Howard Russell; a cane, once the property of Thaddeus Stevens, from Mr. H. L. Snyder.

Several fine donations were received by the Society. One of these was especially unusual and useful. This is a large granite marker, the gift of Miss Martha Davis, of Lancaster. It is of such a nature that it will form a fine monument for a local historic spot the Society may in future care to honor. A valuable relic presented to the Society was a fine cane, once the property of and carried by Thaddeus Stevens. This is the gift of H. L. Snyder, of Lancaster.

The following were elected to membership: Mrs. John A. Goll, 607 North Duke street, Lancaster; Rev. S. M. Mountz, New Holland; Mrs. Florence B. Gible, Lititz; Henry R. Gible, Lititz; Mrs. Margaret Reilly Brown, Lancaster; Justice J. Hay Brown, Lancaster; Prof. W. R. Parmer, Denver; Guy K. Bard, Ephrata; Christ. F. Wissler, Lincoln; Harry L. Wealand, Clay; Adam Mellinger, Clay; A. E. Lane, Clay; Rev. S. G. Zerfass, Ephrata; Mrs. C. E. Netscher, 609 West Orange street, Lancaster; C. B. Hart, 437 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Salome B. Rhodes, 601 West

Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Adelaide Trosh, 449 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Emma Groff, 303 West King street, Lancaster; Miss Grace A. Foster, 449 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Mary L. Hoover, 303 West King street, Lancaster; Miss Virginia Bladen Clark, 227 East Orange street, Lancaster; Mrs. John T. Todd, 422 North Duke street, Lancaster; Mrs. J. C. Russell, 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster; Mrs. Walter C. Herr, 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster; Walter C. Herr, 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster; Mrs. Harry E. Edgerly, 842 Marietta avenue, Lancaster.

The persons nominated for membership were Mrs. Charles I. Landis, of 140 North Duke street; Hon. W. W. Griest, of Lancaster; Mrs. John Klein, 118 Chester street, Lancaster; Miss Ella M. Bender, of Strasburg; Miss Mary Catherine Hoar, of 311 West End avenue, Lancaster; Mrs. Isabella Patterson Evans, of Furniss, Pa.; Thomas Collins Evans, of Furniss, Pa.; Hon. A. G. Seyfert, of Lancaster; George Gordon P. Miller, of 48 West King street, Lancaster; Rev. Dr. W. D. Marburger, of Denver; Grant Steinmetz, of Clay; T. Roberts Appel, Esq., of Lancaster; Rev. Dr. Martin W. Schweitzer, of Ephrata; I. K. Witmer of Lancaster; Charles M. Reiling, of 150 East Chestnut street, Lancaster; Edgar McC. Ulman, of 421 West James street, Lancaster; Joseph Swift, of Fulton House, and Raymond E. Whitmore, of Millersville.

The paper of the evening was read by the author, Judge Charles I. Landis, on "The First Long Turnpike in the United States," which was "the old Philadelphia Road," the construction of which was started in the year 1733. The author's account of how this came about and his exhaustive researches for the details of the building and development of this King's Highway to Lancaster proved very instructive. It is his intention to supplement this production with a paper from his pen on "Places Along the Way," which he expects to read at the next meeting of the Society, the first Friday evening in November. These researches will form a valuable addition to the archives of the Society.

SURVEY OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER
TURNPIKE ROAD
MINUTES OF DECEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XX. NO. 10.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1918

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1916.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

III. Survey of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turn-
pike Road. Begun November 3, 1806. Surveyed by
Robert Brooke
By Joseph C. L. Lamm.
Minutes of the D.
SURVEY OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER
TURNPIKE ROAD
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1916

THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PART III.

APPENDIX III.

SURVEY OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER TURNPIKE ROAD. BEGUN NOVEMBER 3, 1806. SURVEYED BY ROBERT BROOKE.

The First Long Turnpike in the United States. Appendix III. Survey of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road. Begun November 3, 1806. Surveyed by Robert Brooke - - - - - 265

By JUDGE C. I. LANDIS.

Minutes of the December Meeting - - - - - 341

to the face of the west end of the old bridge
Thence along the north side of the standing of the old road, being 11 feet from the center thereof—along the middle of said bridge to be the center of the turnpike road.
84.8 to the road leading to the lower ferry—S. 41.45 W.
6.15 to the range of the W. end of Edward Owen's frame house which is 37 N. side.
5.75 to angle

132.7

Note: The road leading to West Chester continues westward on this last course.

N. 53.30 W.
No. 2

3.57 to the range of the E. end of Hugh McIlwain's new rough-cast house, which is 75 f. 7 N. side.
154.30 to small bridge runs S.
34.33 to 1 mile stone

(265)

THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PART III.

APPENDIX III.

SURVEY OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER TURN- PIKE ROAD. BEGUN NOVEMBER 3, 1806. SURVEYED BY ROBERT BROOKE.

Present: Dewey Strickland.

Began at the face of the east abutment of the Schuylkill permanent bridge. Thence:

N. 78.45 W. No. 1.	32.2	to the face of the west abutment of the said bridge. Thence along the north edge of the stoning of the sd. road, being 12 feet from the center thereof—allowing the middle of said bridge to be the center of the turnpike road.
	94.6	to the road leading to the lower ferry—S. 61.45 W.
	6.15	to the range of the W. end of Edw'd Owen's frame house which is 37 N. side.
	5.75	to angle
	<u>138.7</u>	
		Note: The road leading to West Chester continues westward on this last course.
N. 53.30 W. No. 2	3.57	to the range of the E. end of Hugh McIlvain's new rough-cast house, which is 75 f. 7 N. side.
	154.80	to small bridge runs S.
	34.33	to 1 mile stone

	96.95	to the range of the W. end of the tavern house in the fork of the upper ferry road which end is N. side 25 f. 9.
	6.35	to angle in the upper ferry road near the N. W. side thereof, which crosses the T. road and bears S. 84.15 W. & N. 84.15 E.
	<u>296.0</u>	
N. 49.0 W.	116.6	to culvert—runs south
B. 49.30	100.0	to 2d mile stone
No. 3.	7.4	to angle
	<u>224.0</u>	
N. 50.15 W.	16.0	to gate No. 1
No. 4	84.4	to double culvert, somewhat out of repair, but may last some time. Runs south 22.95 to the range of the W. wall of George Hansel's tavern, kept by Samuel Pugh, which end stands 73. f. 0, N. side.
	1.00	to a private road leading to the upper ferry, N. 38 E.
Carried over	<u>124.35</u>	
		Note: At the distance of blank poles from the beginning of the first course on page 3 is a small culvert which runs north.
		Note: 26 poles east of the 2d mile stone is a small culvert leading south, which lies low.
		Note: 21.9 ps. west of the first gate is a small culvert falls south and lies very low.
	124.35	brought over
	33.65	to road leading by Judge Peters' to Riter's ferry on Schuylkill, which road bears N. 6 E.
	19.00	to angle, where the old Lancaster road leaves the turnpike and bears N. 49 W.
	<u>177.0</u>	
		Note: The old Lancaster road was vacated from the plan noted on page 3, and the road from the

		Columbus Tavern laid out until it intersects the sd. old road instead thereof.
N. 57.10 W.	18.0	to a private road leading to Supplee's mill, which bears S. 85 W.
B. 56.45 No. 5.	15.0	to the range of the E. wall of William Bishop's house, which is 47. S.
	6.3	to culvert, runs south
	59.45	to the range of the E. end of Abraham Hester's tavern, Sign of Columbus.
	6.25	to the newly laid out road leading into the old Lancaster road, N. 23.15 W.
	11.95	to 3d mile stone.
	9.65	to middle of seven culverts at the 5 mile run.
	105.40	to angle.
	<u>232.0</u>	
N. 62.0 W.—6	22.0	to angle at blank point.
N. 51.30 W.—7	8.0	to do at do
N. 37.0 W.—8	6.0	to do at do
N. 17.30 W.—9	15	to culvert falls S.
	17.	to angle.
	<u>32.</u>	
N. 42.40 W.—10	34.	to angle (taken by B. sight)
N. 48.40 W.—11	13.0	to middle bridge over Indian Cr. Falls southward.
		Note: Bridge is in good order, except the curbing wants repairing on Indian Cr.
	16.0	to angle.
	<u>29.0</u>	
N. 81.25 W.—12	8.0	to angle (taken by B. sight)
N. 85.25 W.—13	23.3	to double culvert, falls N.
B. 85.15—13	5.7	to double do do
	23.2	to small bridge, falls S.
		The side walls of the small bridge wants repairing—on Indian Cr.
		There is a public road laid out on

N. 73.45 W.—29	15.0	to 4 mile stone.
N. 73.35 W.—31	4.8	to angle.
	<hr/> 72.0 <hr/>	
N. 87.45 W.—14	55.0	to angle.
N. 65. W.—15	1.0	to culvert, falls N.
	9.0	to the intersection of the road leading from the Sign of Gen'l Wain on the old Lancaster road to Darby, bears N. 22 W. & S. 4½ E.
	<hr/> 10.0 <hr/>	
N. 55.30 W.	29.3	to small culvert, falls N.
B. 55.45 —16	43.7	to small do do
	23.3	to small do do
	66.7	to angle in the line dividing Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties, which line bears N. 61.30 E.
	163.0	Note: Rising the hill at the commencement of the 5th mile, at the beginning of David Evans' district, the stone are very large and ought to be broken fine. This, however, is not the fault of the present superintendent. They appear to have been left so originally in making the road.
N. 50.45 W.—17	18.0	to small dry culvert, falls S.
N. 51.45 W.—26	34.0	to angle on hill side.
	<hr/> 52.0 <hr/>	
N. 55.30 W.—39	12.0	to angle on do
N. 61 W.—18	3.7	to 5 mile stone
N. 66.30 W.—19	5.7	to culvert, falls S. on branch of Cobb's Creek.
	10.6	to angle.
	<hr/> 20.0 <hr/>	

} Dry.

N. 71.45 W.—20	15.0	to angle.	
N. 76.35 W.—21	12.9	to the range of the E. wall of David Roberts' tavern, Sign of the U. S. Flag, which stands 28 f. 7 N. side.	
	15.1	to angle.	
	<u>28.0</u>		
N. 75.15 W.—22	7.65	to bridge over—	
		Note: This is a branch of Cobb's Creek.	
	6.60	to culvert over a race.	
	3.75	to angle.	
	<u>18.0</u>		
N. 71. W.—23	12.0	to angle.	
N. 56.45 W.—24	4.0	to gate No. 2.	
	5.0	to angle.	
	<u>9.0</u>		
N. 45. W.—25	43.0	to culvert, falls N.	} Dry.
B. 41.0	55.6	to do do	
	26.4	to private road leading S. 44.30 W.	
	95.0	to angle.	
	<u>220.0</u>		
N. 43.45 W.—26	1.9	to 6 mile stone.	
	18.75	to angle in range of the east end of Joseph Price's house, called the Grove Academy, 48 f. 9 N. side.	
	<u>20.65</u>		
N. 49 W.—27	20.	to angle.	
N. 51.45 W.—28	26.5	to angle on a culvert, falls Southward.	
		Dry.	
N. 58.30 W.—29	26.0	to angle.	
N. 63.55 W.—30	13.0	to the intersection of a road leading from Marion Meeting House on the old Lancaster road to Haverford road and Meeting House, and thence to Darby, and runs S. 79.45 west.	
This road leads nearly in a direct course from the T. road to Levering Ford.	24.2	to culvert, falls S.	Dry.

	46.8	to angle 20 f. $7\frac{1}{2}$ from the fence.	
	<u>84.0</u>		
N. 58. W.—31	20.0	to angle.	
N. 55.30 W.—32	9.2	to culvert, falls S.	
		Small branch of Cobb's Creek.	
		Rising the hill, there is some bad	
		holes on the turnpike road, which	
		ought to be repaired.	
B. 55.25	73.8	to the road leading from the old Lan-	
	<u>83.0</u>	caster road, crossing the T. road, to	
		the Dutch Church and thence to the	
		Haverford road, N. 55 E. & S. 33 W.	
	40.2	to the range of the west wall of John	
		Kugler's tavern, Sign of the Seven	
		Stars, 60 f. 6 south side.	
	2.15	to 7 mile stone.	
	<u>10.65</u>	to angle.	
	<u>136.0</u>		
N. 56.20 W.—33.	12.7	to culvert, falls S.	} Dry.
	37.0	to do falls N.	
	21.3	to angle at Lenoff's lane leading from	
		the T. road to the old Lancaster road,	
		Dist. abt. 40 ps., which lane bears N.	
		$34\frac{1}{2}$ E. This lane Evans, the gatekeeper,	
		says is of great disadvantage to the T.	
		road, by leading off the old road before	
		they come to his gate.	
N. 56 W.—34	49.3	to the range of E. wall of Malcome	
55.10		Guinn's tavern, Sign of the Green	
54.50		Tree, 76 f. 5 south side.	
B. 55.30			
	62.9	to culvert, falls S.	
Branch of	89.8	to do falls S.	
Cobb's	25.8	to do falls S.	
Creek.	7.6	to do falls S.	
	3.35	to 8 mile stone.	
	8.25	to the Gulf road N. $13\frac{1}{2}$ W.	
	<u>2.0</u>	to angle.	
	<u>249.0</u>		
N. 56 W.—35	84.0	to the intersection of the old Lancaster	
		road, at the Sign of the Buck, which	
		bears S. 87 E. & N. 80 W.	

34.8 on this course to a culvert which falls S.

Note: The 2d course on this page inclines 0.35 to the left hand of the first course, notwithstanding the courses by the point of the needle appear to be the same, which difference is occasioned by attraction.

Note: Jonathon Miller's tavern, Sign of the Buck, is in Delaware County.

31.4 to the intersection of the line between Montgomery and Delaware Counties, which line bears N. 28¼ W.

This is a private road of considerable use, extending from the Gulf road into the T. road on this county line.

76.2 to the intersection of the said county line, which bears S. 61 W.

43.2 to small culvert cloged up N.

75.2 to 9 mile stone.

20.65 to the range of the E. wall of Elizabeth Kline's house, 53 f. 8 south side.

Carried over

330.65

Note: The old Lancaster road from where it leaves the T. road at the Buck down to Lenoff's lane is a very bad road and entirely out of use at present.

330.65 brought over.

70.45 to Roberts' road leading to McClennahan's mills, bears N. 45¼ E.

6.9 to sd. road leading into the old Lancaster road, dist. abt. 80 poles, S. 51½ W.

3.6 to culvert, falls N.

63.1 to the range of the E. wall of William Thomas' house, which is 52 f. 7 south side.

5.3 to angle.

480.0

N. 51.45 W.—36

9.1 to gate No. 3.

6.7 to the intersection of the line between Montgomery and Delaware, which line bears N. 28.30 W.

Note: There is a public road laid out

along the county line leading from the Valley to the Haverford road, but is in many places shut up.

	1.2	to culvert, falls S.
	4.0	This is a branch of Ithem's Creek to angle.
	<u>21.0</u>	
N. 48.10 W.—37	48.0	to a culvert, falls N.
	21.0	to the range of the E. wall of Jessie Horton's house, S. side, 53 f. 3.
	18.0	to angle.
	<u>87.0</u>	
N. 45.5 W.—38	16.8	to a public road leading from the old Lancaster road, crossing the T. road to the said county line road, bears N. 63 E. & S. 63 W.
B. 45.35	25.1	to 10 mile stone.
	98.1	to angle.
	<u>140.0</u>	
N. 55.30 W.—39	10.	to angle.
N. 62.45 W.—40	18.	to angle.
N. 69. W.—41	16.	to angle.
N. 74.15 W.—42	27.3	to opp. John Rudolph's house at 30 ps. N. of T. road.
	7.4	to angle.
	<u>35.0</u>	
N. 75.20 W.—43	30.	to culvert, falls S.
B. 75.10	29.75	to the range of the E. end of Bartleson's tavern, Sign of the Fox. Stand 62 f. 6 N. side.
	24.95	to spring culvert, falls S.
	13.	to a road leading from Newtown Square by the Gulf to Spring Mill, bears N. 62 E. & S. 62 W.
	46.0	to 11 mile stone.
Carried over	143.7	

	143.7	brought over.
	5.5	to culvert, falls N.
	26.8	to angle.
	<u>176.0</u>	
N. 77.45 W.—44	40.4	to a private road called Hunter's Lane leading from the turnpike road to Matson's Ford on the Schuylkill, and bears N. 15 E.
	45.6	to angle.
	<u>86.0</u>	
N. 76.45	21.0	to angle on a small bridge 0.15 ps. W. of the center, falls south.
		This is the main branch of the Ithem's Creek.
N. 71.10 W.—46	12.9	to a small culvert, falls S.
	13.1	to angle.
	<u>26.0</u>	
N. 64.45 W.—47	9.2	to culvert, falls S., being a branch of Ithem's Creek
	24.8	to angle.
	<u>34.0</u>	
N. 61. W.—48	45.7	to the intersection of a public road leading from the West Chester road, crossing the old L. road and T. road by the Gulf to Matson's Ford on Schuylkill, N. 16 E.
	8.3	to angle.
	<u>54.0</u>	
N. 54.20 W.—49	23.9	to the range of the W. side of James Morgan's barn, 43 f. 1 N. side.
	44.1	to angle exactly opp. to the 12 mile stone, 10 f. 6 from sd. stone.
	<u>68.0</u>	
N. 58.45 W.—50	16.	to angle.
N. 62. W.—51	16.	to angle.
N. 65* W.—52	14.	to angle.

N. 70.30 W.—53	20.5	to angle in the range of the E. wall of Isaac Abraham's house, which is 42 f. 5. N.
N. 72.15 W.—54	24.	to angle.
N. 75.30 W.—55	11.5	to small culvert, falls S. into Ithem's Cr.
	15.2	to gate No. 4.
	4.3	to angle.
	31.0	
N. 78.45 W.—56	20.0	to angle.
N. 82.30 W.—57	3.1	to a private road leading N. 14¼ W. from the T. road to the Sign of the King of Prussia, Swede's Ford, Norristown, etc.
	32.9	to angle.
	36.0	
N. 83.25 W.—58	42.	to culvert, falls S., on branch of Ithem's Cr.
	54.0	to angle.
	96.0	
N. 84.30 W.—59	30.	to angle.
N. 86. W.—60	8.5	to dry culvert, falls S.
	8.8	to 13 mile stone.
	10.1	to private road leading S. 12 E. from the T. road, crossing the old L. road, to Radnor Church.
	13.6	to spring culvert, falls S. into Ithem's Cr.
	27.	to angle.
	68.	
N. 87.45 W.—61	24.0	to dry culvert, falls N.
	55.53	to the range of the E. wall of John Pugh's new house, which is 43 f. 3 N. side.
	48.47	to angle.
	132.0	
N. 82. W.—62	13.	to angle.

N. 77.30 W.—63	<u>13.</u>	to angle.
N. 73.45 W.—64	<u>10.</u>	to angle opposite Robert Kennedy's tavern, Sign of the Farmer, which is in the fork between the old L. road and T. road.
N. 68.45 W.—65	<u>16.</u>	to angle.
N. 66.30 W.—66	3.4	to a private road leading N. 61¼ E. from the T. road to the road leading to the King of Prussia, noted on page 13.
	20.6	to angle where the N. side of the old L. roads falls in, which old road bears S. 58 E.
	<u>24.0</u>	
N. 59.45 W.—67	11.45	to the range of the E. wall of Edward Sitters' tavern house, Sign of the Spread Eagle, which end is 30 f. N. side.
	0.55	to angle.
	<u>12.0</u>	
N. 57.5 W.—68	26.5	to a public road leading N. 30½ E. from the T. road to the Valley Forge.
	2.0	to the line between Delaware and Chester counties, which line bears S. 61.30 W.
	20.2	to the 14 mile stone.
	2.3	to culvert, falls S., being a branch of Darby Cr.
	9.0	to where the old L. road leaves the T. road, bears N. 48½ W.
	4.0	to angle.
	<u>64.0</u>	
		Note: From the 13 to the 14 mile stone, the road wants considerable repairs, being much worn in holes; but Mr. Maul is about repairing it.
		Note: The old Lancaster road is in bad order, and at present entirely out of use, from where it leaves the T. road above the Spread Eagle up to where—
N. 65.45 W.—69	<u>8.0</u>	to angle.

N. 73.45 W.—70

50.6	to dry culvert, falls S.
9.4	to do do
2.0	to do do
9.14	to the range of the E. wall of Hananiah Walker's house, which stands 28 f. N. side.
101.56	to spring culvert, falls S.
60.80	to the Valley Forge road, leading N. 28¼ W. from Radnor Church, crossing the T. road and old L. road to the Valley Forge.
14.50	to angle.

248.0

N. 75.15 W.—71

8.5	to dry culvert, falls S.
16.5	to angle.

25.0

N. 86.45 W.—72

8.0	to angle.
-----	-----------

S. 84.35 W.—73

17.5	to 15 mile stone, 14 f. 4. from sd. stone.
15.4	to dry culvert, falls S.
28.9	to the range of the E. wall of Rob't McClenahan's house in Glassley, which house stands 35 f. N. side.

Carried over

61.8	brought over.
61.8	to dry culvert, falls S.
38.4	to angle.
76.8	

177.0

Mr. Daniel Maul is of opinion that a 2½-mile gate ought to be set just below where the Gulf road falls into the T. road below the Buck, in order to intercept the traveling which comes in along the sd. Gulf road and the old L. road, which now travels on the T. road about one mile and turns off to the old L. road again at Lenoff's lane without paying any toll.

That a 5-mile gate ought to remain where No. 4 now stands, and that a 2½-mile gate ought to be set somewhere between the 14-mile stone and the Valley Forge road, noted on page 16, in order to intercept the travelers

coming in to the T. road below gate No. 5, from the Swede's Ford road and taking off again at the old Lancaster road, between the Spread Eagle and the contrary way.

S. 83.45 W.—74	41.6	to culvert, falls S., being a branch of Darby Creek.
	8.4	to angle.
	<hr/> 50.0 <hr/>	
S. 79.35 W.—75	20.	to angle.
S. 76.15 W.—76	6.0	to a road leading N. 79 west from the T. road to the old L. road, dist. abt. 60 ps., to sd. old road.
	11.4	to the range of the E. wall of William Torbit's tavern, called the Spring House Tavern, which house is on the N. side of the above road.
	1.4	to spring culvert, falls S., head of Darby Creek.
	9.4	to spring do falls S.
	63.6	to 16-mile stone.
	3.7	to a public road leading S., 35¼ E., from the T. road to the Newtown Meeting House, and thence to the new Lancaster road.
Carried over.	95.5	
	95.5	brought over.
	33.0	to the range of the W. wall of John Reese's house, which house stands 26 f. 6 N. side.
	16.7	to a public road leading N. 27½ W., from the Swede's Ford road at Howell's tavern to the T. road. The distance from said tavern to the T. road is about 2 miles. The road is much used.
	14.8	to a public road leading S. 14¼ E. from the T. road, crossing the Church road to the Sign of the Leopard on the Darby road.
		Note: The Church road extends from the Darby road abt. a mile below the Paoli and crosses this road about ¾ mile south of the T. road, thence by Radnor Church and abt. ¾ mile below

the church, it forks, one fork falls into the old L. road at Radnor Meeting House, and the other fork falls into the Haverford road at the Old Fox Chase Tavern.

From the T. road southward, along the road, to the Darby road, is abt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

	35.4	to dry culvert, leads S.
	20.6	to angle.
	<u>216.</u>	
S. 75.45 W.—77	49.0	to a private road leading N. $13\frac{1}{4}$ W. from the T. road to Howell's tavern on the Swede's Ford road. This road does not appear to be much used. The old L. road is open to this road and shut up thence westward to the intersection of T. road.
B. 75.50.	49.	brought over.
	11.	to dry culvert, falls S.
	32.	to the intersection of the old L. road, which bears S. $55\frac{1}{4}$ W. and N. $55\frac{1}{4}$ E.
	16.	to angle.
	<u>108.</u>	
F. 75.30 W.—76	88.65	to 17 mile stone, which stone is broken off.
B. 75.30	73.85	to angle.
	<u>162.5</u>	
S. 89. W.—79.	80.3	to dry culvert, falls N.
88.50	38.0	to do do falls N.
B. 88.50	62.0	to a public road leading N. 4. E. and S. 4 W., from Howell's tavern on the Swede's Ford road, crossing the T. road, by Jno. Parker's tavern, Sign of the Bear, to the Darby road.
	25.2	to dry culvert, falls S.
	31.5	to a private road leading N. 11 W., through the plantations.
	10.7	to 18 mile stone.
	39.8	to the Darby road leading from the T. road S. 31 E. to Darby.
	<u>287.5</u>	

		Note: The Darby road crosses the new Lancaster road at Baymount's tavern. From the T. road along the Darby road to Baymount's tavern is abt. 7 miles.
	287.5	brought over.
	22.7	to the public road leading N. $2\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the T. road at the Paoli tavern across the Swede's Ford road at Rowland's mill and thence to the Bull on the Schuylkill road. The dist. from the T. road to the Swede's Ford road along this road is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
	13.05	to the range of the W. wall of the Paoli tavern.
	137.85	to the public road leading N. $27\frac{3}{4}$ W. from the T. by Jno. G. Bull's saw mill road, abt. 1 mile, to the Swede's Ford road.
	48.9	to angle.
	<u>510.0</u>	
S. 84 W.—80	19.0	to angle.
S. 79.15 W.—81	38.0	to dry culvert, falls N.
	0.65	to 19 mile stone.
	55.05	to a public road leading S. $38\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the T. road by King's to the West Chester road.
Carried over.	<u>93.7</u>	
	93.7	This is called Grubb's road, leading from the T. road by Grubb's mill to the West Chester road, on the new Lancaster road.
	1.2	brought over.
		to a point at right angles from a cedar tree at the E. end of King's square log house, noted in my former survey.
		Note: At 145.5 poles from the beginning of this course is a dry culvert, falls N.
	76.1	to angle.
	<u>171.0</u>	
S. 82.30 W.—82	13.0	to angle.
S. 85.45 W.—83	13.0	to angle.
S. 87 W.—84	50.0	to dry culvert, falls S.

	39.5	to angle at a private road leading S. 10 W. from the T. road into a few plantations.
	<hr/> 90. <hr/>	
N. 84.0 W.—85	11.	to angle.
N. 71.30 W.—86	13.	to angle.
N. 53.30 W.—87	8.	to angle.
N. 39.45 W.—88	11.5	to a double spring culvert, falls N.
	3.2	to the range of the E. wall of Thomas Bradley's house.
	14.2	to gate No. 5.
	12.1	to 20 mile stone, 7 f. 3.
	14.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 55.0 <hr/>	
N. 46. W.—89	7.	to angle.
N. 66. W.—90	8.	to angle.
N. 76.5 W.—91	18.	to the road leading N. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ W. across the Swede's Ford road at Phillip's and Roberts' store, and thence to the Bull on the Schuylkill road.
	7.	to angle
	<hr/> 25. <hr/>	
N. 81.30 W.—92	54.	to angle on the bridge over a branch of the Valley Cr., falls N., at the Warren.
N. 80. W.—93	0.55	to center of sd. bridge.
	4.95	to road leading N. 4 W. into the above road.
	20.17	to the range of the W. wall of the Warren tavern house, which stands 45 f. 8 N. side.
	8.03	to spring culvert, falls N.
	2.30	to the West Chester road, leading S. 54 W.
		(See note)
		The Chester road takes off southward at the west end of the shed at the Warren, and leads from the T. road to the Boot road, at the Spread Eagle, and thence to the White Horse tavern on the new Lancaster road.

Distance to the Spread Eagle 3 miles
and thence to the White Horse 2 miles

5

Carried over.

36.0

36.0

brought over.

12.

to where the old L. road leaves the T.
road and runs N. 71 W.

37.

to angle.

85.

S. 82.5 W.—94

51.

to dry culvert, falls N.

18.

to angle in a public road leading from
the old L. road across the T. road to
the West Chester or new L. road, bears
S. 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ E.

69.

Note: Phillips' and Roberts' store
bears N. 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ E. from the
angle.

From Phillips' and Roberts' store
down the Swede's Ford road to
Howell's tavern is about 3 miles,
nearly on a straight line, bending a
little to the right, and then making a
considerable bend to the right, and
thence abt. 2 miles to the T. road.
The tobacconist's abt. 2 miles more.

S. 76.50 W.—95

44.4

to dry culvert, falls N.

14.6

to 21 mile stone.

3.6

to culvert, falls N., over a brisk little
stream.

65.60

to dry culvert, falls N.

0.9

to Mellon's lane, leading from the old
L. road across the T. road to Goshen
Meeting House, S. 29 E.

4.6

to dry culvert, falls N.

7.55

to the range of the W. wall of Daniel
Mellon's house, which is 66 f. 5 N.
side.

8.85

to dry culvert, falls N.

Carried over

150.1

150.1

brought over.

30.4

to dry culvert, falls N.

50.3

to dry do falls N.

35.2

to angle.

	231.0	
S. 79.35 W.—96	53.4	to spring culvert, falls N.
	22.	to dry do falls N.
	20.2	to double do falls N., on branch of Valley Cr.
	5.5	to single do falls N., on a ditch
	8.2	to do falls N., on a ditch
	39.05	to 22 mile stone.
	26.65	to gate No. 6.
	19.	to a public road leading S. 27¼ E. from Gunkle's mills, crosses the old L. road and T. road by Goshen's Meeting House to the new Lancaster road.
	63.5	to double culvert, falls N. over a small stream. This culvert is in bad order.
	39.6	to dry culvert, falls N.
	3.9	to angle.
	301.	
S. 77.50 W.—97	68.	to dry culvert, Falls N. This culvert is broken in and wants repairing.
	28.	to angle.
	96.	
S. 77.35 W.—98	43.5	to a public road leading S. 27½ E. from the White Horse Tavern on the old L. road across the T. road to Reese's mill and Goshen Meeting House.
	32.65	to 23 mile stone.
	0.85	to dry culvert, falls N.
	46.35	to the range of the east wall of Peter Swarer's house, 41 f. 11 N. side.
	24.95	to a public road leading from the T. road N. 27½ W. into the road leading from the White Horse by Kinnard's to West Chester.
	2.4	to spring culvert, falls N.
	11.3	to angle.
	162.0	
S. 82.10 W.—99	8.8	to center of bridge over a branch of Valley Creek falls N.
	76.8	to the public road leading S. 7.50 E. from the Yellow Springs by the
Carried over	85.6	

Note: The T. road wants considerable repairs for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond gate No. 6, being worn into holes in many places; also for a small distance about Jacobs'.

	85.6	brought over. by the White Horse on the old L. road and crossing the T. road at Kinnard's, thence by the Boot tavern on the old Chester road, and thence to West Chester.
	4.7	to the range of E. wall of Kinnard's house on the N. side.
	15.7	to culvert over a large ditch falls N.
	22.3	to double culvert, in bad order, falls N., being a small branch of Brandy- wine.
	49.3	to dry culvert, falls N.
	42.4	to angle.
	<hr/> 220. <hr/>	
S. 81. W.—100	14.2	to 24 mile stone.
	12.9	to dry culvert, falls N.
	43.63	to the range of the W. wall of Jacobs' brick house.
	84.77	to dry culvert, falls N.
	32.50	to opp. Jones' tavern, Sign of the Wheat Sheaf.
Carried over	<hr/> 188.0 <hr/>	
	188.	brought over.
	10.2	to culvert over a ditch, falls N.
	32.5	to do over do falls N.
	6.1	to do over do falls N.
	3.2	to do over a small branch of Brandywine
	8.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 248.0 <hr/>	
S. 84.50 W.—101	80.1	to a public road leading S. $26\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the Red Lion Tavern on the War- wick road crossing the old L. road and the T. road to the Boot tavern on the old Chester road.
	5.75	to 25 mile stone in the range of the E. wall of Jno. Bowen's tavern, Sign of the Ship, 37 f. N. side.
	109.65	to spring culvert, falls N.
	77.3	to do do N.
	72.9	to bridge over a branch of Brandy- wine, falls S., say 3 arch bridge.

Carried over	345.7	
	345.7	brought over.
	2.3	to a private road leading N. 27 W.
		from the T. road to the old L. road.
	12.0	to angle.
	<hr/>	
	360.0	
	<hr/>	
S. 82.25 W.—102.	37.0	to angle at a public road leading S.
		26¼ E. from the Red Lion on the
		Warwick road crossing the old L. road
		and T. road through West Chester to
		Wilmington.
		Note: At 2 poles on this course is a
		culvert falls S.
	<hr/>	
S. 76.30 W.—103.	9.7	to 26 mile stone.
	60.0	to the range of the E. wall of Rich'd
		Thomas, Junr's, house, N. side.
	21.3	to culvert over Rich'd Thomas, Senr's,
		mill race, falls S.
	6.2	to the range of the W. end of Rich'd
		Thomas, Senr's, brick house, N. side.
	48.3	to Thomas' spring culvert, falls S.
	0.5	to angle.
	<hr/>	
	146.0	
	<hr/>	
		Note: From Jno. Bowen's westward
		for about 50 poles the road is
		in exceedingly bad order, and
		from thence westw'd the road is
		in better order, but is still bad
		in places, from thence to the
		road below Rich'd Thomas'
		thence to gate No. 7 is tolerable
		good.
		Note: There is considerable traveling
		falling on the T. road below
		the gate No. 7 & travels to the
		lower end of Valentine's dis-
		trict without paying toll.
		Query: Should not the gate No. 7 be
		moved or the distance changed?
S. 77.50 W.—104	2.2	to the bridge over a branch of Brandy-
		wine, falls S.
	78.1	to a culvert, falls S., branch of Brandy-
		wine.
	23.7	to angle.
	<hr/>	
	104.0	
	<hr/>	

S. 84.0 W.—105	14.8	to the range of the W. wall of Jno. Thomas' house, 32 f. N. side or 44 f. N. of center line, allowing the stoning to be 24 f. wide.
	1.2	to angle.
	<hr/> 16.0 <hr/>	
S. 85.30 W.—106.	21.0	to angle.
S. 82.35 W.—107	6.8	to a public road leading S. 27 E. from the Red Lion on the Warwick road, crossing the old L. road, T. road and Old Chester road to West Chester.
	17.7	to the range of the W. wall of Joseph Harvnot's tavern, Sign of the Trooper, 94 ps. N. side.
	1.5	to angle.
	<hr/> 26. <hr/>	
S. 79.5 W.—108	18.6	to 27 mile stone.
	183.1	to a road leading S. 26½ E. from the old L. road by Jno. Roberts', across the T. road, to blank.
	13.3	to angle.
	<hr/> 215.0 <hr/>	
S. 7.45 W.—109.	16.8	to dry culvert, falls S.
	63.7	to culvert on a branch of Brandywine, falls, S.
	42.95	to 28 mile stone.
	56.55	to angle on hill.
	<hr/> 180.0 <hr/>	
S. 75.25 W.—110.	78.1	to dry culvert, falls S.
	34.9	to a road leading N. 41½ W. from the T. road across the old L. road to a road leading from the Red Lion to Downing's Town.
	3.0	to a road leading S. 27½ E. from the T. road to the old Chester road, commonly called the Boot road.
	54.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 170. <hr/>	
S. 72.35 W.—111	32.	to an angle.
S. 70.30 W.—112.	19.	to a double culvert over a small

branch of the Brandywine, falls S.
to an angle.

10.

Note: The old L. road falls into the T.
road at this angle in a direct
line with the next following
courses.

 29.

S. 62.30 W.—113.

35.75 to 29 mile stone.
107.05 to dry culvert falls, S.
33.10 to gate No. 7.
48.40 to dry culvert, falls S.
19.70 to angle.

 244.0

S. 54.15 W.—114

 9.0 to angle.

S. 44.30 W.—115

3.0 to opposite Hunt Downing's tavern, at
Downing's Town.
6.0 to angle.

 9.

S. 40.30 W.—116.

11.2 to a public road leading N. 8 E. from
the T. road to the Red Lion tavern at
the Warwick road.
6.2 to dry culvert, falls S.
63.6 to angle 0.1 ps. west of range of east
wall of Samuel Downing's house, N.
side.

 81.0

S. 50.30 W.—117

13.25 to 30 mile stone.
28.75 to angle 0.75 ps. west of the range of
the W. wall of Richard Downing's
house, N. side.

 42.

S. 59.45 W.—118

 6. to angle.

S. 70.30 W.—119

0.85 to the range of the W. wall of Jno.
Edge's tavern. Sign of the Half Way
House, south side.
5.15 to angle 0.1 ps. W. of the W. wall of
Rich'd Downing's mill, N. side.

 6.0

S. 79.45 W.—120

41.5 to bridge over mill race, falls S.
1.5 to the Horseshoe road leading from the

P. & L. T. road N. $50\frac{1}{2}$ W. at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then circling around to the left, crossing the Brandywine and falling into the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg T. road abt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the P. & L. T. road.

1.0 to angle.

44.

S. 64.40 W.—121

23. to angle on the E. wing of the bridge over the E. branch of Brandywine.

S. 38.0 W.—122

6.6 along the face of the end parapet wall of the sd. bridge to the center thereof, thence

5.4 to angle one pole west of the offset on the W. end of the sd. parapet wall.

12.0

S. 56.0 W.—123

15.0 to the D. T. E. & H. turnpike road, which bears N. 63 W.

2.0 to angle.

17.0

S. 51.0 W.—124

76.0 to angle.

S. 57.0 W.—125

22.0 to angle.

S. 60.15 W.—126

17.0 to angle.

S. 71.5 W.—127

19.4 to a public road leading N. $63\frac{1}{4}$ W. from the P. & L. T. across the D. T. E. & H. T. road to the Horseshoe road.

19.4 brought over.

26.0 to gate No. 8.

28.45 to 31 mile stone.

0.35 to dry culvert, falls N.

57.3 to a public road leading S. 4 E. from the T. road across the street road to Kennet Square.

10.5 to angle.

142.0

S. 76.15 W.—128

29.0 to angle.

At this angle, the old L. road leaves the T. road and passes along in front of Jno. Edge's house, but is shut up and vacated from this angle to where it intersects the T. road again beyond William Hawley's tavern, Sign of the Wagon; then it is open to Lancaster.

S. 82.0 W.—129	10.0	to culvert over Edge's spring run, fall N.
	8.4	to do over Edge's run, falls N.
	4.1	to do falls N. } Spring Run
	21.3	to do falls N. }
	0.2	to angle.
	<hr/> 44.0 <hr/>	
S. 84.20 W.—130	7.0	to spring culvert, falls N.
	32.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 39.0 <hr/>	
S. 80.45 W.—131	5.2	to dry culvert, falls N.
	92.5	to dry do do N.
	43.75	to 32 mile stone.
	9.55	to angle.
	<hr/> 151.0 <hr/>	
S. 84.10 W.—132.	35.2	to culvert on a spring run, falls N.
	6.25	to the range of the west wall of Wil- liam Hawley's tavern, Sign of the Wagon, which is 54 f. 7 S. side.
	13.55	to angle.
	<hr/> 55.0 <hr/>	
	<hr/> 55.0 <hr/>	
S. 79.45 W.—133	35.0	to the intersection of the old L. road, which bears N. 72½ W. (see note page 34)
	12.6	to spring culvert, falls N.
	38.4	to angle.
	<hr/> 86.0 <hr/>	
	<hr/> 86.0 <hr/>	
S. 79.15 W.—134	29.3	to spring culvert, falls N.
	23.7	to a public road leading S. 4¼ E. from the D. T. E. & H. T. road across the P. & L. T. road to Bradford Meeting House.
	17.0	to dry culvert, falls N.
	110.6	to culvert over John Pim's spring run, falls N.
	<hr/> 32.8 <hr/>	
	20.5	to dry culvert, falls N.
Long Mile	29.8	to dry do falls N.

Carried over

263.7

263.7

brought over.

92.0

to dry culvert, falls N.

22.0

to culvert on small run, falls N.

31.3

to a public road leading S. $4\frac{3}{4}$ E. from Caln Meeting House across the old L. road and T. Road to the Strasburg State or New Lancaster road.

Short

Mile

31.9

to dry culvert, falls N.

3.35

to the range of the E. wall of Rob't Miller, Esqr's, house, N. side.

51.25

to the 34 mile stone.

24.7

to a private road leading N. 6 W. from the T. road to the old L. road.

2.2

to small dry bridge, falls N.

31.1

to dry culvert, falls N.

39.2

to dry do falls N. In very bad order.

112.3

to a public road leading S. $4\frac{3}{4}$ E. from the T. road to the State road at Worth's mill. (Not much used.)

Carried over.

705.0

NOTE: The Horseshoe road falls into the D. E. & H. T. road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the P. & L. T. road, and a short distance above that there is a road takes off from the D. E. & H. T. road in a tolerably straight direction to the old L. road, a short distance below where the Gap road continued intersects it.

NOTE: The distance across from the P. & L. T. road to the old L. road along the Gap road continued is about 1 mile.

705.0

brought over.

9.0

to double spring culvert, falls N.

2.2

to single do do N.

19.8

to angle.

736.0

S. 79.30 W.—135

22.7

to dry culvert, falls N.

57.2

to dry do do.

15.4

to a public road leading S. $5\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the D. L. E. & H. T. road across the

old L. road and T. road to the Gap road.

Note: The Gap road eastward of where this road falls into it is now vacated, and this road is now called the Gap road from the T. road southward.

	19.7	to 35 mile stone.
	78.0	to angle.
	<u>193.0</u>	
S. 80.30 W.—136	163.0	to a private road leading N. $3\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the T. road to the old L. road, being abt. $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Not much used.
	11.0	to angle.
	<u>174.0</u>	
S. 75.45 W.—137	18.1	to spring culvert, falls S.
	11.55	to 36 mile stone.
	24.35	to a private road leading S. $10\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the T. road to the Gap road. Dist. abt. 85 poles.
	24.8	to spring culvert, falls S. In bad order. Ought to be opened.
	7.5	to ditch culvert, falls S.
	45.7	to angle.
	<u>132.0</u>	
S. 81.15 W.—138	19.0	to angle.
S. 85.0 W.—139	12.7	to dry culvert, falls S.
	3.5	to do do.
	12.0	to spring do falls S.
	5.8	to angle.
	<u>34.0</u>	
S. 79.15 W.—140	26.15	to gate No. 9.
	82.95	to the range of the E. wall of Abraham Kindig's tavern, Sign of the Bridge which house stands 28 f. north side.
	<u>109.1</u>	
	109.1	brought over.
	2.7	to a public road leading S. $35\frac{3}{4}$ E. from Wagontown on the old L. road

across the T. road and Gap road to the Strasburg road or the New Lancaster road.

Note: The distance from the T. road to Wagontown is about 3 miles, and from the T. road to the Gap road is abt. 80 poles

Note: About 40 poles to the north of the T. road, the road forks, the one fork goes to Wagontown and the other falls into the old L. road down where the road takes off to the new T. road before noted at the 35 mile stone. This road is greatly used by the travelers going off of the T. road to avoid the gates.

N. Mr. E. Gatchet informs me that the travelers takes off of the T. road at a private lane about 157 poles below his gate to the Gap road and returns on to the T. road again at the tavern above his gate and at the road which falls in by Flemming's mill.

12.6 to first bridge on the W. branch of the Brandywine.

5.6 to angle.

130.0

S. 71.50 W.—141

10.6 to second bridge over do.

29.95 to the 37 mile stone.

15.85 to the public road leading N. 1 W. from the T. road by Truman's mill to Wagontown, which the left hand fork of the road above falls into at sd. mill. to 3d bridge over the W. branch of Brandywine.

8.3

Carried over

60.7

60.7 brought over.

47.9 to large dry culvert, falls S. In bad order. Wants entire new head walls. to a road leading S. 24 E. from the T. road across the Gap road at Flemming's mill to the new Lancaster or Strasburg road, and is considerably used.

1.0

68.4 to angle.

	<u>178.0</u>	
S. 76.15 W.—142	47.0	to angle.
S. 85. W.—143	7.0	to angle at Hand's Pass.
N. 75.45 W.—144	4.0	to angle at do.
N. 38. W.—145	4.0	to angle at do.
N. 8.45 W.—146	17.0	to angle at do.
N. 16. W.—147	13.0	to angle in rocky cove.
N. 35.15 W.—148	9.0	to angle in do.
N. 43.30 W.—149	14.0	to angle.
N. 53.35 W.—150	28.7	to spring culvert, falls S.
	12.8	to the range of the E. end of Samuel Sides's tavern house, Sign of the Cross Keys, which house stands 35 f. 3 N. side.
	3.5	to angle.
	<u>45.0</u>	
N. 36.40 W.—151	19.7	to 38 mile stone.
	0.9	to small bridge over Tilt Mill run, falls S.
	22.4	to angle.
	<u>43.0</u>	
N. 72.45 W.—152	1.9	to opp. a spring on N. edge of the road.
	3.1	to angle.
	<u>5.0</u>	
N. 80.5 W.—153	33.0	to angle.
S. 89.35 W.—154	2.4	to culvert on Tilt Mill run, falls N.
	44.2	to ditch culvert, falls N.
	39.9	to spring do. falls S.
	22.7	to a public road leading S. 11 E. from Morgantown across the T. road and State road to Wilmington.
Carried over	<u>109.0</u>	
	109.0	brought over.
	0.7	to dry culvert, falls S.
	37.8	to do do do.
	<u>89.5</u>	to angle.

	237.0	
S. 85.25 W.—155	23.85	to 39 mile stone.
	88.15	to a private road leading N. 44¾ W. from the T. road to a farmer's house. (Of no account.)
	67.0	to angle.
	179.0	
S. 85.45 W.—156	15.5	to the range of the W. wall of Alex'r Macferson's house, N. side.
	30.8	to spring culvert, falls S.
	12.7	to private road leading N. 15 W. from the T. road to Wagontown.
	1.8	to do leading S. 21½ E. from the T. road to the Wilmington road.
	110.9	to 40 mile stone.
	12.3	to angle.
	184.0	
S. 86.5 W.—157.	19.1	to dry culvert, falls S. Stopped up.
	13.9	to opposite to Samuel Downing's tavern, Sign of the Pennsylvania Arms. About 6 perches N. side.
	39.0	to angle on the hill.
	72.0	
S. 87.35 W.—158.	46.0	to a public road leading N. 1¼ W. from the T. road to Wagontown, being about 3 miles. This road is very little used.
	47.0	To the Pequea and Wilmington road. The Pequea road leads from the old L. road, about one mile below the Sign of the Compass, to the T. road, being abt. 3 miles, and bears N. 10 W. The Wilmington road bears S. 21½ E. and leads from the T. road to the Strasburg or new Lancaster road, being abt. 2 miles, and thence to
Carried over	93.	
	93.	brought over.
		Wilmington.
		The Pequea road is very much used by travelers passing around the upper gates.
	135	to the range of the east wall of Jno.

		Sloan's tavern, Sign of the Troop of Horse. N. side.
		to angle on culvert, falls S., at a small branch of Buck run.
		100.65
		<hr/>
		195.0
		<hr/>
S. 87.40 W.—159	19.5	to dry culvert, falls S.
This and the next previous course may perhaps be thrown into one course.	15.5	to a road leading S. 10½ W. from the T. road, by Park's mill, to the new Lancaster or Strasburg road.
	6.7	to 41 mile stone.
	110.3	to angle.
	<hr/>	
	152.0	
		<hr/>
N 82.30 W.—160	37.9	to a 3 arch bridge over Buck run, falls S. The stone coping is nearly all thrown down. They ought to be put on again.
	17.4	to small bridge over a race to Cooper's fulling mill.
	88.7	to angle.
	<hr/>	
	144.0	
		<hr/>
N. 84.5 W.—161	11.0	to cross road leading S. 51¼ W. from
	55.05	to the range of the W. wall of Joseph Cotrill's house, south side.
	4.45	to 42 mile stone.
	77.50	to angle.
	<hr/>	
N. 81.45 W. } 81.35 W. } 162 82.05 } B. 82.05 }	148.0	
	<hr/>	
	22.7	to dry culvert, falls N.
	<hr/>	
	10.4	to the range of the E. wall of Wallace Boyd's tavern house, Sign of the Black Horse, which house stands 29 f. north side.
	7.6	to a cross road leading S. 3¼ E. from the Compass to the old L. road to the State road.
	56.5	to spring culvert, falls N.
	18.5	to dry culvert, falls N. Is stopped up; ought to be kept open.
	21.3	to road leading S. 37 E. from the T. road to the State road.
	<hr/>	
	137.0	
Carried over		

From the T. road at Boyd's to the State is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and to the Sign of the Compass is abt. 3 miles.

137. brought over.
9.0 to road leading N. 9 W. from the T. road to the Sign of the Compass on the old L. road.

94.3 to the range of the E. wall of John Pettit's tavern house, Sign of General Wayne N. side.

Note: The high land at Pettit's Sign of the General Wayne is the dividing ridge between the waters of Delaware and Susquehanna.

The high land between the 45 and 46 mile stones is the dividing ground between the waters of the Octoraro and Pequea Creeks.

4.25 to the 43 mile stone.

16.05 to the road leading N. $4\frac{1}{4}$ W. from the T. road through Pequea to the old L. road abt. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the Compass.

110.4 to bridge over a branch of Octoraro Cr., falls S.

21.5 to gate No. 10.

152.4 to spring culvert, falls S.

22.0 to 44 mile stone.

58.8 to spring culvert, falls S.

7.7 to do do falls S.

54.5 to do do falls S.

48.4 to do do falls S.

79.7 to a public road leading S. 18 E. from the T. road to the State road, being about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Carried over

816.0

816. brought over.

8.4 to the intersection of the line between Chester and Lancaster Counties, which bears abt. S. $22\frac{1}{2}$ West; thence continues on the same course southward, about 100 poles, to a spring, being the head of the W. branch of Octoraro Cr.; and thence along sd. cr., which inclines somewhat more westerly to the Maryland line.

43.6 to angle.

868.0

N. 83.15 W. }
B. 83.15 } 163

20.85 to 45 mile stone.

51.15 to angle.

72.0

N. 81.50 W.—164

101.5 to Buckley's and Chamberlain's roads.
Buckley's road leads from the old L.
road through Pequea Valley to the T.
road and bears N. 7 E.
Chamberlain's road leads from the T.
road to the State road, being abt. 1¼
miles, and bears S. 12½ E.

Carried over

101.5 brought over.

2.55 to the range of the E. wall of Dan'l
Buckley's tavern, Sign of Mount Ver-
non, kept by David Sterrett, N. side.

54.65 to a road leading S. 71½ W. from the
T. road, crossing the State road at the
distance of abt. 1¼ miles, and thence
to Sadsbury Meeting House.

9.3 to angle.

168.0

N. 73.15 W.—165

12.0 to angle.

N. 61.30 W.—166

21. to angle.

N. 72.15 W.—167

13. to angle.

N. 79.45 W.—168

5.3 to a cross road leading S. 37½ W. from
Pequea Valley across the T. road to
the last above road.

7.7 to angle.

13.0

Due West—169

16.0 to angle.

S. 71.30 W.—170

22.0 to angle.

N. 88.30 W.—171

5.7 to 46 mile stone.

2.3 to angle.

8.0

N. 78.15 W.—172

16.0 to angle.

S. 87.15 W.—173

9.0 to angle.

S. 84.10 W.—174	76.0	to angle.
S. 85.30 W.—175	8.4	to a private road leading N. 5 E. from the T. road to Owens's mills, and thence among the plantations in Pequea Valley.
	9.6	to small bridge over a spring run, falls N. The wing walls wants repairing.
	2.0	to angle.
	20.0	
N. 80.15 W.—176	10.0	to angle.
N. 70.0 W.—177	1.1	to spring culvert, falls N.
	16.9	to angle.
	18.0	
N. 57.30 W.—178	19.0	to angle.
N. 78.45 W.—179	7.0	to angle.
Due West—180	24.0	to angle.
N. 86.15 W.—181	28.0	to angle.
N. 83.30 W.—182	21.0	to angle.
N. 88.30 W.—183	21.0	to angle.
N. 75.35 W.—184	50.4	to 47 mile stone.
	22.55	to the range of the E. wall of Samuel Huston, Esqr's, house, N. side.
	13.0	to angle.
	86.0	
N. 78.45 W.—185	3.2	to a public road leading N. 25¼ W. from the T. road to Anderson's, Henderson's & Ellmaker's mills, in Pequea Valley, and also a road leading from the T. road S. 22½ W. to where the New Port and State roads unite, being abt. ½ mile.
	52.8	to angle.
	56.0	
N. 78.20 W. } B. 78.10° }	49.8	to an open running stream, falls N. into Pequea Creek. No culvert.

	116.0	to the intersection of the New Port road; leading S. 33 E., from the old L. road across the T. road to New Port.
	0.35	to the range of the W. wall of Maxwell Kennedy's tavern house, Sign of the Rising Sun, N. side.
	65.65	to the 48 mile stone.
	99.	to a private road leading N. 63½ E., from the T. road across the New Port road, and thence among the plantations.
	9.2	to a public road leading S. 57¼ E. from the T. road until it falls into the New Port road.
		This road continues northward across the T. road, about 50 or 60 poles, in the same course reversed, and then turns to the westward nearly parallel with the T. road, but is now shut up great part of the way; but Mr. Slaymaker informs me that a jury has lately been called to view the obstructions on sd. road, who ordered it to be opened again.
	33.1	to an open race of running water, falls N.
	19.1	to a small bridge over a branch of the Pequea Creek, falls N. The coping of the north side wall is all torn off at part of the wall.
	<u>392.2</u>	
	392.2	brought over.
	7.2	to the range of the E. wall of Amos Slaymaker's tavern house, Sign of John Adams, N. side.
		From the T. road northward to where the road passing behind Slaymaker's house intersects it is about 20 poles.
	121.6	to angle on Slaymaker's hill.
	<u>521.0</u>	
N. 63.15 W.—187	33.3	to 49 mile stone.
	5.7	to angle.
	<u>39.0</u>	
N. 80.10 W.—188	22.7	to a public road leading N. 10½ W. from the T. road across the New Port road at Hess's mill, and thence to the old L. road.

	54.3	to McCalla's lane, leading S. 7 E., from the T. road to the Strasburg road.
	87.0	to a private lane leading N. 11 W. from the T. road among the plantations.
	152.6	to 50 mile stone.
	180.8	to a public road leading S. 17½ E. from the old L. road by Eckert's Forge across the T. road to Thompsontown, called London Lane or Eckert's Forge road.
Carried over	497.4	
	497.4	brought over.
	4.8	to the range of the E. end of Sam'l Hinkle's tavern house, Sign of the White Horse, N. side.
	101.8	to where the old road which passes back of the Slaymaker falls into the T. road.
	34.45	to 51 mile stone.
	87.55	to a public road leading N. 29 W. from the T. road across the New Port and old L. roads to Elizabeth Furnace.
	4.0	to angle.
	<u>730.0</u>	
N. 75.0 W.—189	114.0	to angle.
N. 74.40 W.—190	14.6	to a road leading N. 8½ West, from the T. road to
	76.8	to a public cross road leading S. 15¾ E. from the old L. road across the T. road to the Strasburg road.
	26.1	to 52 mile stone, which is broken off.
	22.5	to angle.
	<u>140.0</u>	
N. 75.15 W.—191.	32.7	to bridge over Jacob Esleman's mill race, falls N.
	16.1	to bridge over London run, being a branch of Pequea Cr. Falls N.
	18.97	to the range of the east wall of Christian Leaman's tavern, Sign of the Indian King. 56 f. 9 south side.
	120.83	to Esleman's mill road leading from the T. road N. 28½ E. abt. 20 poles. Then abt. N. 72 E. to the mill.
	0.4	to angle.

	<u>189.0</u>	
N. 74.0 W.—192	109.0	to angle on hill.
N. 74.40 W.—193	0.07	to 53 mile stone.
	20.73	to a public road leading S. 30¼ E. from the T. road to the Sign of the Black Horse on the Strasburg road, called Carpenter's road.
	12.2	to gate No. 11, very nearly in the range of the E. wall of Samuel Lefevre's brick tavern house, Sign of the Ship, N. side.
Carried over	<u>33.0</u>	
	33.0	brought over.
	10.94	to the range of the E. wall of Pat'k McGuiggen's brick tavern house, Sign of the Free Mason's Coat of Arms, S. side. This is called Pequea Village.
	13.06	to a public road leading S. 85½ W. from the T. road to Strasburg Village.
	0.90	to the range of the W. side of Hugh Wallace's tavern, Sign of the Buck, N. side.
	2.10	to a public road leading N. 26½ W. from the T. road to the Bird-in-Hand tavern on the old L. road, called the old New Port road.
		The distance from the T. road to the old L. road along this road is abt. 3 miles, and abt. the same distance to the Strasburg road.
	41.2	to bridge over small run, falls N., into Pequea Creek.
	26.3	to the range of the W. wall of David Witmer's brick tavern house, Sign of the Stage, N. side.
	1.5	to a public road leading across the T. road S. 12 W., and falls into the last above road in both directions.
Carried over	<u>129.0</u>	
	129.0	brought over.
	46.6	to the bridge over Pequea Creek, falls south.
	13.67	to the range of the W. wall of Peter Forney's tavern house, Sign of the Spread Eagle, N. side.
	93.73	to Cherry Tree lane, leading across the T. road S. 20¼ E. into the same roads that the last does.

	25.0	to angle.
	<u>308.0</u>	
N. 75.10 W.—194	12.8	to 54 mile stone.
	94.8	to the range of the E. side wall of the Methodist Meeting House, abt 4 ps. from the S. side of the T. road, called Gilboa, being at the E. end of Souder's Burgh.
	65.4	to a bridge over a small branch of Pequea Creek, falls S.
Carried over	<u>173.0</u>	
	173.	brought over.
	42.4	to a public road leading S. 37¼ W. from the T. road to Strasburg Village, and also N. 20 E. from the T. road to the old New Port road, abt. 150 poles.
	5.95	to the range of the W. wall of Daniel Witmer's brick tavern house, Sign of the Swan, S. side, in Souder's Burgh.
	114.5	to 55 mile stone.
	55.15	to angle.
	<u>391.0</u>	
N. 74.45 W.—195	0.5	to a public road leading S. 15¼ E. from the Bird-in-Hand tavern on the old L. road to the T. road, being 2 miles, and thence by John Hare's mill to Strasburg, being about 2½ miles.
Morning		
74.50	153.0	to a public road leading S. 51½ W. from the old New Port road across the T. road to Hare's mill. This is not the same Hare's mill mentioned above.
Carried over	<u>153.5</u>	
	153.5	brought over.
	114.9	to 56 mile stone.
	195.5	to the range of the W. wall of Jacob Kafroth's brick tavern house, which stands 48 f. N. side.
	21.1	to a considerably large public road leading S. 16 E. from the old L. road across the T. road to Strasburg.
Note: The next following course makes an angle of 0.7' to the right hand of this course, say		
	and	N. 74.45 W.
		N. 74.40 W.
	<u>Difference</u>	0.5+

Note: This road is said to be straight from end to end, and the distance from the T. road to the old L. road is $1\frac{1}{4}$ and from do to Strasburg $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles

Equals 4

	35.0	to angle.
	<u>520.0</u>	
N. 74.40 W.—196	70.5	to 57 mile stone.
	29.6	to spring culvert, falls N.
	13.9	to open stream crossing on the T. road, falls N.
	146.0	to angle on Evans's hill.
	<u>260.0</u>	
N. 75.45 W.—197	16.0	to angle.
N. 78.30 W.—198	23.0	to angle.
N. 81.40 W.—199	82.8	to 58 mile stone.
	14.2	to the range of the E. wall of John Buckwalter's tavern, Sign of the Sorrel Horse, N. side.
	15.0	to open spring run, falls N.
	7.0	to angle.
	<u>119.0</u>	
N. 74.15 W.—200	3.35	to gate No. 12.
	32.65	to angle.
	<u>36.0</u>	
N. 72.30 W.—201	36.0	to angle.
N. 68.25 W.—202	42.4	to a 3 arch bridge over Mill Cr., falls S.
	49.1	to a public road leading S. 16 E. from the old L. road across the T. road and passing by Hamilton's mills, to Strasburg.
	10.5	to angle.
	<u>102.0</u>	
N. 70.15 W.—203	20.	to angle.
N. 74.40 W.—204	58.6	to a public road leading N. $4\frac{1}{4}$ W.

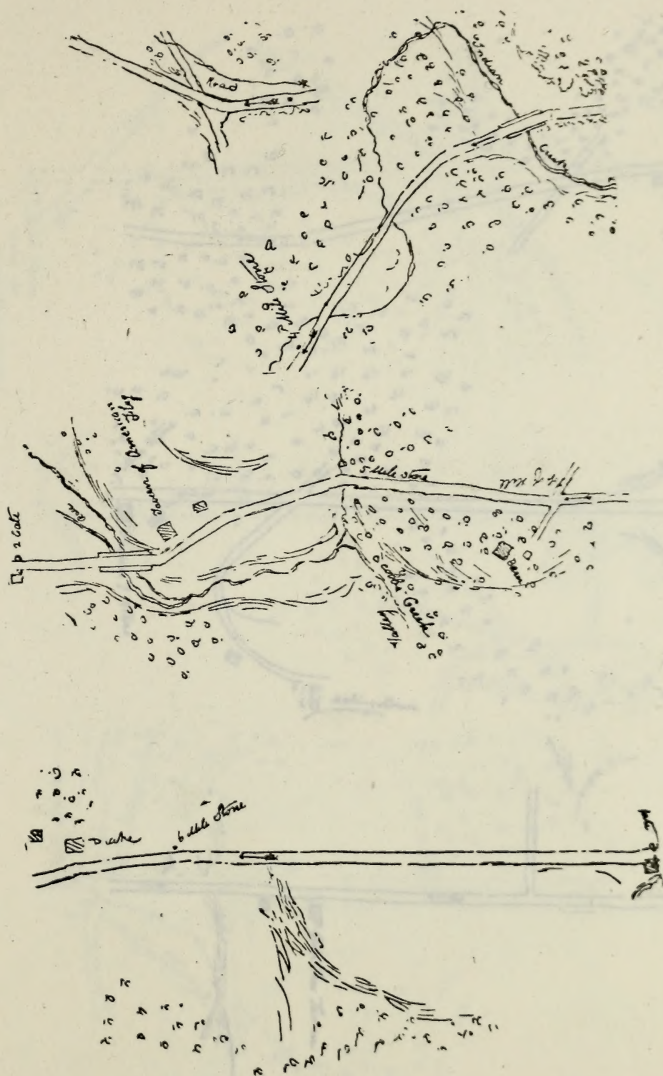
		from the T. road to the old L. road, being abt. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile.
	44.3	to 59 mile stone.
	8.5	to small bridge over a collection of spring runs, falls S.
	38.6	to angle.
	<hr/> 150.0 <hr/>	
N. 70.5 W.—205	76.0	to angle.
N. 76.30 W.—206	11.4	to a bridge over a small run from a collection of springs, falls S.
	96.6	to angle.
	<hr/> 108.0 <hr/>	
		Note: From this angle, the Mennonite Meeting House bears S. $10\frac{1}{2}$ W. abt. 15 ps.
N. 71.30 W.—207	12.0	to angle.
N. 68.0 W.—208	12.6	to a private road leading N. $22\frac{1}{2}$ from the T. road to the old L. road.
	65.1	to 60 mile stone.
	54.3	to angle.
	<hr/> 132.0 <hr/>	
N. 61.15 W.—209	8.0	to the Strasburg road leading S. 40 E., from the T. road, to Strasburg, being about 6 miles.
	16.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 24.0 <hr/>	
N. 66.30 W.—210	12.0	to angle.
N. 82.45 W.—211	13.0	to spring culvert, falls S.
	55.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 68.0 <hr/>	
N. 81.35 W.—212	60.0	to angle.
N. 84.0 W.—213	79.0	to angle where the old L. road falls in and bears N. 75 E.
N. 86.30 W.—214	6.0	to angle.
S. 77.45 W.—215	1.8	to the range of the E. wall of John Shingle's tavern, Sign of the Indian King, which house is 43 f. 7 south side.
	5.7	to the Street road leading S. 1 W.

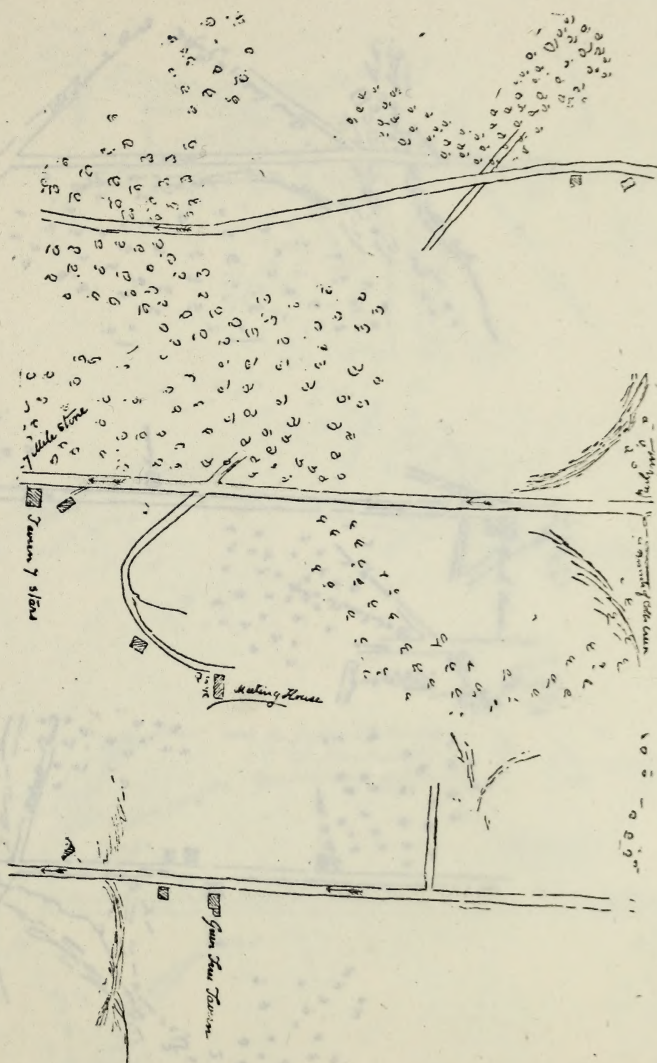
	6.5	to angle.
	<u>14.0</u>	
Due West.—216	5.5	to angle at E. end of Witmer's stone bridge over Conestoga Creek, where the end parapet wall makes a bend.
	<u>13.37</u>	
N. 78.10 W.—217	13.37	to 61 mile mark on sd. bridge.
	13.23	to the west end of sd. bridge where the north parapet wall makes a bend.
	5.7	to a public road leading N. 11 E. from the T. road to And'w Graff's mill.
	1.7	to angle.
	<u>34.0</u>	
<p>Note: In running the course across Witmer's bridge, I ran in the line of the face of the north parapet wall. The said bridge is only 19 feet wide in the clear. Witmer's tavern is on the north side of the road at the west end of his bridge, the Sign of Penn'a Coat of Arms.</p>		
N. 75.35 W.—218	9.0	to a public road leading S. 14½ W. from the T. road to John Schwar's mill.
	80.0	to angle.
	<u>89.0</u>	
N. 74.0 W.—219	48.0	to angle.
N. 72.45 W.—220	15.8	to a public road bearing S. 48½ E. from the T. road to John Schwar's mill.
	16.2	to angle.
	<u>32.0</u>	
N. 78.30 W.—211	7.0	to angle.
N. 85.30 W.—222	7.3	to gate No. 13.
	12.7	to the Middle Town road leading N. 69 W. from the T. road about 50 ps., then inclines abt. N. 78 W. This is opposite Poor House.
	37.0	to angle.
	<u>57.0</u>	

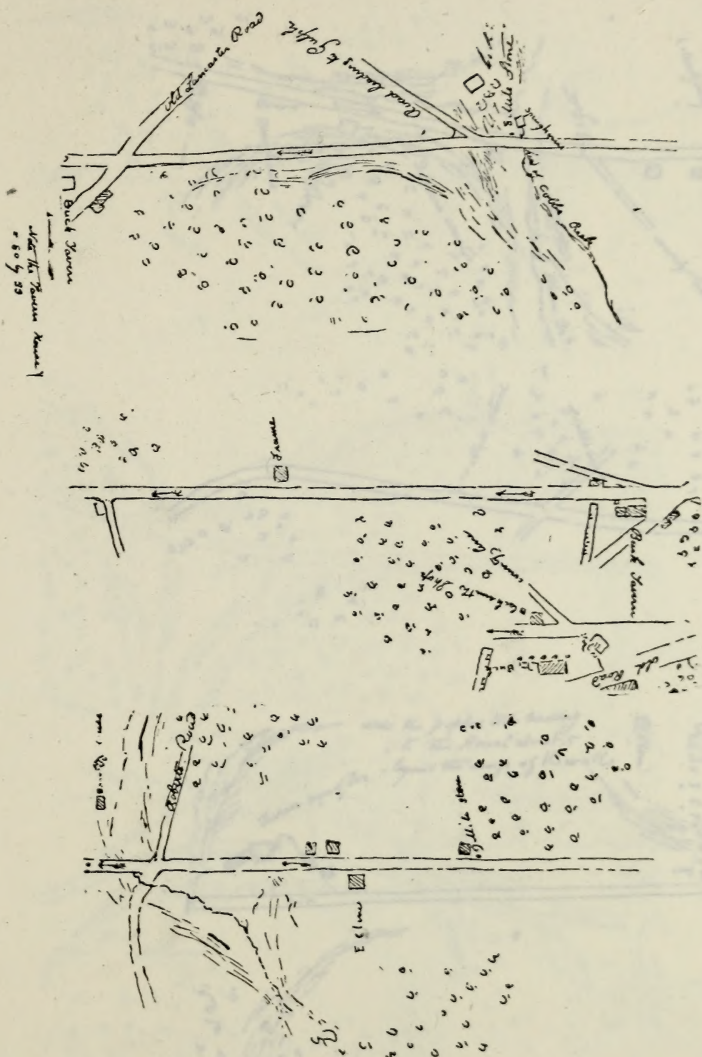
S. 88.15 W.—223	13.0	to angle.
S. 80.30 W.—224	58.7	to a public road leading N. 42.1 from the T. to Groce Town.
	4.15	to 62 mile stone.
	46.75	to the range of the E. wall of Bryan's house, N. side of the E. end of Lancaster.
S. 81.30 W.		along King Street, in Lancaster.
Say 62 miles 135.95 ps.		

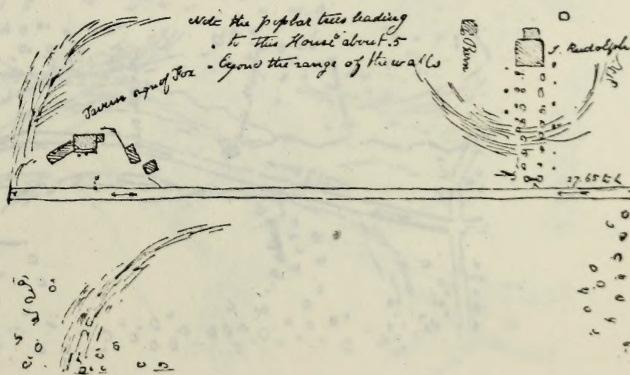
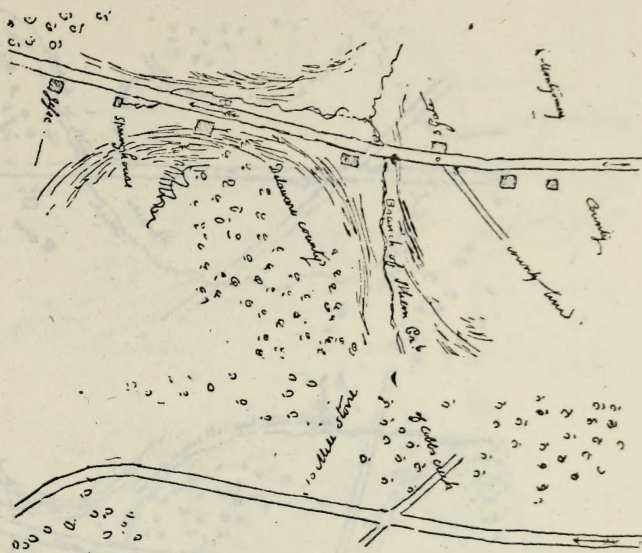
Took with me Nov. 3, 1806, cash \$115. to bear the expenses in the survey of the P. & Lancaster Turnpike Road.

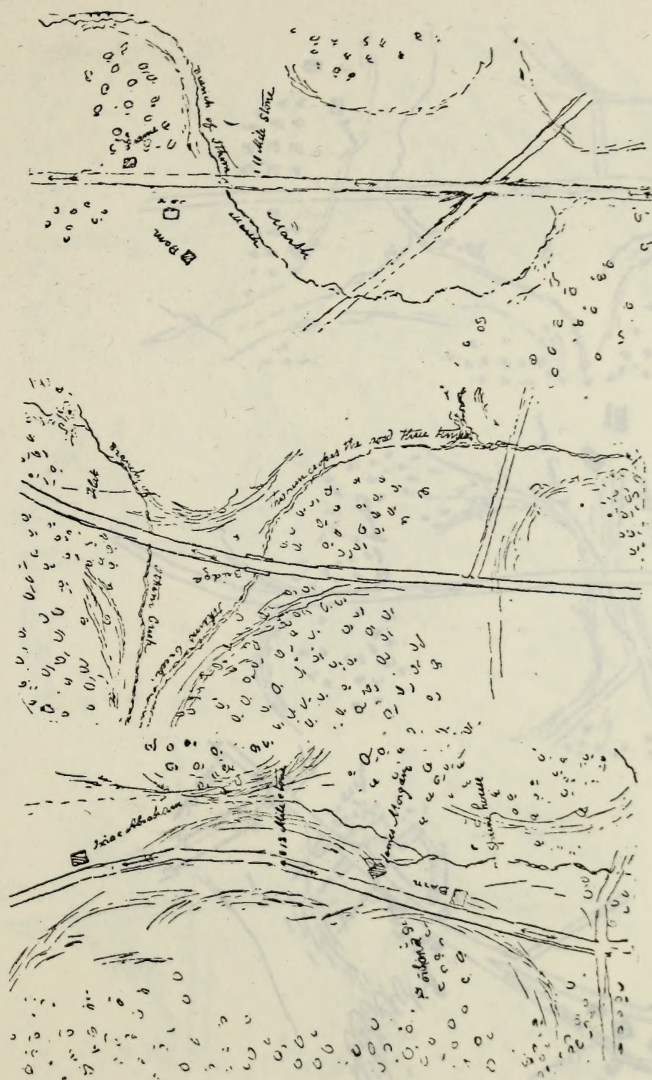
R. B.

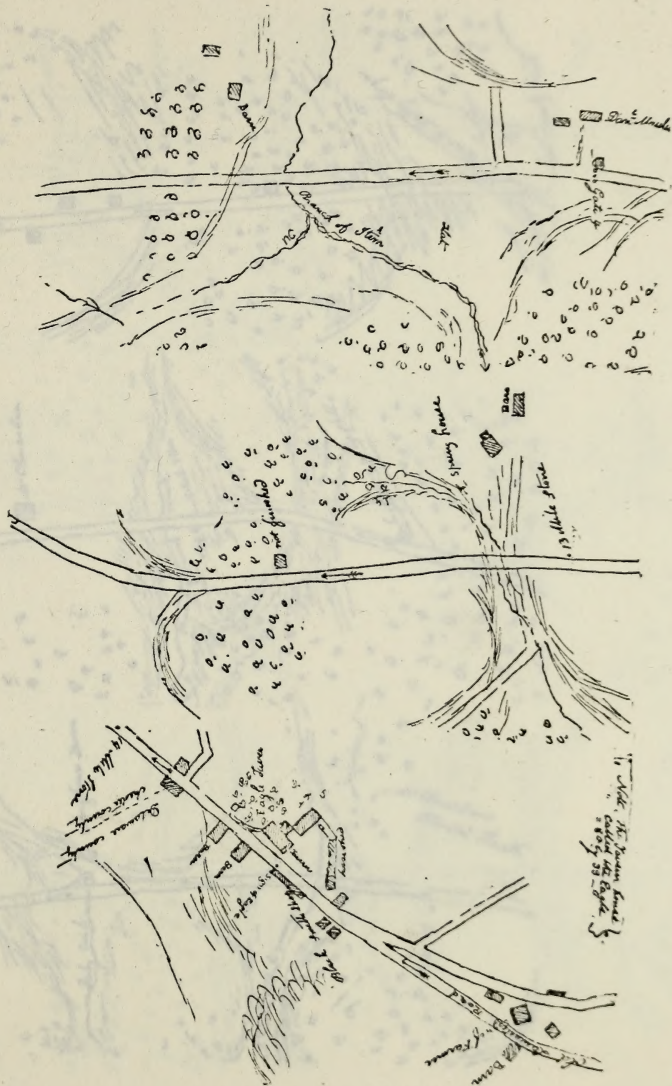


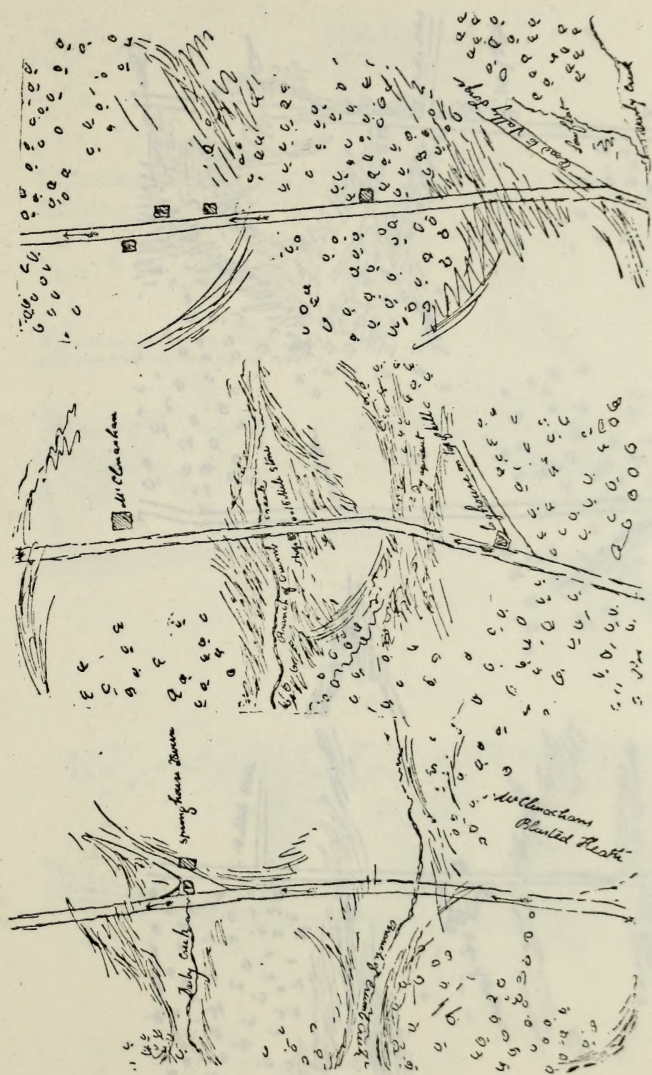


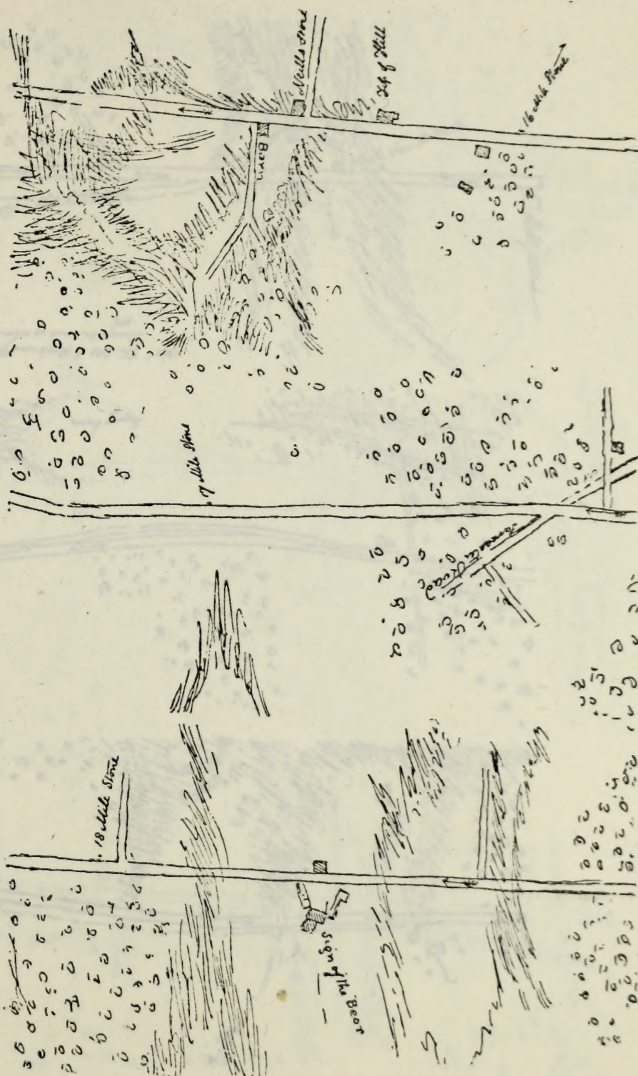




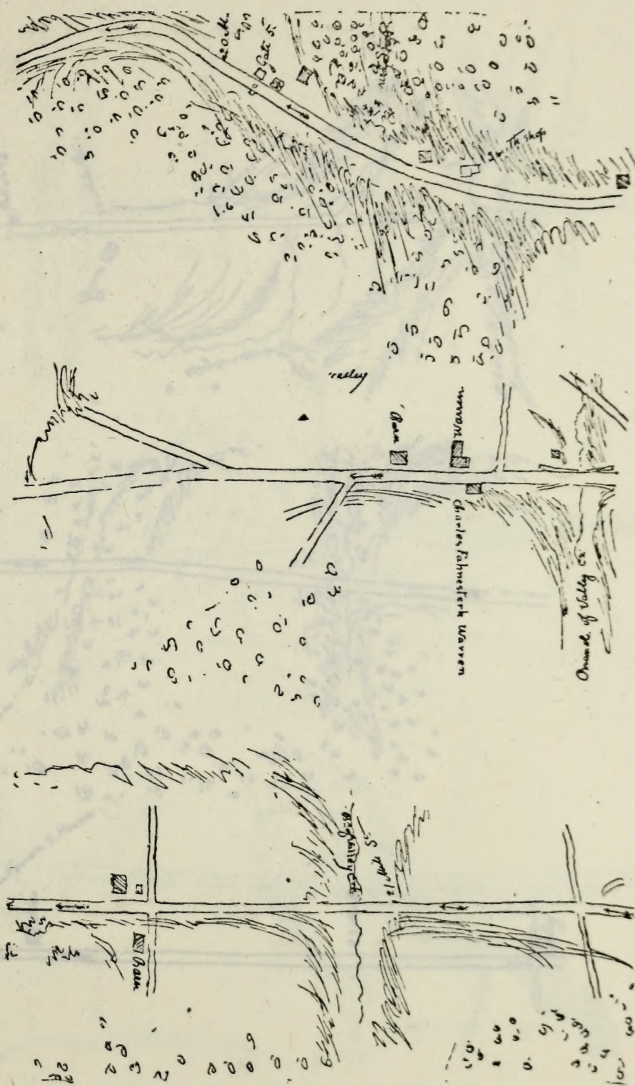


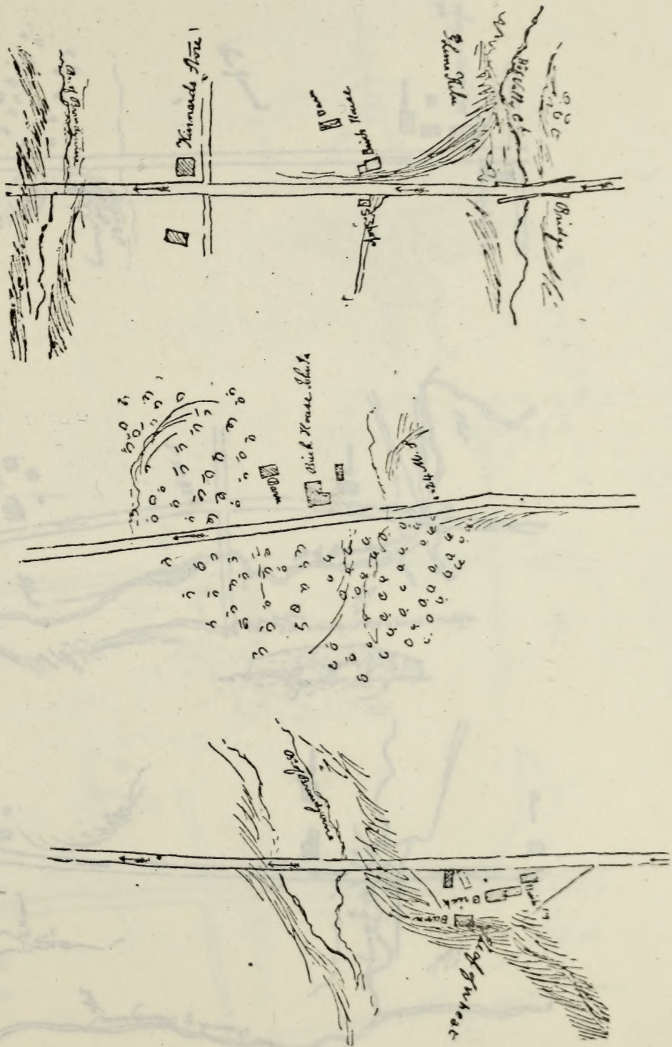


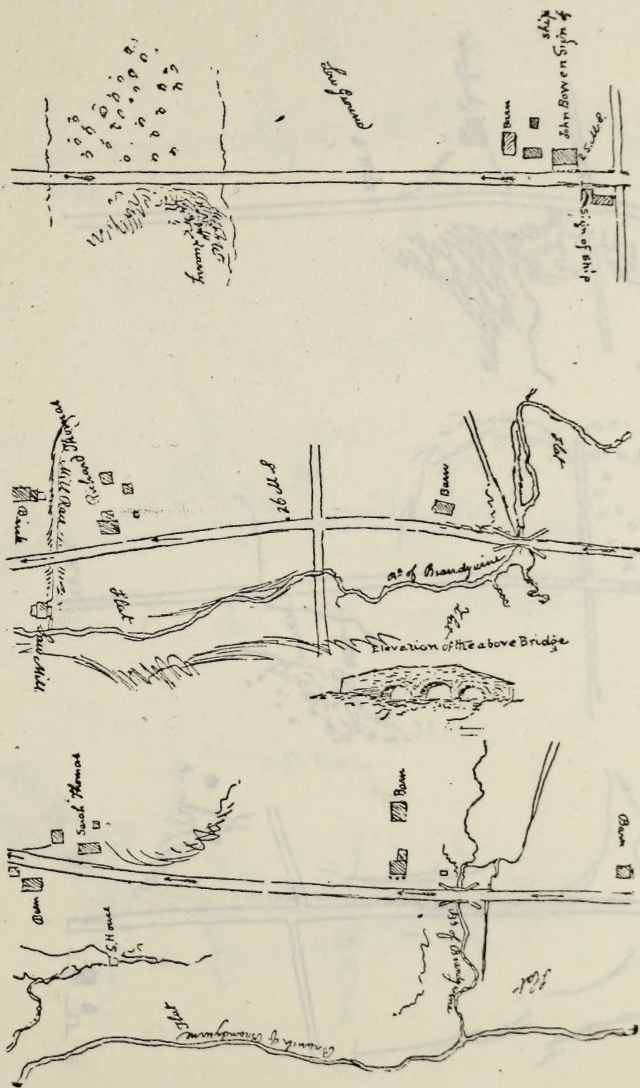


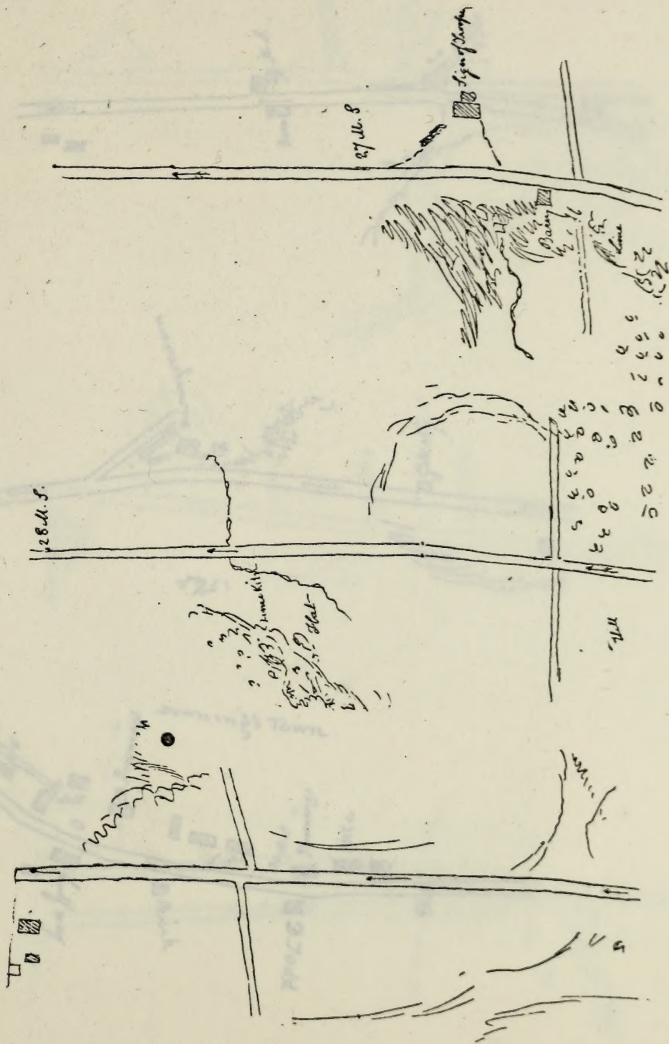


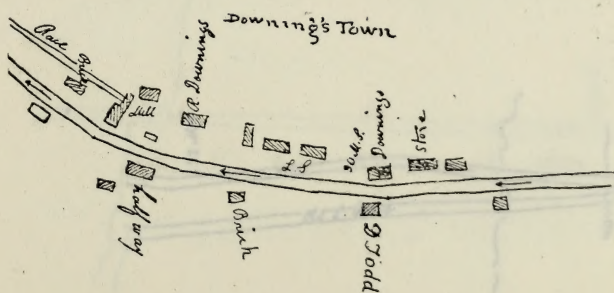
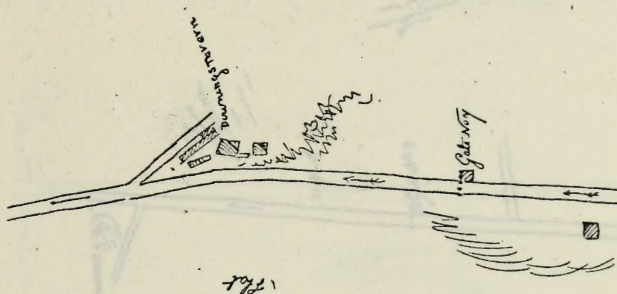
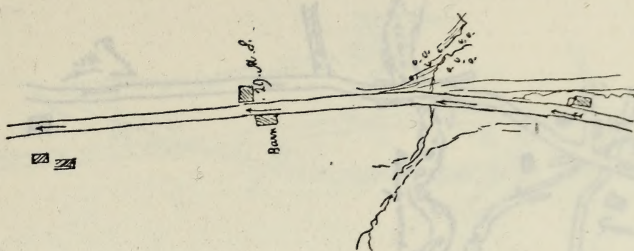


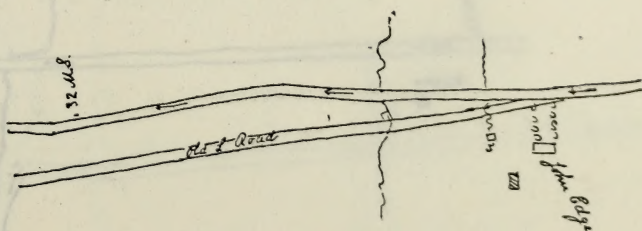
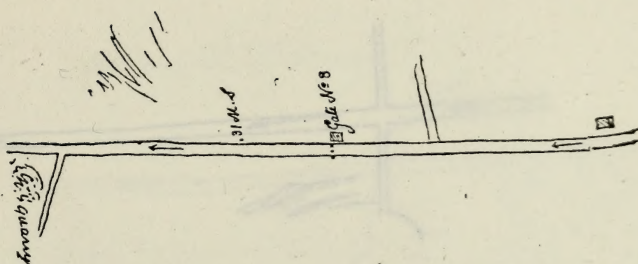
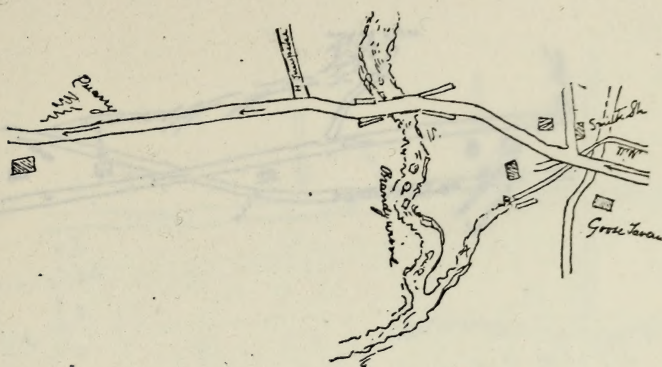


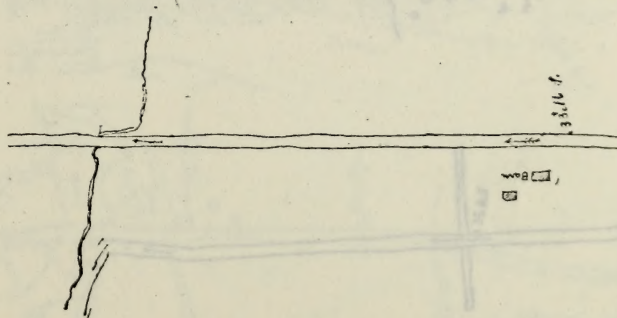
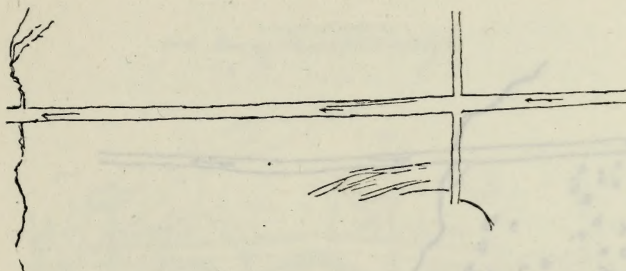
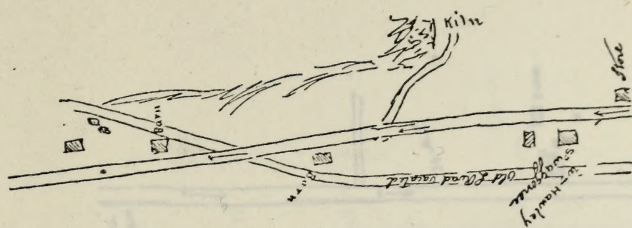


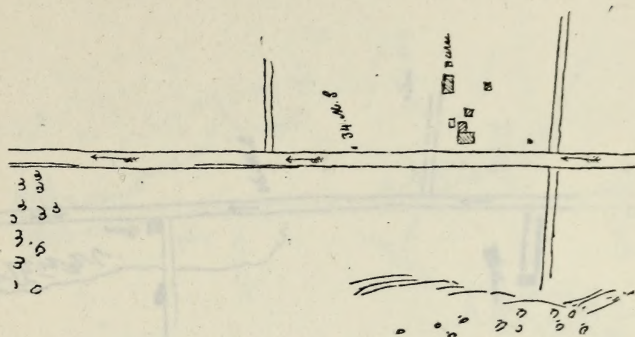




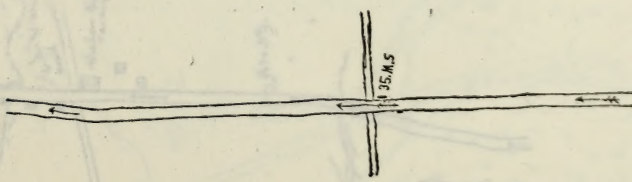
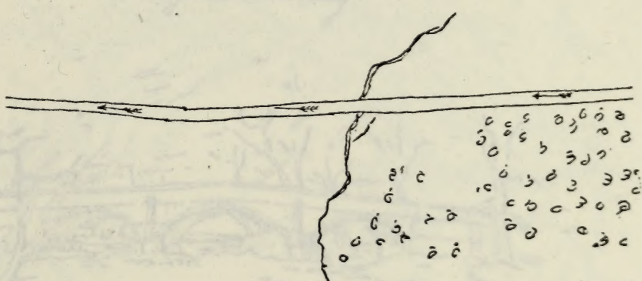


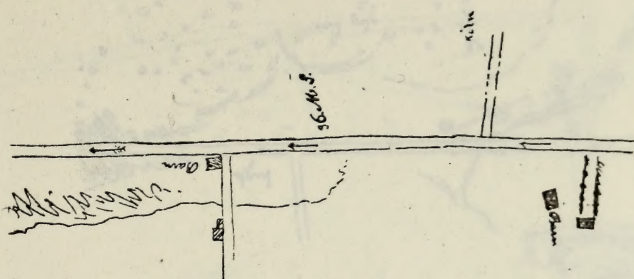




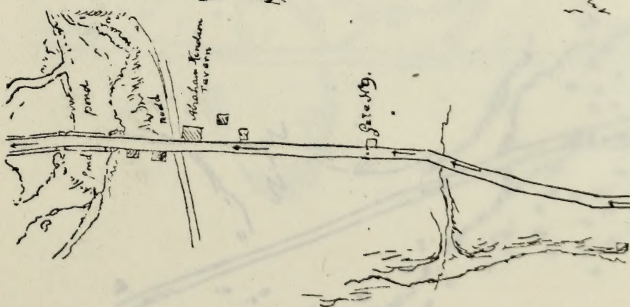


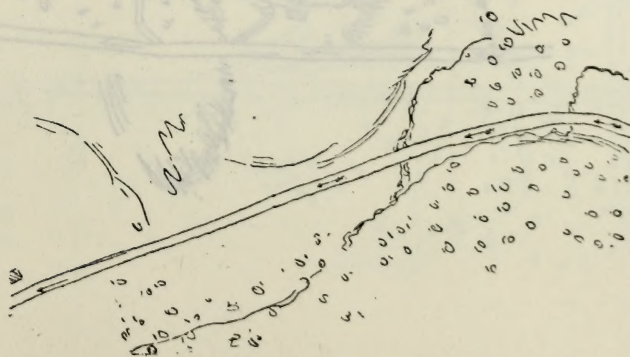
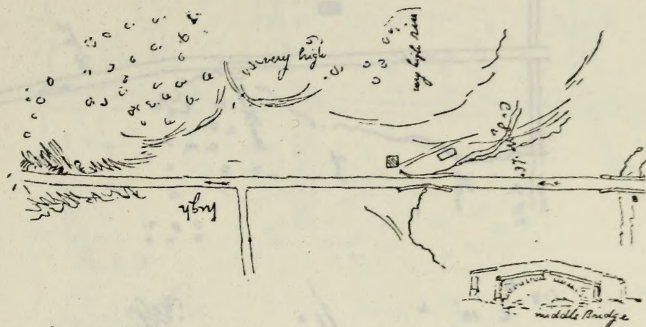
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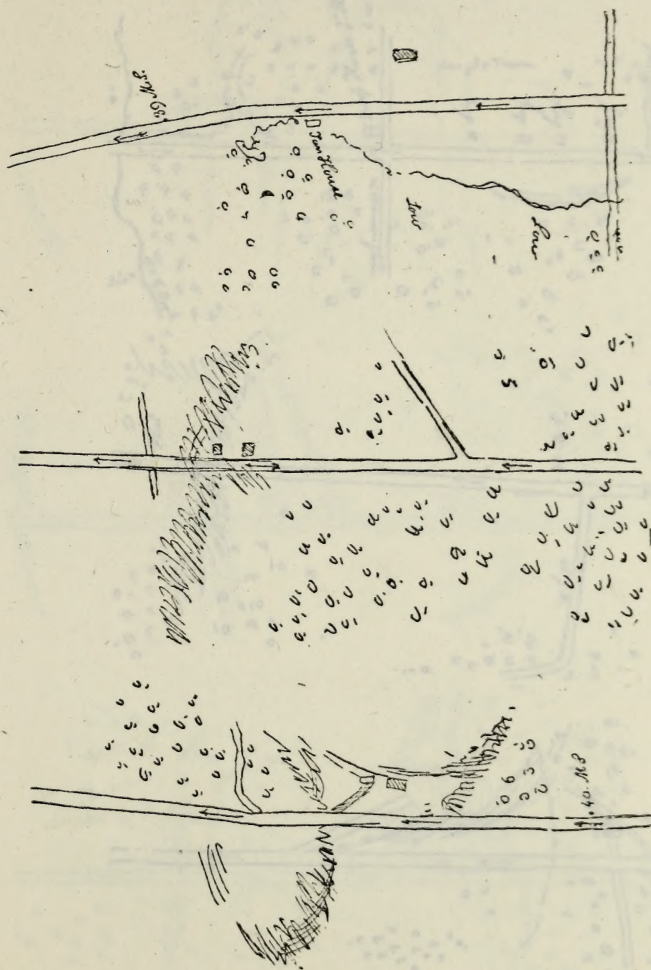


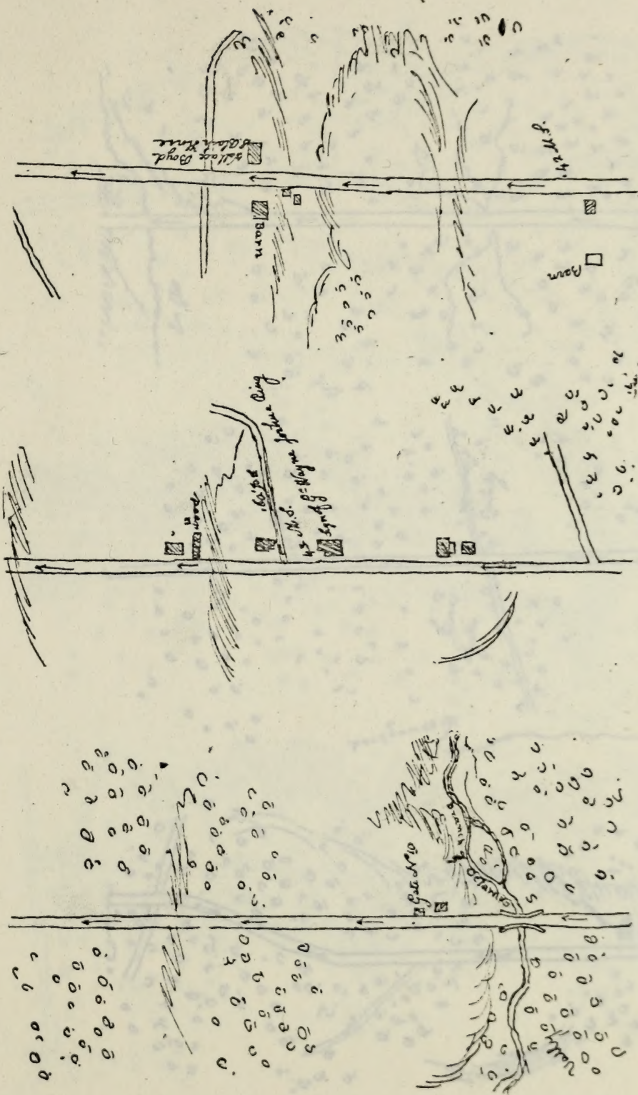


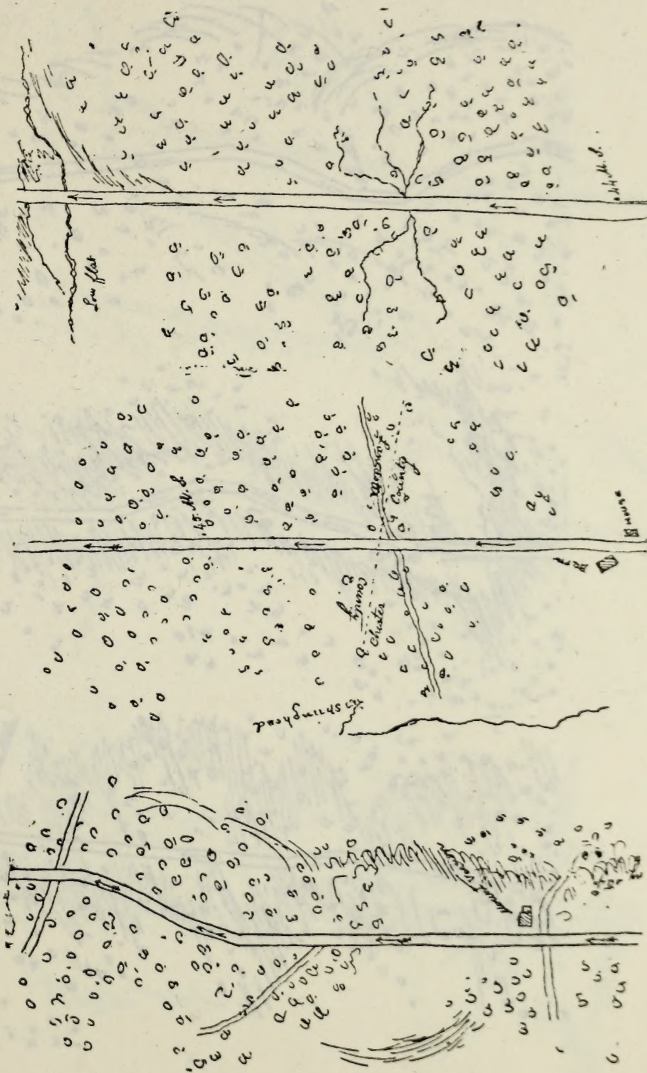
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Creek Tanning's Town Chester County

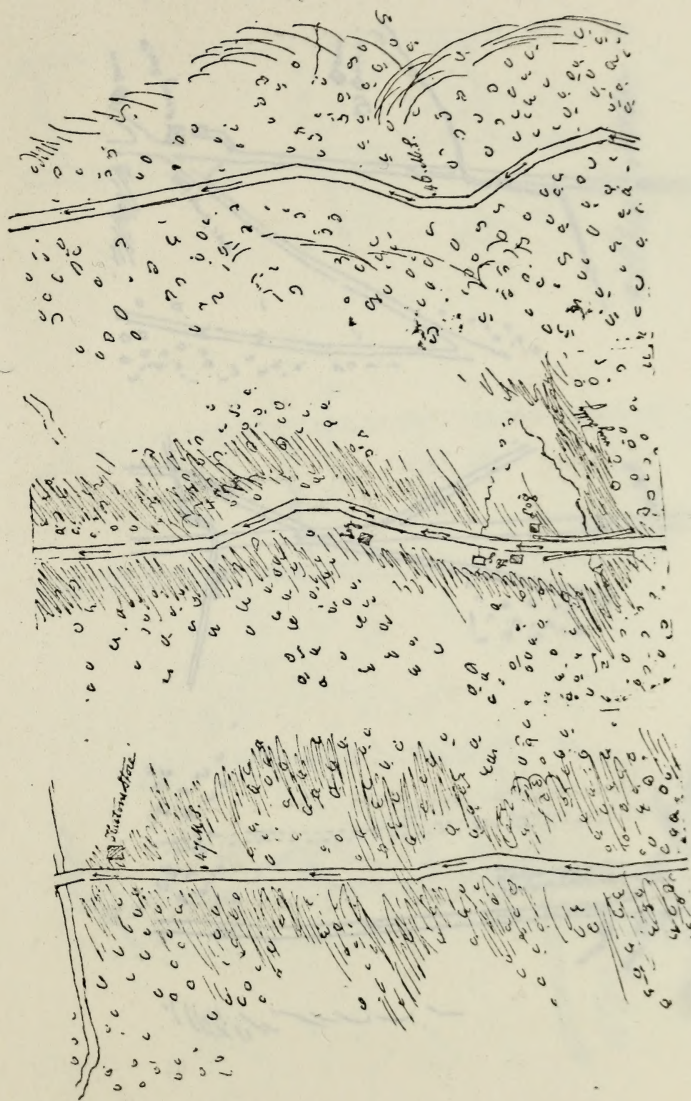


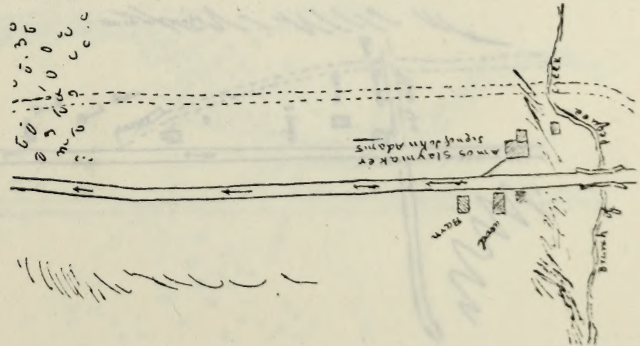
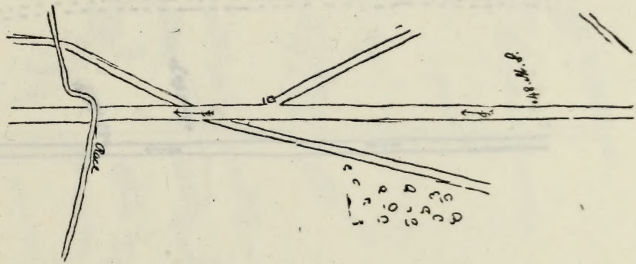
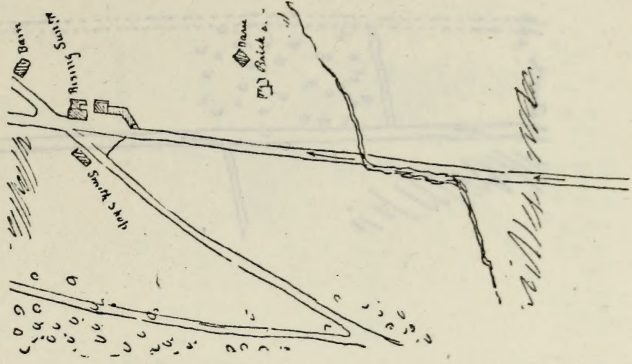


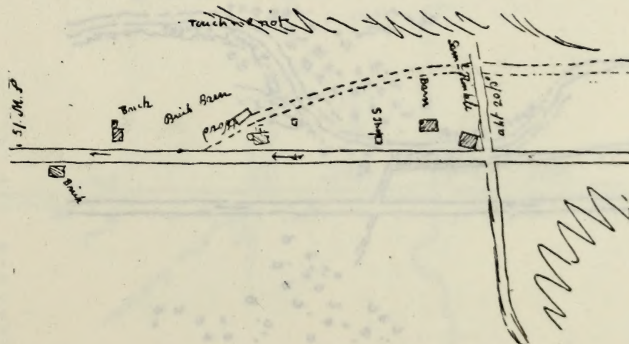
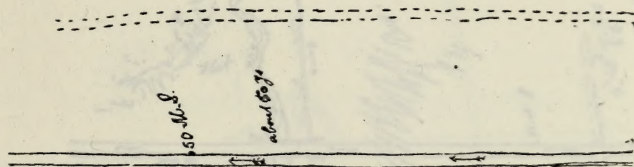
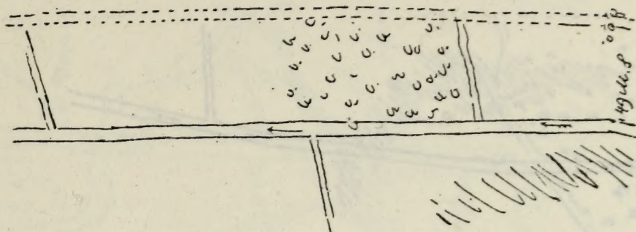


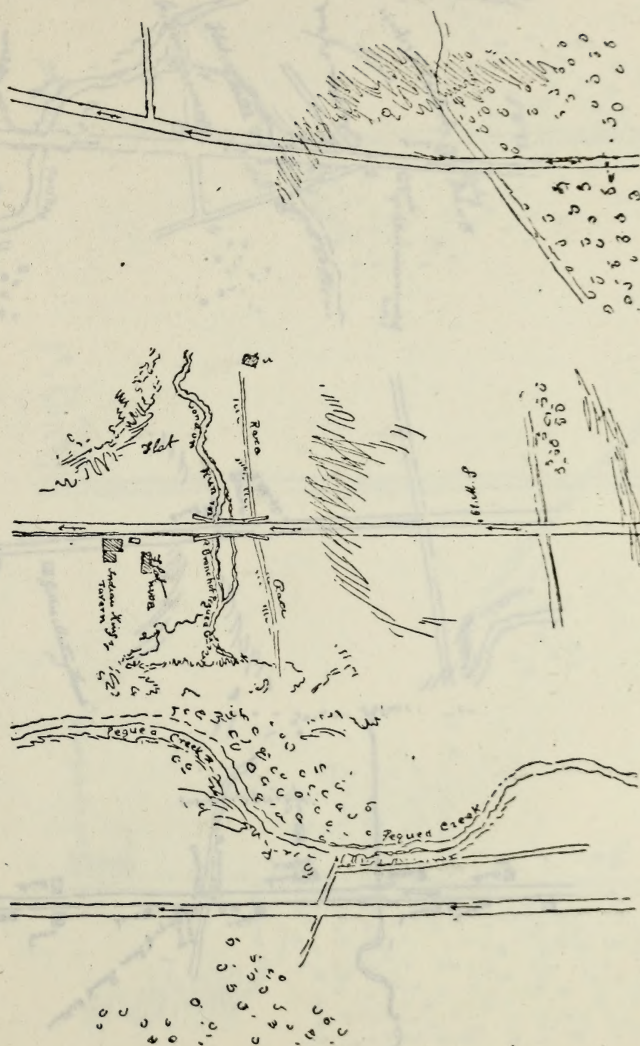


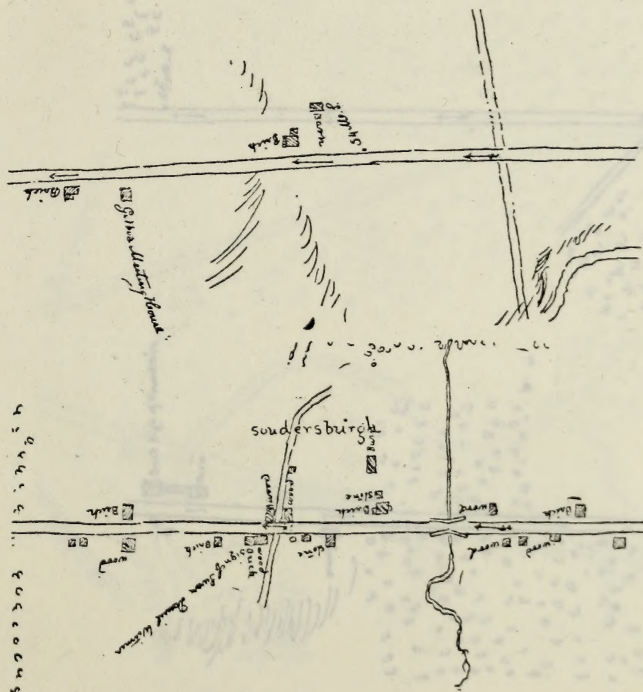


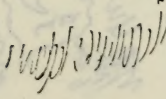


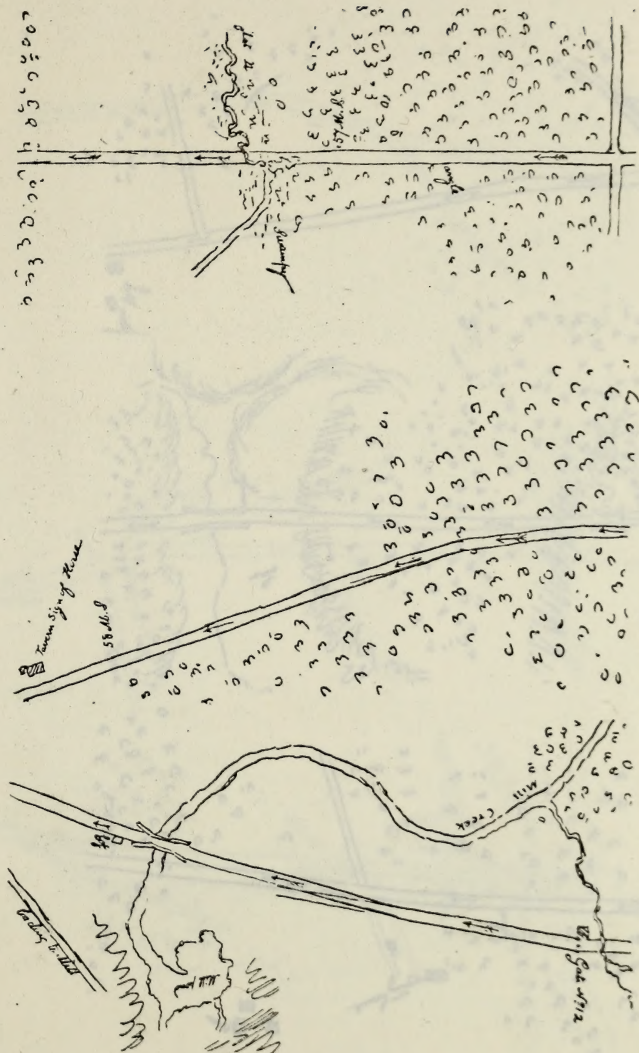


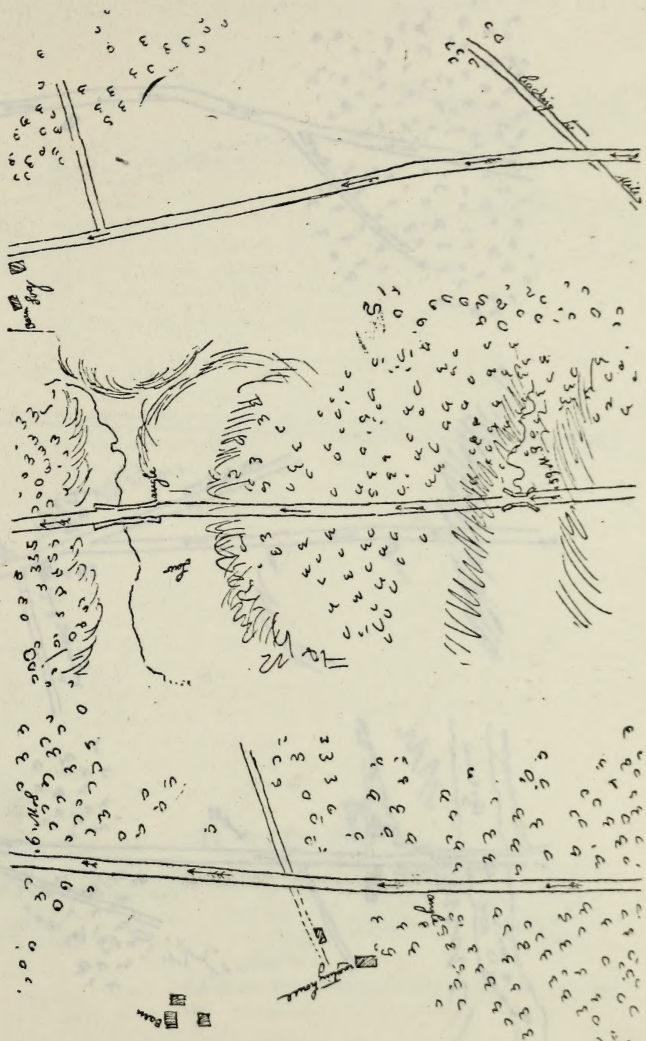


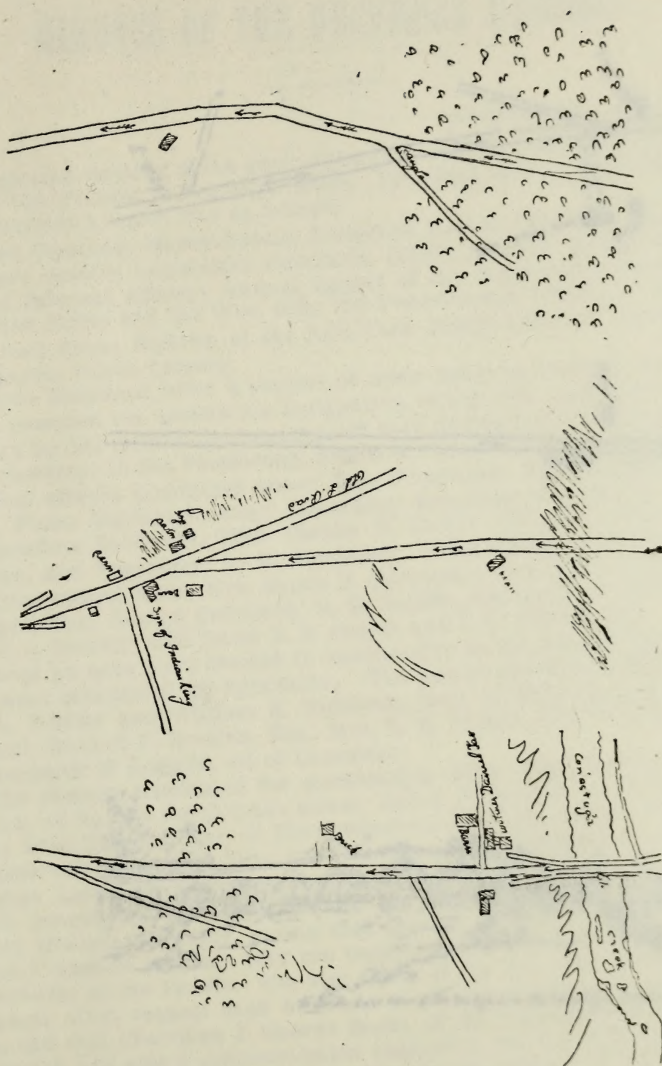












MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 1, 1916.

The closing meeting of the year of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the usual place. President Steinman presided.

The Librarian's report was as follows:

Bound Volumes—Massachusetts Historical Society (Vol. 49); The Ryerson Genealogy; Smull's Legislative Handbook (1916); Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs; Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioners; The United States and the War, from the Pennsylvania Society of New York; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

George Steinman, after a service of many years as head of the local historians, tendered the society his resignation, which was accepted with a vote of thanks for his faithful performance of duty during his long period in office. As his successor to the Presidency, Frank R. Diffenderfer, Litt.D., was named. The other officers nominated were: Vice Presidents, Hon. Charles I. Landis and H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Recording Secretary, Charles B. Hollinger; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, and Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter. The members of the Executive Committee named were: Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., George Steinman, D. B. Landis, George F. K. Erisman, L. B. Herr, J. L. Summy, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, and I. C. Arnold, Esq.

Seven persons were elected to membership in the society and five candidates were nominated for admission. The newly-elected members are: Prof. Earl L. Hunter and William K. Fishburn, both of Ephrata, and Miss Grace S. Hurst, Edward P. Brinton, Esq., Mrs. L. B. Keiper, Miss Emma L. Downey, and Benjamin B. Lippold, all of Lancaster.

The persons nominated for membership were: City Controller J. Harry Rathfon, of No. 228 North Duke street; Harry F. Stauffer, of Ephrata R. F. D. No. 4; Miss Emma Miller, of Elizabethtown; Miss Clementine Wisner, of No. 254 Reservoir street, and Miss Anna Shaub, of No. 31 Church street.

Miss Lottie M. Bausman, the present Librarian, spoke at considerable length concerning the great demand for the publications of the Lancaster County Historical Society, saying that they at present circulate from Boston to San Francisco and that they are regular visitors to important libraries and universities on the Pacific. She also spoke of the fact that persons from great distances often request back numbers of the local historical society publications and that Chairman J. George Becht, of the Pennsylvania State Board of Education, has sent a communication requesting the use of material contained in the files of the organization relating to the history of Lancaster county schools. She explained that the Board of Education is collecting all the data available upon the history of Pennsylvania schools, whether from books, magazines or newspapers. Miss Bausman also announced the receipt of a number of donations for the society during the past month.

D. F. Magee, Esq., suggested that the members of the society take it upon themselves to secure the names and dates of old tombstones in the various

cemeteries of Lancaster county, so that they may be preserved for historical records of the future. The only way to secure these he explained is at present, before the inscriptions have been obliterated entirely. The matter was placed in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Several interesting papers were read. Miss Martha B. Clark read an interesting poem dealing with views of a wagoner on the early railroads and also a letter on pioneer railroading in this locality, written to her by a man in close touch with the early local lines. The anecdotes and bits of history in the communication dealt largely with the Columbia Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, centering chiefly about Mountville and Rohrerstown, and calling attention to the many curves in this short stretch of road. It was pointed out in general discussion that some of these curves have been straightened.

A. K. Hostetter read an interesting paper, by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, dealing with the Shaffner family of Lancaster and Casper Shaffner in particular—he having been one of the most notable local worthies of his day in old Lancaster. His importance is attested by the many legal papers in the Lancaster Court House that bear his signature.

